

BOSTON BRITONS

Will Flock to St. John to Greet Duke and Duchess.

Many Have Seen Service in the Crimea, Indian Mutiny and Wars of More Recent Date.

Will be Headed by J. E. Blunt, C. B., British Consul General, a Veteran Diplomat and Soldier.

(From our own correspondent.) BOSTON, Oct. 8.—Arrangements have been practically completed for the visit of the British Naval and Military Veterans' Association of this 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 Cornwall and York. The whole party, including ladies, will number about 200 persons. They will leave Boston Tuesday, Oct. 15, on the Dominion Atlantic line steamer Prince Arthur, and will arrive 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. Keating, British vice-consul at Portland, and a number from that city will also accompany the party.

During the stay here at St. John the Bostonians will add a contribution in the form of an address to the Duke. The address is printed on vellum and was prepared by A. J. Rodway, F. R. H. S. The document is adorned with the arms of the Duke, of New Brunswick and of Massachusetts. The text was written by Thos. E. Stokes, chief clerk of the Veterans' Association. It is expected that the veterans will be presented with new colors by the Duke, when he makes a similar presentation to the 62nd Fusiliers. The Boston party will be entertained 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 veterans will be further entertained by the 62nd Fusiliers at a banquet.

Among the societies which will send delegates along with the Veterans are the Boston Light Infantry, Sixth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, British Veterans of Providence, R. I., the McKeanie Garrison and the Scottish clans, British Charitable Society, Victorian Club, Sons of St. George, Independent Scots Guards and Caledonian Club. The Canadian Club will not be officially represented, as Dr. Upham in behalf of that organization presented their Royal Highnesses with an address when in Ottawa. Several members of the Canadian Club will make the journey to St. John, however.

The commander of the British Naval and Military Veterans' Association is Lieut. Col. Alexander Graham. The association was organized in 1887 by G. B. Perry. Its membership includes men who fought in the Crimea, Indian mutiny, Afghanistan and Egyptian wars, as well as those who figure in campaigns of later date. Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener and Lord Berezford are honorary members. The official staff of Col. Graham during the visit will include Col. Kincaid, Walker, who commanded the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company when it visited London several years ago, George J. Quinlan, Lieut. John Emery and W. H. Ketchen of the same organization, Maj. Louis Cheney and Capt. Inglis of the Governor's Foot Guards, Hartford, Conn., Maj. J. C. Hatch, Maj. Charles Chappin, Capt. John S. Beaumont and Surgeon Major McBean of the Fusiliers Veterans' Association, Lieut. N. P. Cormack, First Heavy Artillery, Massachusetts state militia; Adjutant Henry L. Kincaid, 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, 1st. Wildcat Battalion, West and Walton, Uniformed Rank, Sons of St. George; Maj. Davis, Grand Army of the Republic.

The members of the Scottish clans will be entertained by St. John Scotchmen. Unofficially Boston and other New England cities will be liberally represented at the St. John demonstration. 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 that by far the greater number will go by water.

The address to be presented to the Duke of York by the societies is as follows: "May it please your Royal Highness—We, the undersigned representatives of various societies of British origin on this continent, and other residents in Boston, Mass., U. S. A., respectfully congratulate your Royal Highness on the successful culmination 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 respects in the fact that it is British and under the sway of His Majesty King Edward VII. and his august consort, Queen Alexandra.

division in the Crimean war, under the Earl of Lucan, he obtained the Crimean medal, the clasps for Alma, Balaklava and Inkerman, as well as the Turkish medals. At the close of the conflict, Mr. Blunt resumed his consular services in the east, and in 1880 accompanied the Grand Vizier, Kibrilli Mehmed Pasha, on his tour of European Turkey. He was appointed Her Majesty's vice-consul at Adrianople in 1882, and for his services in investigating the circumstances attending the murder of an American missionary, 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 1885 Mr. Blunt again received the thanks of the President of the United States for investigating an outrage on American citizens. Step by step Mr. Blunt rose in the British consular service in Turkey, Greece, Serbia, etc. He was made the second consul of the United States 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.

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 seriously to jeopardize the chances of the consummation of the convention which shall finally and peacefully settle an issue that has been a source of danger for the past fifty years.

