

Child's Play

r Wash Day low the directions rprise Soap wrap-

an easy day of Does away with a scalding and hard giving the whitest clothes. Hutirely to the har is a pure hard ix Soap Mig. Co. EPHEN, N. B.

S. POST CARDS.

Oct. 9.- The post office today to place the late ey's head on the new issue which will appear shortly The design includes the I year of death immediately right respectively of the "which will be directly Above the head will be the of 1901," and above that "United States of Ameri-

andoned and replaced at a n so as to leave the space art of the card, about one-th of the card, clear for

NION IS STRONG in ny-Balsam. It cures olds with absolute cerant to take and sure to ured by the proprietors

LAND ELECTION

N. S., Oct. 9.-M. T. ternoon withdrew his ecount of the ballots lection, and the sheriff od and Black elected. s were present at the made short addresses supporters for their

ache Powders.

LL NOT CHALLENGE.

Oct. 9.— The Hon. Hugh of the Royal Ulster Yacht y on the steamer Majestic. self as being perfectly sat-reatment he had received at accorded the Shamrock Sir Thomas Lipton would t year, and he (Kelly) had id. He was satisfied, how-nd would again strive to

er baby the first kes the illness ie. For Baby's them as lets are y. Diser, they to the

110 er harmve them have no

will be for 25

CO., ONT.

> ation, and others." (John Elijah Blunt, C. B., is a British soldier as well as a diplomat. According to the Foreign Office List of the to 1901, for his services in the cavalry zens.

BOSTON BRITONS nean medal, the clasps for Alma, Balaclava and Inkerman, as well as Will Flock to St. John to the Turkish medal. At the close of that conflict, Mr. Blunt resumed his consular services in the east, and in Greet Duke and 1860 accompanied the Grand Vizier, Kibrizii, Mehmed Pasha, on his tour of European Turkey. He was appointed Her Majesty's vice-consul at Adrople in 1862, and for his services in Many Have Seen Service in the Crimea, Indian Mutiny and Wars of More Recent

Duchess.

Date.

British Consul General, a

Veteran Diplomat and

Soldier.

(From our own correspondent.)

city and delegations from the other British societies in Boston and vicinity to St. John during the stay there of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwal

and York. The whole party, includi ladies, will number about 200 persons. They will leave Boston Tuesday, Oct. 15, on the Dominion Atlantic line

steamer Prince Arthur, and will ar-

rive in St. John on the evening of Oct 16. The British consul general, J. E

Blunt, C. B., will accompany the party officially, having been authorized to

do so by the foreign office, J. B. Keat-

ing. British vice-consul at Portland

and a number from that city will also

During the official exercises at St

John the Bostonians will add a con-

ribution in the form of an address to

the Duke. The address is printed on

vellum, and was prepared by A. J. Rodwaye, F. R. H. S. The document

is adorned with the arms of the Duke,

of New Brunswick and of Massachu

setts. The text was written by Thos

B. Stokes, clerk of the Veterans' As-

sociation. It is expected that the veterans will be presented with new

colors by the Duke when ne makes a

similar presentation to the 62nd Fusi-liers. The Boston party will be enter-tained in St. John by Mayor Daniel

and other city officials at a banquet at the Victoria hotel on Wednesday, Oct. 16, and welcomed to the city. On

Oct. 18 the visitors will be further en-

delegates along with the Veterans are

Boston Light Infantry, Sixth Regi-

ment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, British Veterans of Providence, R. I.,

the McKenzie Garrison and the Scot-tish clans, British Charitable Society,

Victorian Club, Sons of St. George,

an address when in Ottawa. Several members of the Canadian Club will

make the journey to St. John, how-

and Military Veterans' Association is Lieut. Col. Alexander Graham. The

association was organized in 1897 by

campaigns of later date. Lord Wolse-

and Honorable Artillery 'Company

Hatch, Maj. Charles Chapin,

that by far the greater number will go

The address to be presented to the

Duke of York by the societies is as

"May it please your Royal High-ness—We, the undersigned representa-tives of various societies of British origin or affiliation, and other resid-

ents in Beston, Mass., U. S. A., re-

spectfully congratulate your Royal Highness on the successful culmina-tion of your visit, accompanied by Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cornwall and York to the Daughters

of Great Britain, a visit that will further cement that great federation that rejoices in the fact that it is

that rejoices in the fact that it is British and under the sway of His Majesty King Edward VII. and his august consort, Queen Alexandra. "May the blessings vouchsafed the empire under the glorious reign of her late majesty of loving memory be con-tinued is the prayer of John McGaw, Seate Charteshie Society. Edwin Wil-

Scots Charitable Society; Edwin Wil-cock, British Charitable Society; John F. Masters, Victorian Club; Col. A. C.

