

situated within 12 versts, in the Mariinsk district. It possesses a stone church of St. Michael, the Archistrategus.

The fertile region surrounding the station yields annually a considerable quantity of grain and flour, exported to Eastern Siberia. In 1898, the total exports amounted to 13,615 puds of rye, 82,894 puds of oats, 1,528 puds of barley, 36,000 puds of rye flour and 2,275 puds of oil-seed.



Church at station of Taigá.

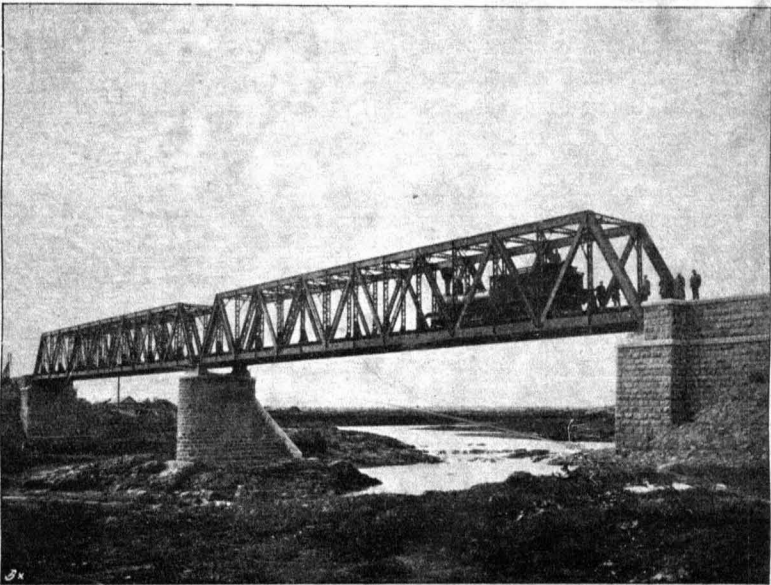
From the station, the line descends to the valley of the Kíya river and, at the 345 verst, spans the Antibés by a wooden bridge with an opening of 20 sazhen. Ascending further to the secondary watershed of the river Antibés at the 338 to 341 versts of the line, lies a large swamp having $2\frac{1}{2}$ versts in length and an average depth of 1.20 sazhen.

11) **Mariinsk.** III class station. Buffet. (361 v. from Krivoshekhovo, 1693 v. from Cheliábinsk). The district town of Mariinsk is situated in proximity to the station (pop. 8,300; 4,323 males, 3,977 females), ($56^{\circ} 18' N.$ lat., $57^{\circ} 25' E.$ long.). It stands on the river Kíya, left tributary of the Chulym,

and on the great Siberian highway. Previously it was represented by the small village of Kiiskoe, which in 1856 was converted into a town. In 1857 it received the name of Marlinsk. The town contains 1,017 houses, mainly wooden, two orthodox churches, a stone cathedral of St. Nicholas, and a wooden church at the cemetery in honour of All Saints; a Jewish synagogue of stone.

Schools: 2 urban elementary schools for boys and girls, 2 parish schools, a reading school. A poorhouse, a night shelter, an apothecary's shop. The factories are represented by 5 tanneries, 2 soap-boileries, 1 mead and beer brewery, 5 butter manufactories and two tallow-boileries. The output of the factories does not exceed a value of R. 50,000 to 70,000 per annum.

There are 32 commercial houses and manufactories, 37 shops, 6 inns, 2 taverns, 1 wine cellar, 10 wine-shops and no hotels.



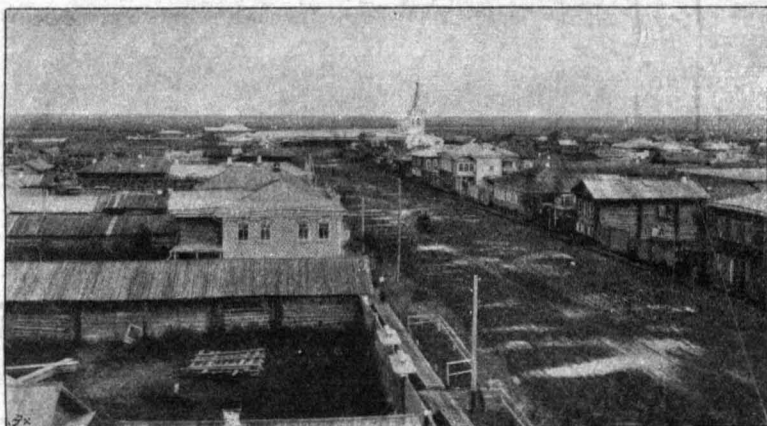
Bridge over the Yáya.

