

SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

Egyptian Forces Begin the Advance Towards Khartoum.

Wady Hamed, Aug. 26.—The Anglo-Egyptian forces began the advance yesterday, moving in five parallel columns at deploying distances. They were led by the Jealin guides and by bands of pipers who were playing. It was an imposing spectacle. The friendly natives on the opposite bank of the Nile indulged in delighted war dances. The camp is now a wilderness of broken biscuit boxes and other rubbish.

The Dervish scouts are active, and it is rumored that there is a dervish force on the right bank of the river under command of Tmirs Zaki and Wad Bishara. It is also reported that the Khalifa is preparing to make a stand at Kerrerri, seven miles north of Omdurman and will defend the Mahdis tomb to the last.

The Times' correspondent says that M. Payloff, Russian Charge d'Affaires in China, has been appointed Russian Minister to Corea.

With reference to the sensational Chinese despatches to The Daily Mail and to a news agency here, it should be observed that The Times' Pekin correspondent, Dr. Morrison, who has been conspicuously alert throughout, always getting information ahead of the Foreign Office, has thus far telegraphed nothing on the subject. The appointment of M. Pavloff as Russian Minister to Corea would seem to indicate better relations between England and Russia, since Pavloff has been the active agent in all Russia's advances in China.

The Daily Mail's Hong Kong correspondent telegraphs:

"The British Consul at Kiung Chau, Hainan, has asked the American Consul at Canton to urge the Viceroy to send soldiers to Nodon, near Hoi-How, to protect the lives and property of American missionaries there, who have been obliged to flee for their lives from Nodon and seek the protection of the British Consul at Hoi-How."

"Today the American Consul at Canton notified the Viceroy of the state of affairs and requested him to immediately telegraph peremptory orders to the officials of the disturbed district to disperse the rioters and protect the lives and property of the Americans."

"Reports just received from Hainan indicate renewed success on part of the Triad Society, who strengthened by a horde of pirates, looted and burned a number of villages in the Hoi How district on Aug. 19. The British Consul appealed to the Tao-Tri to protect the threatened Americans soldiers were dispatched who succeeded in rescuing them and escorting them from Nodon to Hoi-How."

In Shakespeare's Church.

An unusual amount of public interest is just now being shown in the restoration work on Holy Trinity Church, Stratford-on-Avon, says the St. James Gazette. Workmen are engaged in taking up the floor of the nave, side aisles and transepts, preparatory to the laying down of new block floors and pavements.

Having to excavate some depth for the purpose of filling in with concrete and cement, some curious old vaults, quaint epitaphs and tombs are being disclosed, and are being treated with the greatest care. A portion of the present church dates back nearly 700 years, and all authorities agree that upon the same site stood a much older church of the Saxon period. As a place of sepulchre the site has no doubt been in use for 100 years. The floors of the nave and particularly the transepts, are honeycombed with vaults, and it will be necessary to lower the crown of the arch of many so as to excavate to the proper depth. As interments inside churches are not now permitted, all the vaults will most likely be filled in. They are not being entered but in the course of the work coffins, mostly of lead, are seen, and skulls and bones are being turned up occasionally. These are treated with the utmost

most reverence, and will be reinterred in the churchyard.

A group of vaults in the south transept has been exposed. They contain the bodies of the Mason family, the interments dating from 1689. The family is now extinct, but old Stratfordians tell of a remarkable, yet horrible, act of self-destruction committed by one of the Mason family some 60 or 70 years ago. Going into a hovel in the paddock at the back of the house, he put together a great quantity of straw, and, lying down on top of it, he set the heap on fire and was literally roasted alive.

Quaint inscriptions are being brought to light in removing the wooden floors that covered the old stone paving of the transepts and it is satisfactory to know that all will be carefully preserved and shown in the "random pavement" which will border the pews.

Russia For Peace.