It is said that what actually has happened is that each side has preserved the underlying principle of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the new convention will provide for a waterway way general at all times and open to the commerce of the world. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty, however, drawn half a century ago, has proved to be ineffective in mechanism for giving effect to its purpose. The new treaty simply provides this mechanism. England is relieved from the guarantee which, in her case, was only troublesome, and which, being assured by the United States, is quite as effective.

As viewed from the American point of view even, there was no surrender of England's part in seeking this relief. The principle of the treaty, the principle is reiterated and affirmed as binding upon the United States.

As for the form of the treaty, it may be stated that it embodies in substance the amendments to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which were adopted by the senate, and beyond that the changes are believed to be textual rather than substantial.

KENT CO. TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

HARCOURT, Oct. 2.—At the second session 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, G. A. Costes, Inspector Smith, Miss O'Leary and ex-Warden Wathen.

The next on the programme was a lesson in grammar by Miss Miriam Kyle, principal of the Superior school here, class from her school, before the 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.

In the evening a public meeting was held in the town hall. President G. A. Costes 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. Freebairn; dialogue, How the Fairies Chose Their Queen; address by the Rev. D. B. Bailey; G. L. Freebairn, Trustees Dunn and Delaney and Geo. U. Hay; God Save the King.

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, followed by an examination of a number of plants, and an excellent paper on the Teaching of History. A discussion was opened by A. E. Pearson, followed by C. H. Cowperthwaite, Henry Wathen, Rev. Mr. Wheeler and G. A. Costes.

President Costes finding it necessary to leave, asked the vice-president, Miss Crystal, to preside. A vote of thanks was presented to Mr. Costes, 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. It was decided that the next meeting of the Institute will be held at Rexton. The following officers were elected: President, Geo. A. Costes; vice-president, Miss Crystal; sec. treas., R. G. Girvan; executive, Miss Fraser and Miss Farrer.

VERY SUCCESSFUL

Annual Fair of the Simonds and Loch, Lomond

The annual fair of the Simonds and Loch, Lomond Agricultural Society was held Tuesday on the Fair grounds and in the capacious hall at the lake. The weather was fine and an immense crowd of people in addition to the exhibitors 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. P. Watson, James Sinclair, Geo. A. Knodell, E. C. Woods, E. A. Carter, A. Campbell, T. Driscoll, E. W. Paul, A. Sinclair, C. A. Curran, A. G. Egan, Edward Sears, R. Lewin.

Following is a complete list of the awards made by the judges:

- LIVE STOCK. (Judges—Thos. Dean, B. V. Millage and W. McFate.) Arrabrides. Cow, 3 years old—Josselyn and Young, 1st; Josselyn and Young, 2nd. Bull, 2 years old—Josselyn and Young, 1st; Josselyn and Young, 2nd. Spring heifer calf—W. A. McFate, 1st; Josselyn and Young, 2nd. Jersey. Cow, 3 years old—Josselyn and Young, 1st; Josselyn and Young, 2nd. Bull, 2 years old—Josselyn and Young, 1st; Josselyn and Young, 2nd. Spring heifer calf—W. A. McFate, 1st; Josselyn and Young, 2nd.

TRIP TO RUSSIA.

Mr. William Whyte Describes His Visit.

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

(Montreal Witness.) 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 too much of this. Mr. William Whyte was sent on a mission to Russia by Sir Thomas Spanghney, who saw the possibility of trade openings through the completion of the Trans-Siberian Railway—a tremendous undertaking, which traverses a distance of some six thousand miles, from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok.

Russia is a European power, and yet Russia has not the European idea of civilization. Mr. Whyte, who arrived in town this morning for the purpose of presenting to the president a general and specific account of his mission, desired to be moderate, the more especially as he received nothing but courtesy at the hands of those in authority, but you gather from him that Russia has a great deal to learn before it can be placed on a par 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 St. Petersburg there will be one lavatory which must be used by both sexes in common. Pipes from the houses discharge every description of offensive matter upon the streets.

"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 country.

"Even the railway trains have only one lavatory for both sexes. Some of the most advanced western countries 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 the future, be made a commercial undertaking, but Mr. Whyte obtained all necessary information as to the possibilities of the country through which it runs, the condition of the people, their wants and their future. He describes the country between Moscow and Baku—a distance of some four thousand miles—as the poorest and most unproductive country in the world, 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 the future, be made a commercial undertaking, but Mr. Whyte obtained all necessary information as to the possibilities of the country through which it runs, the condition of the people, their wants and their future. 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