Furnished rooms at R. 1 a day. The town revenue is estimated at R. 20,000 to 25,000 per annum. Upon the whole, the commercial operations transacted in the town are not considerable, in spite of the great percentage of Jews in its population and the proximity to the gold mines. This is explained by the fact that trade is concentrated in other localities lying near to the sources of industry, and the preference shewn by the Jews for a rapacious exploitation of the gold mines.

On the 3 and 4 July 1891, the town was honoured by the visit of His Imperial Majesty the present Emperor Nicholas II, then Heir Apparent to the throne, on his way from the Far East.

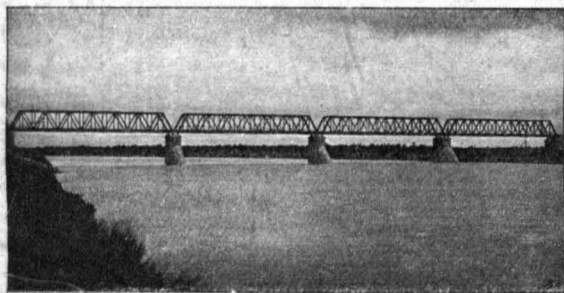
His Majesty was greeted by the representatives of the town, by school children and a crowd of people, and visited the cathedral of St. Nicholas the Miracle-worker. On the 4 July, His Majesty resumed his journey, and on his way to Tomsk was welcomed at every village by the people, who greeted

the Imperial Traveller with holy images and bread and salt, thus manifesting their cordial hospitality. The river Kiya, on which the town stands, is about 328 versts long and from 10 to 50 sazhen wide. Navigation is carried on only with rafts; gold mines belonging to the Transaltái group occur on its upper reaches.



Town of Marfinsk.

The most important trading firms are represented by Akselrud (gold, grocery, trinkets, colonial goods), Gurévich (manufactured goods), Izikson (jewelry), Savéliév (manufactured and other articles; tannery, soap-boilery, brewery), Yudalévich (manufactured goods and a distillery).



Bridge over the Kiya.

A great quantity of grain products, mainly oats and rye flour, are forwarded to the east from the environs of the station.

In 1898, the export was 270,355 puds. Within two versts of the station, the line crosses the Kiya by a bridge of 100 sazhen (at 364 verst). It has four iron spans of 25 sazhen each, with roadway upon the lower chord, and stone piers.

From the Kiya, the line begins its ascent by level grades (0.008) to the high watershed of the latter and the river Tiázhin, the right affluent of the Kiya. The highest point of the watershed rises to an altitude of 64 sazhen above the station of Marfinsk.

12) **Súslovo.** V class station (384 v. from Krivoshchékovo, 1716 v. from Cheliábinsk). The village of the same name (pop. 1861) in the Marfinsk district is situated a verst and a half from the station. It contains a wooden church of St Nicholas, a school and an elementary school for girls, 4 shops and 2 tanneries. Leaving the station, the line resumes its ascent to the

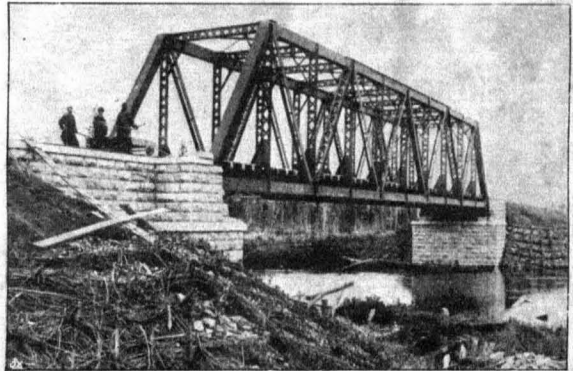
watershed and reaches its highest point at the 400 verst. Further on, the line descends to the river Kozylíuk, crossing a stone culvert with an opening of 2.50 sazhen under an embankment of 6 sazhen. A small quantity of rye is forwarded from here to the east. In 1898, the export amounted to 22,183 puds, mainly oats and rye flour.

13) **Tiázhin.** V class station. (418 v. from Krivoshchékovo, 1750 v. from Cheliábinsk). The village of the same name (pop. 1206) is situated at a distance of 4 versts, in the Marínsk district.