St. PETERSBURG, Aug. 28.—By order of Emperor Nicholas, Count Muravieff, the foreign minister, on the 24th inst. handed to the foreign diplomats at St. Petersburg a note declaring that the maintenance of peace and the reduction of the excessive armaments now crushing and nations is the ideal for which all governments ought to strive. The Czar at this present moment is favorable for the inauguration of a movement looking to this end, and invites the powers to take part in an international conference as a means of thus assuring real and lasting peace and terminating the progress increase of armaments.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Czar's proposition for an international conference for the purpose of securing real and lasting peace among the powers, and the termination of the progressive increase in armaments, as conveyed in a note from Count Muravieff, the Russian foreign minister, to the foreign diplomats at St. Petersburg, is likely to produce a sensation throughout Europe, and coming from such a quarter and with such evident sincerity of purpose, it is likely to have important effects. There is no doubt that, with Russia taking the lead in such a step, Germany, France and the other nations will be ready to follow.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Standard, speaking editorially of the czar's proposal, says: "In England at least, respect and sympathy will be felt for the proposal. It is a conception well worthy of the young sovereign. It is painfully obvious that there are enormous difficulties to be overcome which it is possible the czar, in his ardent and humane enthusiasm, has not maturely considered. It is a vision which has occurred to many minds; but has always had to be dismissed as a mere dream. The nations are not likely to cast away the sword until they have better warrant than paper protocols and conventions. Moreover, the moment does not seem altogether propitious. New armed nations are raising in Asia and America whom it might not be easy to convince of the safety and desirability of abandoning the enterprise on which they have embarked with so much energy."

Butter and Cheese.

It is said on good authority that a family using fresh made creamery butter during the winter months will consume a quantity more than twice larger than if a good quality of butter made in the autumn and stored during the winter had been used. This means that the dairymen in operating winter creameries not only obtain higher prices for their product, but contribute to the expansion of the market in which it is sold. Last winter more than 150 creameries were at work, and this form of butter-making may safely be considered beyond the experimental stage. The market is at present largely a home market, it having been estimated that for every pound of butter we send abroad we consume three at home.

In 1880 the value of Canadian butter exported amounted to \$3,058,069; ten years later it had fallen to \$340,131. This radical loss in our trade had been brought about by a change in the taste of the British consumers. From a preference for a strong flavored, but pure butter, they had turned to a mild flavored butter. Canadian butter makers did not alter their methods to suit the new conditions and lost old country foreign customers. That this loss was not seriously felt throughout the Dominion, and accompanied by a corresponding depression in Canadian agriculture, was due to the fact that during the decade rapid development was made in the cheese industry. From a value of \$3,893,966 in 1888 Canadian exports of cheese amounted to \$9,372,212 in 1890. Canadians may now be said to control the cheese markets of Great Britain, exporting to the United Kingdom a quantity greater than that forwarded by all other colonies and foreign countries taken together. The problem that Prof. J. W. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying has been attempting to work out is: Can not the interests of the two industries, cheese making and butter making, be harmonized, and instead of devoting Canadian energy exclusively to one industry or the other, is it not possible to carry on both of them.

The British butter markets offer relatively higher prices from October to March than during the rest of the year. If creamery butter making be practicable during the winter it will be at once seen that it would not interfere with the cheese season, which extends from May until October. There were many objections offered to the winter creamery when it was proposed, such as the impossibility of a regular supply of milk through poor roads, the falling off in the milk

given by cows during cold weather and the liability of the cream and milk to become frozen and thus injure the butter. Prof. Robertson in an effort to demonstrate that the winter is a suitable time for making good butter, established two creameries at Woodstock and Mount Elgin in the Province of Ontario. The result is a matter of history which, although interesting, cannot be repeated here.

Canadian dairymen can then, it has been proven, make good butter and good cheese, each in a separate season of the year. There is, we believe, relatively little fault to be found with Canadian cheese, although many of the makers have much to learn, it is more in the matter of butter that we should take special pains to learn and satisfy the tastes of British consumers. They want, according to the Dairy Commissioner, "flesh-flavored, fresh-made butter, without any evidence of staleness. They want also in most markets a butter of mild flavor and not heavily salted. They also want it pale in color, lighter than ordinary straw color at most seasons of the year. In passing I may mention that they are great sticklers for neat, nice-looking, clean, undamaged packages. The demand from all markets today is for a finer, a daintier class of goods. People who work in all kinds of factories will not take strong tasting foods, they will not buy strong flavored bacon, and they cannot be tempted, except by a very low price, into buying strong flavored butter or strong flavored cheese.—Monetary Times.