Byrnes, Uniformed Rank, Sons of St.

George: David Halliday, Scottish Clans; T. T. Stokes, Victorian Associ-

tertained by the 62nd Fusiliers at

sail on the Prince Arthur.

vestigating the circumstances ating the murder of an American mary, received the thanks of the President of the United States and was nominated American consul in Roumelia, which appointment he was not permitted to accept. In 1868 Mr. Blunt again received the thanks of the President of the United States for Will be Headed by J. E. Blunt, C. P investigating an outrage on American citizens. Step by step Mr. Blunt rose in the British consular service in Turkey, Greece, Servia, etc. He was made a C. B. in 1878. He received the silver medal of the Nisham-i-Imtiaz for as

Salonica in September, 1890, and was given by the Sultan of Turkey the gold medal of the Imtiaz for services BOSTON, Oct. 8.—Arrangements have been practically completed for in connection with the Greco-Turkish war of 1897—forty-two years after he had been rewarded by the Sultan for his conduct in the Crimean war.

In April, 1899, Mr. Blunt was appointvisit of the British Naval and ed British consul for the States of Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hamp-shire and Maine, with residence at Boston, he to retain his personal rank of Consul General.)

NO SURRENDER

By England to the U. S. in the Matter of Isthmian Canal Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.-There has been no surrender by England to the United States in the matter of the new Isthmian canal treaty, according to the best authority possible. It is said to be equally true that the United States has sacrificed no principles in these negotiations, and the effect of contrary statements is deprecated as likely seniously to jeopardize the chances of the consummation of the convention which shall finally and peacefully settle an issue that has been source of danger for the past fifty

It is said that what actually has happened is that each side has preerved the underlying principle of the convention will provide for a water-way neutral at all times and open to merce of the world. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty, however, drawn half a century ago, has proved to be defective in mechanism for giving effect to this purpose. The new treaty simply provides this mechanism. Eng-and is relieved from the guarantee hich, in her case, was only trouble ne, and which, being assured by the Inited States in toto, is quite as ef-

As viewed from the American point Independent Scots Guards and Caledonian Club. The Canadian Club will not be officially represented, as Dr. Upham in behalf of that organization of view even, there was no surrender on England's part in seeking this relief, inasmuch as the above mention ed principle is reiterated and affirmed as binding upon the United States. the amendments to the Hay-Paunce-fote treaty which were adopted by the senate, and beyond that the changes are believed to be textual rather than

KENT CO. TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

G. B. Perry. Its membership includes men who fought in the Crimea, Indian mutiny, Afghanistan and Egyptian wars, as well as those who figured in HARCOURT, Oct. 3.-At the second ession of the institute this afternoon A. E. Pearson of Richibucto read a paper on Everybody and the School, which was discussed by Dr. Geo. U. Hay of St. John, Chas. D. Richards, ley, Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener and Lord Beresford are honorary members. The official staff of Col. Graham dur-G. A. Coates, inspector Smith, Miss O'Leary and ex-Warden Wathen. ing the visit will include Col. Henry Walker, who commanded the Ancient The next on the programme was a lesson in grammar by Miss Miriam Kyle, principal of the Superior sschool here, a class from her school being when it visited London several years ago, George J. Quinsler, Lieut. John Emery and W. H. Ketchen of the same present. After a short recess the lesson was discussed by the president, Dr. Hay, C. D. Richards, A. E. Pearson, R. G. Girvan and Inspector Smith. organization, Maj. Louis Cheney and Capt. Inglis of the Governor's Foot Guards, Hartford, Conn., Maj. J. C. In the evening a public meeting was held in the town hall, President G. A. Coates in the chair, when the follow-John S. Damrell and Surgeon Major McBean of the Fusiliers Veterans' Association, Lieut. N. P. Cormack, First Coates in the chair, when the following programme was carried out: Opening chorus by members of Harcourt Superior school; address of welcome by Councillor Leslie Wathen; solo by Mrs. Freebern; dialogue, How the Fairies Chose Their Queen; addresses by the Rev. D. B. Bailey, Rev. G. L. Freebern, Trustees Dunn and Delaney and Geo. U. Hay; God Save the King. Heavy Artillery, Massachusetts state militia; Adjutant Henry L. Kincaide, Fifth Regiment Massachusetts state militia; Maj. J. Alonzo Greene and staff of the Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester, N. H.; Lieut. Doyle of Light Battery A., Col. A. C. Byrnes, Capt. Wilkinson and Lieuts. Veal and Walton, Uniformed Rank, Sons of St.