The village possesses a church in honour of St Nicholas, a school, a parish school and 3 shops. This region supplies the East with grain. In 1898, as much as 43,394 puds, mainly oats and rye flour, were forwarded from this point.

From the station, the line continues its descent to the river Tiázhin, the right tributary of the Kíya and, within 3 versts of the station, crosses the latter at the 421 verst by an iron bridge of 20 sazhen.

Hence the line ascends to the watershed of the rivers Tiázhin and Itát, for a considerable distance running by maximum level grades (0.008). Upon reaching its highest point, the line descends by lighter grades to the next station.



Bridge over the Kosúl.

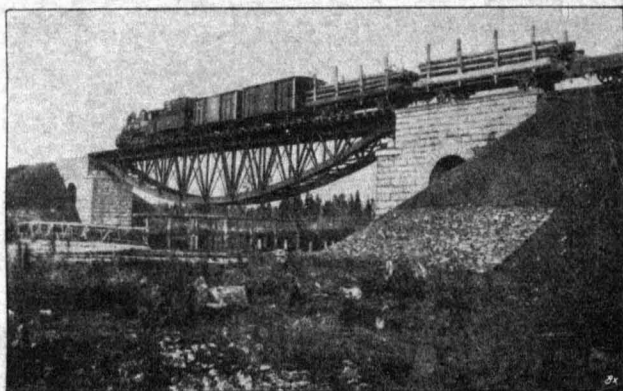
14) **Itát.** V class station (451 v. from Krivoschékovo, 1783 v. from Cheliábinsk). The village of Itát is situated at a distance of 4 versts on the Siberian highway in the Marínsk district. It contains a wooden church of St Nicholas, a Jewish prayer-house, a school and an elementary school, 8 shops, a tannery, a soap-boilery and 6 flour-mills. Grain is forwarded from here to the East. In 1898, the export amounted to 51,397 puds, mainly oats. From the station, the line continues its descent to the river Itát, spanning it at the 403 verst by a wooden bridge of 15 sazhen. Further on, it crosses a low watershed and runs over the Kosúl by an iron bridge with an opening of 201 sazhen (469 v.). From the river, the line rises by maximum grades (0.008) to the plateau of the next station.

15) **Bogotól.** III class station. Buffet. (486 v. from Krivoshchékovo, 1818 v. from Cheliábinsk). A wooden church is erected near the station out of the Emperor Alexander III fund; it contains three aisles consecrated to St. Nicholas the Miracle-worker, the Yarosláv Saints Theodore, David and Constantine and the martyr St. Claudia. This was the hundredth church built at the expense of the same fund.

There is a medical and feeding station for the settlers bound for the forest localities in the Marínsk district, which is also the residence of an official for the regulation of the emigration movement.

The trading village of Bogotól (pop. 4,673) is situated within 6 versts of the station on the left bank of the Chulym on the Siberian highway, includ-

ed in the Marińsk district. The settlement is provided with a stone church in honour of the Apparition of Our Lord, a Jewish prayer-house, 2 schools for boys and girls, a forestry school, and two poorhouses for exile settlers. There are 4 tanneries, 3 brick-kilns, 5 flour-mills, 25 shops, 3 wineshops, and a local village board. Oats, wheat and rye flour are conveyed from here to Eastern Siberia.



Bridge over the Kosúl.

From the station, the line proceeds along the high watershed of the rivers Kiya and Chulym, which has an elevation of 43 sazhen above the station of Achinsk.

16) **Krásnaya**. V class station. (517 v. from Krivoshechekovo, 1849 v. from Cheliabinsk). The trading village of Krasnoréchenskoe (pop. 3,167) is situated at a distance of 6 versts from the station on the left bank of the Chulym and the small river Krásnaya in the Marińsk district. The village contains a stone church in the name of the Archistrategus Michael, a Jewish prayerhouse, 2 schools, a home preparator school, a poorhouse for settlers, 4 shops, a brick-kiln, 10 flour-mills. The goods traffic is yet insignificant.



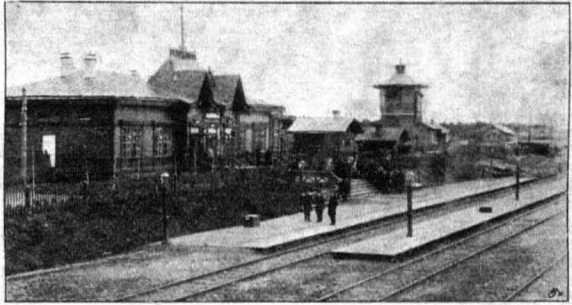
Bridge over the Chulym.