Blanco's Proclamation.

General Blanco, whose name is familiar as the defender of Havana, and captain general of Cuba, now that the war is over issued this proclamation the other day:—"My dear countrymen:—We are vanquished, but we have fought and fulfilled our obligation to defend our ever glorious flag, which, this time, has not been victorious. We have been vanquished because we are Spaniards, but there is no human power which can force us to resign our glorious nationality, nor that can force us to blot out or weaken our allegiance to the religion of our country, always venerated by us, and whose strength has been more strongly impressed upon us in proportion to our disasters.

We have been vanquished, and, without consideration of our birthplace, will be tomorrow as strangers in this country and as emigrants to this portion of the earth, which, until today, and probably a few weeks more, is part of our Spanish fatherland.

As strangers and as the vanquished, I counsel you, the people of Cuba, whose hearts are Spanish and who deeply feel the disgrace of their country, not to dispute any of the benefits which the triumph gives to victors. It is our obligation now to be quiet; not to take any part in the different manifestations of a local political nature, and even to decline to participate in such affairs, even if the right of franchise be offered us.

But you have one duty which should be a duty of love; that is, to undertake the task of reconstruction of all your interests, and it is your duty, also, to ask for, even appeal, if it become necessary, from your position as the vanquished to the victors, for a guarantee for your personal safety and the protection of your property interests.

If you do as I counsel you, the United States will take care of your lives and your interests. My mission here will soon be finished, as will the sovereignty of Spain, and any one who feels that, with honor to himself, he may continue to call himself a Spaniard will have to matriculate his name at the Spanish consulate which will be established in this city.

I believe that I have done all that I could have done for her majesty's loyal subjects. It was my duty to make war against the insurgents, who have never been grateful to Spain for her efforts in their behalf. I am convinced that there will be no further disputes between the Cubans and the Spaniards on this island, for it is my belief that as soon as the Cubans commence to govern here, they will find out how useful are the Spaniards to them, and will finally concede to them the place they deserve in the government of the island.

Your compatriot,

RAMON BLANCO.

England's Position.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Mail asserts that he is in a position to confirm the statement he recently made that a compromise had been arrived at between England and Russia, in accordance with which Russia gets her way on the railway question and England gets concessions in other directions. "The relations between England and Russia," the correspondent says, "are very satisfactory, the Russian concessions fully meeting English wishes."

The officials in the Foreign Office admit that there "is considerable truth" in the despatch from Pekin to the Daily Mail this morning, asserting that the relations between the Tsung Li Yamen and Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister in China, is strained to the point of rupture and that Sir Claude has intimated that Great Britain will regard as a casus belli any failure on the part of China to observe her wishes. They say that the situation between Great Britain and China is acute, Sir Claude MacDonald strenuously insisting that China shall observe her engagements to the British syndicates and demanding satisfactory explanations with regard to the Pekin-Hankow Railway. If necessary the British squadron now assembled at Wei Hai Wei will support the British minister's demand. Meanwhile the Foreign office officials say the negotiations that are being conducted by Sir Charles Scott, the British minister at St. Petersburg, to define the respective British and Russian spheres of influence, are proceeding in a "perfectly friendly spirit."

PERSONAL.

J. S. McLean spent Sunday at the Aberdeen.

Miss Lou Smith left on Monday for Newport, R. I.

Dr. Colter, P. O. inspector, spent Sunday in town.

S. E. Burpee of Edmundston was at the Carlisle on Thursday.

Mr. Arthur Hay returned Friday from a visit to Grand Lake.

W. T. Stirling of Fredericton was at the Carlisle on Monday.

N. W. Brown of Middle Southampton was at the Carlisle on Saturday.

Mrs. George Clarke, and child, Fredericton, are visiting at Mrs. B. Bull's.

John C. Edwards of St. John was at the Carlisle a few days last week.