the King. George; Maj. Davis, Grand Army of October 4-The fourth session of the Institute opened at the usual hour. G. U. Hay of St. John read a paper on How to Begin the Study of Plants, mbers of the Scottish clans will be entertained by St. John Scotchfollowed by an examination of a num-ber of plants, as the anticipated out-England cities will be liberally repre-sented at the St. John demonstration. door excursion had to be dropped on The steamship companies report that the number of applications for tickets is unusually large, and that as far as they can tell, there will be quite a movement eastward on the part of former provincialists. It is thought unt of the rain.

the Institute were photographed, the president opened a discussion on the teacher, which was continued by In-Smith, G. U. Hay and A. E. A vote of thanks was extended to

G. U. Hay, who intended leaving on the midday train. The last session of the Institute was opened at two p. m. Chas. D. Richards of Bass River read an excellent paper on the Teaching of History. A discussion was opened by ussion was opened by A. E. Pearson, followed by C. H. Cowperthwaite, Henry Wathen, Rev. Mr. Wheeler and

G. A. Coates. G. A. Coates.

President Coates finding it necessary to leave, asked the vice-president, Miss Crystal, to preside. A vote of thanks was presented to Mr. Coates, the Institute rising and singing For He's a Jolly Good Fellow.

Miss Smith of Beersville gave a lesson in number with a class of children from the primary department of Harcourt school.

Harcourt school.

It was decided that the next meeting of the Institute will be held at Rexton. The following officers were elected: President, Geo. A. Coates; vice-president, Miss Crystal; sec. treas., R. G. Girvan; executive, Miss Fraser and

Miss Farrer.
The date of the next meeting was

Loch Lomond

The annual fair of the Simonds and Loch Lomond Agricultural Society was held Tuesday on the fine grounds and in the capacious hall at the lake. The weather was fine and an immense crowd of people in addition to the ex-hibitors and judges was present. A lot of prominent men were in attendance, including Col. Tucker, M. P., C. H. Jackson, R. V. Millidge, Walter Campbell, J. Noble, R. O'Brien, J. B. Jones, J. F. Watson, James Sinclair, Geo. A. Knodell, E. C. Woods, E. S. Carter, A. Campbell, T. Driscoll, E.W. Paul, A. Sinclair, C. A. Curney, A. G. Hamm, Edward Sears, R. Lewin. While the exhibit of live stock was

not as large as usual, the animals shown were excellent according to all who saw them. A number of fine horse sistance rendered during the fire at were shown. The display of grain and farm products generally was fully up to the average.

Following is a complete list of th wards made by the judges : LIVE STOCK. -Thos. Dean, B. V.

Jerseys.