Hence the line continues its descent to the valley of the Chulym and, at the 546 verst, passes the frontier of the Tomsk and Yeniseisk governments. At the 547 verst, it crosses the Chulym by a bridge of 130 sazhen, with one span

of 50 sazhen and two of 40 sazhen, supported on stone piers.

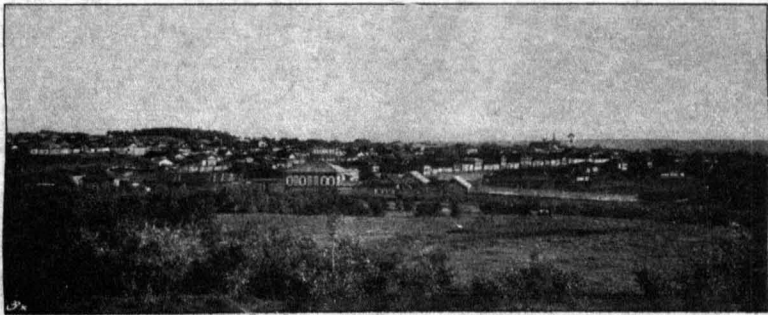
17) **Achinsk**. III class station. Buffet. (550 v. from Krivoshechekovo, 1882 v. from Cheliabinsk). Is situated 2 versts from the town of Achinsk, connected by a roadway and within a verst from the Chulym. A branch line of $1\frac{1}{2}$ versts unites the station with the landing-place on the Chulym. A medical and feeding station is established within $2\frac{1}{2}$ versts of the railway for settlers bound for the localities allotted for colonisation in the Achinsk and Minusinsk districts. It is the residence of an official entrusted with the regulation of the emigration movement.

Achinsk is a district town of the Yeniséisk government (pop. 6,714: 3,453 males, 3,261 females; $56^{\circ} 16'$ N. lat., $60^{\circ} 13'$ E. long.) situated on the Siberian highway, on the right elevated bank of the Chulym, within 13 versts of the boundary of the Tomsk government. The environs of the town are hilly and covered with copses of young birches, only the western part is level and contains a number of lakes provided with fish. Achinsk was founded in the XVII century. In 1642, the Tára voyevóda Tugachévski established the Achinsk stockaded post on the river Yus, tributary of the Chulym; in 1682 it was burnt down by the Kirgíz and built again on the site of the present town. In 1782, the town of Achinsk was ranked among the district towns of the Tomsk government, and in 1822 it was included in the Yeniséisk government.



Station of Achinsk.

Since the construction of the great Síberian main line, the town is much improved and enlarged, containing now 955 houses, four churches: a stone cathedral in honour of the Holy Trinity, a church in the name of Our Lady of Kazán, beyond the river, another in honour of the Elevation of the Holy Cross at the cemetery, and a prison church consecrated to the Archangel Michael. The educational institutions are: a preparatory gymnasium for girls,



Town of Achinsk.

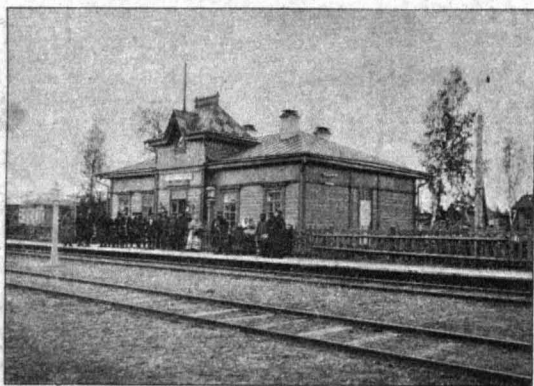
a three-class urban school for boys and girls, and a parish school. There are also a public library and a small museum, a hospital of the Public Charitable Board, a poorhouse, an apothecary's shop, a private printing office. The town numbers 53 shops, 10 stores, 9 wine-cellars, 4 wine-stores, a public club, an hotel with rooms from R. 1 to R. 2 a day, 10 inns. The factories are represented by 3 tanneries, a candle and soap manufactory, 2 potteries and a fur manufactory. Their output does not exceed a value of R. 30,000 to 40,000 per annum. The fair held annually from the 15 November to the 15 December is insignificant, having a business of scarcely R. 40,000 to 50,000. No particular

branch of industry is pursued in this town, where only a small quantity of manufactured and grocery goods are put on the market. The town revenue amounts to R. 40,000 per annum.