A. McKenzie and E. R. Teed of St. Stephen registered at the Carlisle Monday.

Miss Folger, who has been visiting at Mrs. B. Bull's left on Monday for Boston.

W. J. Wilson and R. Chalmers, of the Geological Survey, Ottawa, are at the Aberdeen.

Miss Williams, who has been visiting at Mr. and Mrs. Dennison's left on Saturday last for Sackville.

Mrs. G. Clarke, who has been spending the summer in Fredericton with her son, returned home Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Balmain are in Fredericton, where they attended the funeral of Mrs. Hume, Mrs. Balmain's mother.

Mrs. Remington Ward, and son Hartley, arrived on Friday, from Newport, R. I., for six or eight weeks visit, to her parents Mr. and Mrs. Albert A. Bull.

A. R. Wetmore C. E. Government Engineer passed through Woodstock on his way from Andover, where he is superintending the repairing of the bridge, on Friday afternoon.

At the Aberdeen:—R. W. Morrison, Fredericton; F. A. Hogan, J. A. Swanton, Geo. L. Pennington, W. R. Yerxa, Houlton; Chas. Taylor, P. Henry, Presque Isle; Mrs. C. Mason, Lowell; Geo. W. Dunlap and wife, Chas. B. Dunlap, J. C. Atwood, Boston; J. H. Scribner, J. S. McLean, St. John; W. J. Hissom, Chester Parlee, Blaine; J. Dow, H. V. Densmore, St. Stephen; James Riley, Mrs. T. Riley, Bath; W. B. Daiton, Portland, Me.; G. S. Sterling, Toronto; J. J. Denman, London, Ont.; M. E. Tetts, Houlton.

Arrivals at Carlisle:—W. D. Dimmock, Truro; Wm. M. Hall, Harry Jacob, H. W. MacKenzie, James Robertson, J. A. London, G. A. Mascotte, Fred C. Donaldson, Montreal; E. J. Cochran, Halifax; R. D. Ross, E. R. Teed, A. McKenzie, St. Stephen; John C. Edwards, Mrs. G. R. Devitt, Miss E. V. Flewelling, W. H. Horn, A. M. Steves, E. N. Henry, St. John; A. Eastman, H. T. Stirling, Fredericton; G. H. Harrison, Newcastle; Geo. A. Bleeve and wife, E. A. Bush, Geo. Noble, Geo. Robinson, Toronto; Mrs. H. F. and Master Earle McFarlane of St. Louis, Missouri; M. E. Smith, Town; F. M. Humphrey, Hamilton; Rev. F. T. Radley, Newburg; A. E. Moore, Woodstock Ont.; J. C. Casavant, St. Hyacinthe, Que.; Chas. Murray, Perry Me.; S. L. Burpee, Edmundston; J. Dukas, Victor H. Paltisp, New York City; Henry A. Pace, Boston; W. C. Taylor, Hogdon Me.; W. E. Callhane and wife, Mrs. Florence Johnston, Jos. A. Bliss and wife, W. J. Butler wife and child, W. C. Elmendor, Port. Brady, John E. Miles and wife, Frank L. Miles, of the Miles Ideal Co.; N. W. Brown, Middle Southampton; W. Canning, Guelph; A. London, Ottawa; J. D. Upping, Joseph Houlton, Houlton; Chester Parlee, Lansdowne; P. W. Coss, Bath.

Transplanting Large Trees.

(Canadian Horticulturist.)

"When a large tree is removed from the ground as much earth as possible should be taken up with it, so that the small fibrous roots may not be greatly disturbed. The tree will have a much greater chance of living in its new location if this is done. Dig first about the trunk at some small distance away, but do not cut off the big roots that are met. Follow these out for some distance. When the trench is dug about the tree, work under the roots and get chains or ropes about the ball of earth in two or more directions. Then set a long pry in the manner shown in the illustration, when the tree can be gently raised. A drag or stone boat can then be slipped under the ball of earth and the tree hauled home on it, without disturbing the roots in the least. With the earth left about the roots in this way, even trees of considerable size can be safely transplanted, and they will hardly seem to notice the change in their surroundings.