Cow, 3 years old—Josselyn and Young, 1st. Heifer, 2 years old—Denis Connolly, 1st; Josselyn and Young, 2nd. Heifer, 1. year old—G. Fred Stephenson, 1st; Josselyn and Young, 2nd. Spring heifer calf.—W. A. McFate, 1st; G. F. Stephenson, 2nd; Josselyn and Young, 3rd. Bull, 3 years old—W. T. Boyle, 1st.
Bull, 2 years old—W. A. McFate, 1st.
Bull, 1 year old—Josselyn and Young, 1st;
Nicholas Stephenson, 2nd; W. A. McFate,

GRADE STOCK. Cow, 3 years old—James Desmond, 1st; Josselyn and Young, 2nd; W. A. McFate, Heifer, 2 years old—James Desmond Josselyn and Young, 2nd; G. F. Stepl 3rd. Heifer, 1 year old—G. F. Stephen Richolas Stephenson, 2nd; W. T. B. Nicholas Stephenson, 2nd; W. T. Boyle, 3r Spring heifer calf—Edward Moore, is John McBrien, 2nd; James Desmond, 3rd

Thoroughbred Sheep.
Leicester ewe—James Desmond, 1st; W. A.
Leicester, 2nd. eFate, 2nd.
Pair spring lambs—W. A. McFate, 1st.
Shropshire ewe—D. Connolly, 1st.
Grade Sheep.

Ewe, any age—Denis Connolly, 1st; James Desmond, 2nd; W. A. McFate, 3rd. Pair spring lambs—Nicholas Stephenson

GRAIN AND MANUFACTURES.

GRAIN AND MANUFACTURES.

(Judges—W. A. Shaw and John H. Case.)
Oats (black)—D. McBrien, 1st; Thos. A.
McFate, 2nd.
Oats (white)—D. McBrien, 1st; W. T.
Boyle, 2nd; Thos. A. McFate, 3rd.
Buckwheat (grey)—N. Stephenson, 1st.
Buckwheat (grey)—N. Stephenson, 1st.
Buckwheat (grey)—N. A. McFate, 1st;
T. W. Boyle, 2nd; W. A. McFate, 3rd.
Peas—D. McBrien, 1st.
Barley—N. Stephenson, 1st.
Beets (Long Blood)—N. Stephenson, 1st;
G. Fred Stephenson, 2nd.
Beets (Egyptian Blood)—Josselyn and
Young, 1st; N. Stephenson, 2nd; G. F. Stephenson, 3rd.

phenson, ard.

Mangold Wurzel (Long Red)—Th
Clark, 1st; W. A. McFate, 2nd; W
Boyle, 3rd.

Mangold Wurzel (Globe)—Josselyn
Young, 1st; W. A. McFate, 2nd; D.
Brien, 3rd.

Carrots (Long Orange)—G. F. Stephe Ist.
Carrots (Intermediate)—D. McBrien, 1st;
W. T. Boyle, 2nd; G. F. Stephenson, 3rd.
Carrots (Coreless)—W. T. Boyle, 1st; G. F.
Stephenson, 2nd; T. A. McFate, 3rd.
Carrots (White)—D. McBrien, 1st; N.
Stephenson, 2nd; W. T. Boyle, 3rd.
Carrots (Oxheart)—D. McBrien, 1st; John
McBrien, 2nd; G. F. Stephenson, 3rd.
Turnips (Swedish)—Josselyn and Young,
1st; Fred Watters, 2nd; D. Connolly, 3rd.
Turnips, any other kind—Thos. Clark, 1st.
Parsnips—Josselyn and Young, 1st.
Potatoes (Kidney)—A. F. Johnston, 1st.
Potatoes (Kidney)—A. F. Johnston, 1st.
Potatoes (Any other variety)—Thos. Clark,
1st; G. F. Stephenson, 2nd; N. Stephenson,
3rd.

3rd.
Potatoes (Early Rose)—Thos. Clark, 1st;
G. F. Stephenson, 2nd.
Potatoes (Markie)—R. G. Stewart, 1st; G.
F. Stephenson, 2nd.
Potatoes (Snowflake)—G. F. Stephenson 1st; A. F. Johnston, 2nd.
Five samples, six potatoes in each—G. F.
Stephenson, 1st,
Apples—D. McBrien, 1st; N. Stephenson 2nd. Appies—D. McBrien, 1st; N. Stephenson, 2nd.
Onjons—N. Stephenson, 1st.
Squash—Thos. Clark, 1st; Josselyn and Young, 2nd.
Pumpkins—Thos. Clark, 1st; Josselyn and Young, 2nd.
Cauliflower—Thos. Clark, 1st; Fred Watters, 2nd; Josselyn and Young, 3rd.
Red cabbage—Thos. Clark, 1st; Josselyn and Young, 2nd; Fred Watters, 3rd.
Tub of butter, 10 lbs. or over—Josselyn and Young, 1st; A. F. Johnston, 2nd; N. Stephenson, 3rd.
Roll butter—John McBrien, 1st; Josselyn and Young, 2nd; Thos. A. McFate, 3rd.