On the 2 July, 1891, Achinsk was visited by His Imperial Majesty the present Emperor Nicholas II, then Heir Apparent to the throne, on his way from the Far East. A triumphal arch, which exists to the present day, was erected for the reception of His Majesty on the eastern side of the town.

The Chulym, which is a tributary of the Ob, takes its rise in the Kuznetsk Alatau and is composed of the Black and White Yus. Gold mines belonging to the mining district of Achinsk and Minusinsk are situated on its upper reaches. The course of this river is very sinuous and navigation only possible in spring during high water for a distance of 1000 versts, from the mouth of the river to the town of Achinsk.

Previous to the construction of the railway line, manufactured and iron goods to supply Eastern Siberia were mainly forwarded by the Chulym to Achinsk and conveyed further in carts to their destination. About 140,000 boxes of tea, sent overland from Kiakhta, were the chief article of transport conveyed by barges from Achinsk. The navigation on the Chulym was of great service during the construction of the Midsiberian railway line, for the conveyance of railway appliances and materials to Achinsk.



Station of Chernoréchenskaya.

From the 5—10 May to the 1 July, steamers with barges come to Achinsk from Tiúmén, Barnaúl and Tomsk. The tariff for passengers and goods is appointed by the shipowners. These steamers perform the passage from Achinsk to Tomsk in $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 days, and from Tomsk over 10 days. The wide and fertile region connected with the town of Achinsk and with the adjacent Minusinsk district is particularly favourable for agriculture, and

will in the near future yield considerable quantities of grain for export to the East by the Midsiberian railway and by the Chulym for further conveyance by the Ob to Tiúmén and the European markets.

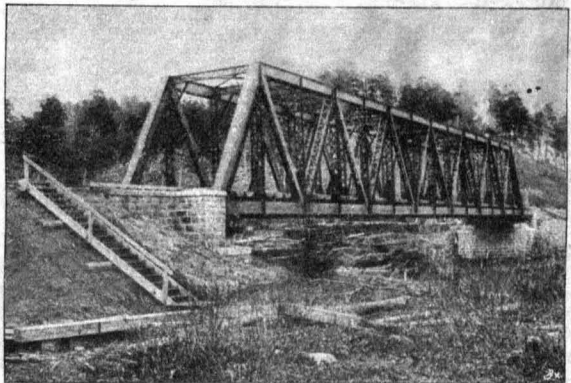
In 1898, the quantity of rye, oats and wheat-flour was 81,807 puds. From the station of Achinsk to the east, the country becomes mountainous, the line ascends to the watershed of the rivers Chulym and Ulúi and spans the latter by a wooden bridge of 15 sazhen (566 v.).

18) **Tarútino.** V class station (570 v. from Krivoshchékovo, 1902 v. from Cheliábinsk). The village of Tarútino or Pokróvskoe is situated in the Achinsk district on the Siberian highway on both sides of the Ulúi, (pop. 1,726). It contains a village board and a wooden church in honour of the Intercession of the Holy Virgin.

The conveyance of goods from this station is insignificant. From here the line continues along the river Chórnaya and at the 583 verst crosses it by a bridge with an opening of 10 sazhen.

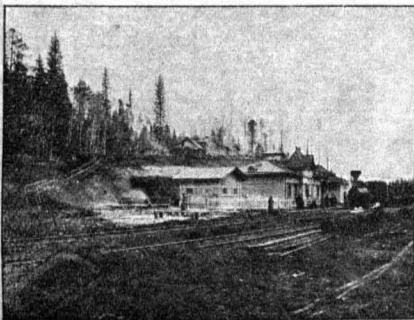
19) **Chernoréchenskaya.** IV class station (586 v. from Krivoschékovo, 1918 v. from Cheliábinsk). The village of Chernoréchenskoe of the Achinsk district close by, on the small river Chórnyaya, lies in a swampy and wooded country along the Siberian highway; it has a population of 1,406. This settlement was founded in the XVIII century and contains a church built in 1834 in honour of the Archangel Michael; some documents preserved in the church testify that previous to its construction, in the winter of 1833, a bell weighing 42 puds was brought in the night to the village and left there by an unknown individual. There is a parish school.