The fall of the year, or early spring, are the times to transplant large trees. If in spring, operate when the soil is in good clean working order and before growth has commenced to any great extent. The end of October is suitable also and generally other work is not so very pushing then, giving more time to attend to the requirements.

Buddhists on Suicide.

The Buddhists, remarks Lawrence Irwell in Lippincott's Magazine, took the same pessimistic view of life as the Brahmins; life was a misfortune, and the faithful were always ready to abandon it. The Buddhist, however stood to gain more by death even than the Brahmin, and as his estimate of the value of the value of life was no higher, suicide was still more common among the followers of Buddha than it had been prior to the promulgations of the new religion.

By the Buddhists suicide is looked upon, even today, as justifiable under almost any circumstances. In China, it is true, some suicides—especially those caused by gambling—are regarded as dishonorable, but everywhere that Buddhism has penetrated human life is held as of little or no value, and suicide is committed on the slightest provocation imaginable or without any provocation at all. With Buddhists life is a penance, and death is the doorway to eternal joy. It is, therefore, not surprising that they are always ready to commit suicide on the very slightest pretext. Among the Chinese a trivial insult is frequently followed by the death of the aggressor but of the offended individual, who ends his life, and in his opinion, casts infamy upon his assailant.

Subscribe for THE DISPATCH.

Railways in Hawaii.

There are three railroads on the Hawaiian islands. The Kahului railroad, on the island of Maui, is 13 miles long and the Hawaiian railroad, on the island of Hawaii, is about 20 miles long. These two roads are used principally to carry the products of the plantations to the various points of shipment. The principal road is the Oahu Railway & Land Company line, which runs from Honolulu to Waianae, the total length, including sidings, being 38.5 miles. This road was opened for traffic July 1, 1890, since which time its business has shown a steady increase, both in its passenger and freight traffic. Last year the road carried 85,596 passengers, receiving a revenue of \$30,993.50; 66,430.49 tons of freight were carried, earning \$69,752.76. The equipment consists of 5 locomotives, 14 passenger coaches and 132 freight cars. The road is bonded for \$2,000,000 at 6 per cent, with \$709,000 worth of stock, which is to be increased to \$1,500,000.

This ought to be Interesting Reading to A Woman!

Our Dress Goods ARE in extensive variety and price at this season. For a dressy dress we can offer you silk, silk and wool, crepon and grenadine, in blue, green, lavender, and almost any of the latest shades. We carry large lines of trimmings specially for these dress goods. They make up beautifully and are good value.

For Heavier Dresses WE can offer you your choice of a whole lot of all wool, cheviot cloths, and suitings of different kinds. You can find here plenty of braids, tubular and otherwise, straight or made up into patterns, for these goods.

A Light and Cool Looking Dress CAN be made up from any of our large stock of linen and pique. We are closing out a particularly fine line of French Lawn, which regularly sold at 25 cents, but can now be had at 12 cents.

For Evening Wear WE can give you an excellent bargain in white figured lustre, or striped chiffon, for over dresses. These are very fashionable. The lustre may be used for a street dress. Silk and taffeta evening gloves are a specialty. We have them in all sizes and colors.

About Blouses. COOLNESS and comfort are suggested by our silks, muslins and cambrics for blouses and waists. Plaids are all the go in these things. You can't fail to find what you want here. Every variety every price.

Hosiery is one of our Successes THIS season. Our stock was never so large nor so good. You do yourself an injustice by not examining it at once.

Lace Curtains MUST be hurried out. We are selling them at a reduction of 25 per cent. to make them disappear.

Straw Matting. WHAT is left of it, is going at eviction prices, almost given away. Don't lose a chance to mat your floor cheaply and well. Of course we always keep carpets.

Kid Gloves. Perrin and the famous Alexandre Kid Gloves. Every pair warranted. Latest shades and styles.

G. W. VANWART
KING STREET,
Woodstock.

School Opening!

School Books

—AT—

Everett's Bookstore.

All the prescribed books required:

Slates, Scribblers, Copy Books, Pencils, Pens, Ink, and every Requisite required for school.

W. H. EVERETT, Woodstock.
No. 6 Main Street.