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.
(Judges—J. F. Watson, James Sinclair

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.
(Judges-J. F. Watson, James Sinclair and J. H. Noble.)
Patchwork quilt—N. Stephenson, 1st; T. A. McFate, 2nd; D. McBrien, 3rd.
Three pairs socks—D. McBrien, 1st; T. A. McFate, 2nd; N. Stephenson, 3rd.
Three pairs mittens—D. McBrien, 1st; D. Connolly, 2nd; N. Stephenson, 3rd.
Hooked rag mat—A. F. Johnston, 1st; D. Connolly, 2nd; N. Stephenson, 3rd.
A button mat made by Mrs. Robert Steware of Black River was given honorable mention, but there was no prize to award.

HORSES.
(Judges—W. A. Campbell and Thos. Gilliland.)

(Judges—W. A. Campbell and Thos. Gilliland.)

Best stallion, 2 years or over, for agricultural purposes—Joseph Cavanaugh, 1st; Josselyn and Young, 2nd; John Whalen, 3rd.

Single horse for agricultural purposes—G. F. Stephenson, 1st; W. A. McFate, 2nd; N. Stephenson, 2nd.

Coit. 2 years old, for agricultural purposes—Joseph Cavanaugh, 1st; Josselyn and Young, 2nd; John Whalen, 3rd.

Single horse—W. A. McFate, 1st; Nicholas Stephenson, 2nd; John McBrien, 3rd.

Breeding mare, for agricultural purposes—G. F. Stephenson, 1st; W. A. McFate, 2nd; N. Stephenson, 3rd.

Coit. 3 years old, for agricultural purposes—Joseph Cavanaugh, 1st.

Coit, 2 years old, for agricultural purposes—T. Al McFate, 1st; W. A. McFate, 2nd.

Coit, 1 year old for agricultural purposes—T. Al McFate, 1st; W. A. McFate, 2nd.

Colt, 1 year old, for agricultural purposes—W. A. McFate, 1st.
Spring colt, for agricultural purposes—W.
McFate, 1st.

At the Ben Lomond House, S. H. Barker served an excellent dinner and made all his patrons feel at home. Miss Farrer.

The date of the next meeting was left with the executive.

The usual votes of thanks were extended.

In the evening a reception was given the teachers at the rectory by the citizens.

In the game at all.

In the game at all.

VERY SUCCESSFUL

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TRIP TO RUSSIA.

William Whyte Describes His Visit.

Russia's Rulers, Peasants Conditions and Possibilities-The One Man Power in Russia Discussed.

Russia has been copiously written about during the past twenty years. Graphic pictures have been offered to the public. It is possible that there has been the note of exaggeration. William Whyte was sent on a mission to Russia by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, who saw the possibility of trade openings through the completion of the Frans-Siberian Railway-a tremendous indertaking, which traverses a distance of some six thousand miles from St. Petersburg to Vladivostock. Russia is a European power, and yet civilization. Mr. Whyte, who arrive in town this morning for the purpos of presenting to the president a gension, desires to be moderate, the mor especially as he received nothing but ourtesy at the hands of those in authority, but you gather from him that she could claim to be placed on a par-ity with the modern nations of Europe. For instance, Russia does not know the A B C of sanitation.

In the biggest hotels in Moscow or tory, which must be used by both sexes in common. Pipes from the houses discharge every description of offensive "And where do these matters go to

when they reach the streets?" "Goodness only knows," was the answer. "But I no longer believe that typhoid is generated by dirt and filth.

If that were the case there would not be a person alive in the whole of the

"Even the railway trains have only one lavatory for both sexes. Some of In the biggest cities it is almost impossible to have a bath. The smells are abominable. Of course, in the country parts there is no sanitation at all."