The conveyance of goods from the station is not considerable. From here the line ascends by maximum grades of 0.05 to the high watershed of the river Chórnyaya and the tributaries of the Kemchúg, passes by the siding of Kozúlka (609 v.), descends to the river Sharováya and crosses the Great Kemchúg, left tributary of the Chulym, by an iron bridge of 15 sazhen. (623 v.). Throughout its course from the station to the 607 verst, the line runs through the taigá.



Bridge over the Great Kemchúg.

20) **Kemchúg.** IV class station (631 v. from Krivoschékovo, 1963 v. from Cheliábinsk). The village Great Kemchúg of the Achinsk district is situated



Station of Kemchúg.

on the Kemchúg and on the Siberian highway (pop. 833); it has existed from 1787. There is a stone church in honour of St. Nicholas the Miracle-worker. The place is surrounded with taigá and swamps; this is why the inhabitants scarcely occupy themselves with agriculture, but mainly with overland transport, and partly with fishing and bee-keeping. The site of the station is picturesque and covered with a fir forest. The station has no importance as a centre of export. Hence the line ascends by light and further by maximum

grades (0.15) to the watershed of the rivers Great Kemchúg, tributary of the Chulym, of the Ob system, and the Kácha falling into the Yeniséi. This watershed is the highest on the Ob-Krasnoyársk line. Passing here through a difficult country, the radius adopted for curves is 120 sazhen. After having crossed the Kácha by a stone bridge of 10 sazhen, the line resumes its course along the valley of this river with maximum grades (0.15) and further mounts for 4 versts to the next station.

21) **Kácha.** V class station (671 v. from Krivoshechékovo, 2002 v. from Cheliábinsk). Sukhóvskoe of the Krasnoyársk district is the nearest settlement with a population of 115; it stands on the Kácha and the Siberian highway.

22) **Minino.** V class station (699 v. from Krivoshechékovo, 2,031 v. from Cheliábinsk). The settlement of Minino is near by (pop. 590); the settlement of Aréiskoe is situated at a distance of 8 versts, in the Krasnoyársk district, on the great Siberian highway; it is also known under the name of Zaledéevo. The settlement of Aréiskoe is composed of three communes: Aréiskoe, Yemeliá-novo, and Zaledéevo. These settlements stretch uninterruptedly along the highway for a distance of 10 versts, on the right bank of the Kácha, opposite its junction with the Aréi; there are many side streets, a large square and about 50 shops. The total population exceeds 4,000. In autumn and winter, the workmen are hired here for the Yeniséisk gold mines. The settlement of Aréiskoe contains a stone two-storeyed church, which was erect-



View on the river Kemchug.

ed in the beginning of the past century: the upper story is consecrated to the Holy Trinity, the lower to the Intercession of the Blessed Virgin. The church possesses an image of the Holy Trinity which since the year 1799 is solemnly carried (a week after Easter) to the town of Krasnoyársk and to the villages of the Krasnoyársk and Yeniséisk districts, and is again brought back on the day of the Holy Trinity. There is a parish school for boys and girls.

From here the line descends (grade .15) along the valley of the Kácha to Krasnoyársk, standing on the Yenisei.

23) **Krasnoyársk.** II class station, Buffet. (716 v. from Krivoshechékovo, 2,048 v. from Cheliábinsk). The station is situated near Krasnoyársk, a district town of the Yeniséisk government.

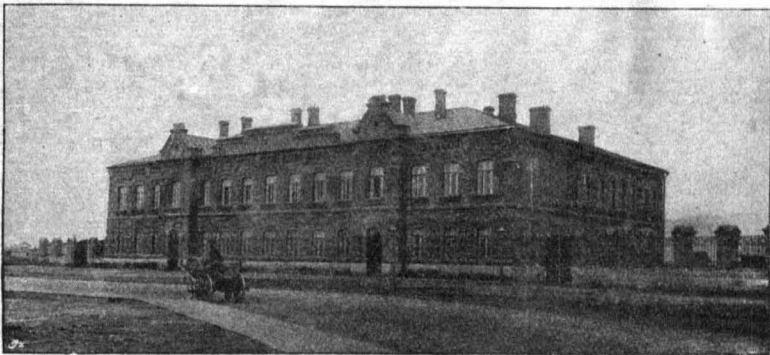
The passenger station is a large stone building; there are extensive workshops with 1,500 workmen employed in different kinds of work comprising waggon making, the fitting up of machinery, the black-smith's trade, electro-technical work, turnery and others. The machinery is provided with electric motors. A special workshop is attached to an engine-house holding 25 locomotives. A hospital with 30 beds contains a reception room and an ambulance for outpatients. An apothecary's shop. A store-house with materials required for the exploitation and construction of the line. In proximity to the station stands a wooden house, containing the first Siberian railway technical school in the name of the Emperor Nicholas II, and close by is a med-



Railway line at the 659 verst.

ical and feeding station for the registration and accomodation of emigrants bound for the Krasnoyársk and Minusínsk districts.