And yet Russia is a wonderful country. A man can rise there. If a man have ability he will come to the front. There are no politics. What the Czar wants are able men. There is his high excellency, Premier de Witte, the chief man in Russia today. This man began life as a cierk. He rose steadily until he became the power behind the throne. Mr. Whyte saw and talked with this man, who has more power than the Czar—this man before whom generals and admirals tremble.

Naturally, it was not easy to obtain access to such a personage in Russia. Mr. Whyte had heard in London that f he desired to obtain all the desired have a letter of introduction to Premier de Witte. There was some trouble about this, but in the end Mr. sian ambassador, and obtained a letter to the great man, There were also letters to Prince Hilkoff and other great personages, but the chief thing was to obtain the favor of the man who ruled the destiny of the country. Of course, Mr. Whyte had an interpreter with him; also his passport. You cannot enter Russian territory without a passport. That passport you must show to the police authorities, who will accost you at every town

Could the great man be readily seen? Mr. Whyte enquired of the British ambassador, Sir Francis Scott. Yes, ambassador, Sir Francis Scott. 1es, but there must be some ceremony observed. A great deal depends on show in Russia. One must appear before his high excellency in evening dress, even in broad daylight. Mr. Whyte ventured to suggest to the British ambassador that it was a ridiculous custom. The ambassador said that it was tom. The ambassador said that it was the usage. "Is it a usage which you follow, might I venture to ask?" said

follow, might I venture to ask?" said Mr. Whyte.

The ambassador looked quizzically at Mr. Whyte and said: "No, I don't bother about it."

"Well, would you kindly tell me what you wear when you approach his excellency?"

"Oh, a frock coat and too hat."

"Well," said Mr. Whyte, "what is good enough for the British ambassador is certainly good enough for me."

And, thus habited, Mr. Whyte drove in a handsome landau to the apartments of the great minister, who holds

the nation's purse strings, and who is the Orthodox Greek church are per-

The Black Swan Distillery, 26, Holborn,

N.B.—The Sole Scotch Whisky supplied to LONDON, ENGLAND the International Sleeping Car Co.

Russia is a great country for tipping—the worst in the world. You are tipping all the time. Mr. Whyte tipped and announced himself. He was ush-ered into a large apartment, in which he found generals and admirals waiting audience. These men had their breasts covered with orders. First, a lady went in, and came out in a few a commercial point of view, of the minutes, white and sorrowful looking. Situation. There was the tariff, which Then the attache announced that Mr. had been raised against the United Whyte's turn had come. The admirals and generals stared at the man in the frock coat, who appeared to command precedence. His high excellency shook Mr. Whyte cordially by the hand, read his letter, and asked him if there was any service he could render him. "As you have a letter to Prince Hilkoff, you are all right," he said, smilingly, "Yes, your high excellency," Mr.
Whyte replied, "but I want a letter
from the ablest and most powerful
man in Russia."

The great man smiled, evidently gra-

"A general letter which I can use wherever I go, and which will be a ready passport in regard to the acquisition of all the information I desire."
"I will give you such a letter." said the finance minister. the finance minister. And that letter opened every door of information, commanded the readiest service, and it was with trembling

eagerness that railway employes hast-ened to comply with what request might be preferred upon sight of the

In Moscow and St. Petersburg Mr. Whyte found the evidence of military despotism. You could not escape the feeling. The police and military were everywhere.

Mr. Whyte traversed the great Trans-Siberian Railway, and collected a vast amount of information on the way. This, in specific form, will be presented to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, and ultimately the merchants of Canada will have it placed at their dis-posal. The railway is differently constructed from ours. The rails are only forty-six pounds, while the ties are so far apart that stability cannot be ensured. In consequence, there are frequent breakdowns. A heavier rail is now being laid down. It is too early to speak of the system as a commer cial undertaking, but Mr. Whyte ob cial undertaking, but Mr. Whyte ob-tained all necessary information as to traffic, the potentialities of the coun-try through which it runs, the condi-tion of the people, their wants, and their future. He describes the country between Moscow and Baikal—a dis-tance of some four thousand miles—as resembling our own western country resembling our own western country except in the matter of timber, which in Russia is abundant. The country is sparsely settled. The land is capable of producing wheat, which might, in time, be shipped to all the markets of the world. At present the outlet is not adequate, but the government is building canals and affording facilities which will be taken advantage of in the future. The people are densely ignorant and are unprogressive, which is an attitude favored by the Greek Church, which believes in ignorance and devotion. In this great transitions are almost complete failure. Not only have many of the mills failed to earn the annual profits, but in a number of cases the season's work has been done at a loss. At present the mills in operation are two belonging to Stetson, Cutler & Co., Miller's two, Cushings' two, Dunn Bros. and devotion. In this great transitions are densely the peasants, but it is not theirs. They cannot sell it; they cannot raise morting ages upon it. Every male is given forty acres of land, which he uses, but he uses it with primitive appliances, and there is not much advance. The government has depots and agents for the sale of such things as are needed, and the people are, as a whole, in the condition of serfs. He had not time to more than glance at the penal settlements, the severities of which have already been expended. Unless these logs can be brought to the booms for the winter the loss on them will be enormous, for they are practically certain to come down with the ice, and resembling our own western country except in the matter of timber, which try is capable of supporting a large population, and if a complete settle-ment were effected, there would be tain to come down with the ice, and

ment were effected, there would be such wheat production as would make a sensible impression in the markets of the world. Unfortunately, the Russian government will have none but Russian people, and consequently the country is unprogressive.

Mr. Whyte visited the governor general of the province of Irkutsk and had dinner with him. His wife was able to speak English. The man has the power of life and death. Indeed, unless one has the protection of the great it is exceedingly dangerous to travel in Russia outside large centres of population. This official, whose name is Pentieleff, mentioned the case of the Doukhobers who had gone to Canada, and said he had heard that they wanted to come back. Mr. Whyte explained the case, which was quite different to the story which had reached the governor.

The latter said he would be glad to have them back.

Endown with the ice, and if at the same time the water rises, they cannot be prevented from going out to sea, while if it does not, the cost of picking them up will be at least fifty per cent of their value, or \$2.50 per thousand feet.

It is understood that one mill owner up river, in order to fill his contracts, paid \$11.50 and towage for logs and could scarcely get enough at that price.

As to next winter's cut, both wages and supplies are higher than last year, and the Predericton Gleaner has estimated that the cut on the upper St. John will not exceed 125,000,000 ft.

Fortunately the mill-owners are men in good financial standing, and able to bear the burden of this season's troubles. Then, too, they have had very good prices for the lumber shipped, especially in the American market. reached the governor.

The latter said he would be glad to

In regard to the possibility of trade being opened up with Asiatic Russia through the instrumentality of the Trans-Siberian railway, Mr. Whyte said that he had all the figures to hand, all the details as to the tariffs, but it would need a commercial man to estimate the nice significance, from had been raised against the United States, and of which Canada might possibly take advantage, but it was likely that the whole subject would be gone into before the Manufacturers' Association, which had invited him to give an address on the subject.

With population and facilities for competing with other countries through the construction of a series of canals, the great Trans-Siberian

of canals, the great Trans-Siberian country might produce a wheat crop which would supply a great part of the world. At present wheat was not grown to any extent in Southern Russia and these translated been a failure for the last three weeks.

last three years.
But Mr. Whyte had a most instruct ing and interesting itinerary, meeting with courtesy all the way, and obtaining all the information he desired with the greatest readiness. He noted the spiendor and also the squalor of Moscow and St. Petersburg; he saw the peasant sunk in ignorance and semi-slavery; he noted the power of the church; he observed a country which claimed to be modern and yet which, in the matter of sanitation, was primitive to the degree of posia power which would be exerted for the good of Russia, but under limita-tion. But this great man was not what you would call a modern from the European point of view. He did not quite understand the modern world. Mr. Whyte thought, however, that there was a great future before

Children Cry for CASTORIA

BAD FOR THE MILLS.

The Failure of the Logs to Come Down

is a Very Serious Matter. The public in general do not seem to fully comprehend to what an extent the lumber industry is affected by the hitherto unheard of condition of the

KUMFORT Headache Powders are "But were they not persecuted when they were in the country?" contain no opiates or any harmful drug. They create no habit from contained all people who do not belong to