Several buildings stand along the railway line, accomodating railway employees and workmen. A branch line connects the station with a landing-place on the left bank of the Yeniséi. Previous to the construction of the Yeniséi bridge and before the opening of traffic on it, waggons, goods, passengers and emigrants were conveyed from the landing-place on the Yeniséi by barges and steamers of the Government. This landing-place is now used for the deposit of materials brought down by the Yeniséi for the needs of the railway, and for the embarkation of emigrants despatched up the Yeniséi to colonise the Minusínsk district.



Railway technical school in Krasnoyársk.

Krasnoyársk, the chief town of the Yeniséisk government, is situated on the left bank of the Yeniséi at its junction with the Kácha (56° N. lat., $43^{\circ}4'$ E. long). According to the census of 1897, the population is given as 26,600 (14,573 males, 12,057 females) and as 27,299 (13,844 males and 13,455 females) by the statistical record of 1899. The town is picturesquely situated at an altitude of 913 feet above the level of the sea.

The Yeniséi, breaking through a mountain pass, has a rapid current and, in view of the town, is divided into two branches by pretty islands covered with birch trees. The right bank is fringed by the picturesque Kuisúm mountains composed of sharp, rocky and round cones, with slopes covered with dwarf trees. At the foot of these mountains, of which the Tokmáka is the highest, lie the former Cossack villages of Torgáshino and Bazaíkha, which now are inhabited by peasants. Lower down rises the cupola of the Batáiskaya mountain formed of round and fine porphyries. On the left bank, stands the Górnaya sopka, whose summit consists of horizontally lying rocks of dark jasper. The mountain Afóntova is nearer to the railway line; it is composed of red sandstone covered with a seam of red marl, from which the town received its name. This mountain, falling to the Kácha, forms a steep and picturesque cape called Karaúlnaya Gorá, on the summit of which stands a chapel seen from a great distance, built in 1855 by the gold-miner Kuznetsóv.

The town was founded at the beginning of the XVII century.

In order to oppose the invasions of the Tatar tribes, the Aríntsy and Káchintsy, the Yeniséisk voyevóda Dubénsky founded a fort named Kizil-

Yartúra by the Tatars which means town „of the Krasnoyársk bank“. In 1882, when Siberia was divided for purposes of administration into Eastern and Western Siberia, upon the organisation of the Yeniséisk government, the town of Krasnoyársk ranked as a government town. A. P. Stepánov, a well known writer and author of the first description of the Yeniséisk government, was the first governor of the town (1822—31).

Krasnoyársk is regularly laid out; the large garden in the centre of the town is considered the finest in Siberia. The streets and squares are unpaved and have wooden side-walks.

The town contains 2,327 houses, of which only 98 are of stone.

The best street is the Bolsháya, where the trade is concentrated. There are 11 orthodox churches; 2 stone cathedrals, 5 parish churches, 4 house chapels (in the gymnasium for boys, the diocesan school for girls, the prison and the Archbishop's house).

The stone diocesan house which is in process of construction, will also contain a house-chapel. Among the churches, the cathedral of the Resurrection erected in 1759 is worthy of attention. It contains the following relics: a bell with a Slavonic inscription, a wooden chalice ornamented with a design dating from Boris Godunóv's reign (1598—1605). The new cathedral of the Nativity, built according to the plan of the famous architect Ton, is remarkable on account of its fine architecture and gilded cupolas. The construc-



Town of Krasnoyársk.

tion of this cathedral was commenced in 1843, on the birthday of the Tsesarévích Nicholas Alexándrovich, deceased in 1866. The gold miners of Krasnoyársk, wishing to commemorate this event by the foundation of a cathederal, started its construction, but in 1849 the vaults fell down, and the cathedral was rebuilt and ornamented by the gold-miner Shchegolióv at a cost of R. 500,000. In 1858, the late Tsesarévích Nicholas Alexándrovich, wishing to participate in the adornment of the church, which was founded in commemoration of his birthday (8 September 1843), presented a silver-clad image of the Holy Virgin with the date of his birth inscribed in one corner. When the church was inaugurated (1866), the late Empress Mary Alexándrovna made a gift of all the sacerdotal vestments. This cathedral was visited twice by Imperial personages: on the 21 July, 1873, by the Grand Duke Alexis Alexándrovich on his way from the East, and on the 1 July 1891, by His Imperial Majesty, the present Emperor Nicholas II who, returning from his journey round the world, arrived at Krasnoyársk and visited the cathedral;

a short Te Deum was then celebrated in his presence and the Archbishop Tikhon presented to His Majesty an image of the Nativity of the Holy Virgin with a few words of greeting.

The town of Krasnoyársk contains a Roman Catholic and a Lutheran chapel and a Jewish synagogue. The educational institutions are 26 in number: a gymnasium for boys, a gymnasium for girls, a seminary, a clergy school, a seminary for teachers, a public school, a town school with classes, a diocesan school for girls, the Shchegolióv artisan's school with 2 classes, a railway technical school in the name of the Emperor Nicholas II, 9 parish schools, 4 church parish schools, 2 Sunday schools, a woman surgeon's assistants' school.

There are 10 charitable and medical establishments: the Vladímir orphanage under the patronage of the Empress Mary, with an elementary school, the poorhouse of the Public Charitable Board, a home for convicts' children, a poorhouse founded by the honorary citizen Mrs. Shchegolióv and a feeding house for orphans with an elementary school organised by the same lady, a baby-home founded by the Sinélnikov Charitable Society, the night-shelter of the same Society,



The Christ's Nativity Cathedral in Krasnoyársk.

the hospital of the Public Charitable Board, a hospital for the poor founded by the Sinélnikov Charitable Society, the Olga Home for emigrants' children under the patronage of the Empress Alexándra Féodorovna, opened in 1899, the cost defrayed partly from a fund assigned by the Committee for the construction of the Great Siberian Railway. There are also the following brotherhoods: that of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin attached to the cathedral, the St. Alexander Névsy Relief Society for pupils of the Krasnoyársk ecclesiastic school, the Relief Society for school children in the Yeniséisk government, the Society for the promotion of elementary education in Krasnoyársk, the Sinélnikov Charitable Society, a branch of the Russian Red Cross Society, the Society of doctors of the Yeniséisk government, a branch of the Imperial Agricultural Society of Moscow, an amateur society of dramatic art, an amateur society of music and literature, a cooperative supply society.

The most important and active society in Siberia is the Krasnoyársk branch of the Imperial Agricultural Society of Moscow, established in 1890. It has paid special attention to the improvement of seeds and to agriculture in general, that being the chief resource of the population. The Society exhibited its produce in Chicago in 1893, and in 1892 organised in Krasnoyársk the first agricultural and industrial exhibition.

The town possesses a small museum with a public library, a library for the lower class with the reading-room of the brotherhood of the Holy Virgin, the Skorniakóv private library, bookshops of the Society for the promotion of elementary education and of the Bible Society, 2 bookshops and 4 printing offices.

The periodicals are: „The Yeniséisk Government Gazette“, „The Yeniséisk Diocesan Gazette“, the private newspaper „Yeniséi“ subject to the censorship, and the Transactions of the Doctors' Society of the Yeniséisk government. The town theatre was burnt down in 1898, and has not been yet rebuilt. There are a public and an industrial club. Hotels: Russia, with rooms from K. 2 to R. 5 a day. Gadálov's Hotel — R. 1 to R. 3. The Hermitage — R. 1 50 kop. to R. 3. Mrs. Kuzmín's, from K. 1 to R. 3. Central Hotel, 75 kop. to R. 1 50 kop. Siberia, R. 1 to R. 2. Furnished rooms charge from R. 1 25 kop. to R. 3 a day. The Hermitage Restaurant contains rooms at R. 1 to R. 2 a day. The Russia Hotel is considered the best. The town is furnished with a telephone which has over 100 subscribers paying R. 75 annually.

During the period from 1830 to 1850, when mining industry was carried on within the Yeniséisk government, the town of Krasnoyársk was characterised by a lively trade, but since the centre of this industry was removed to other points, the Krasnoyársk trade has diminished. At present, the town comprises 30 factories with an annual production of R. 582,000: a cast-iron foundry and machinery works, a bell foundry, two saw-mills, eight tanneries, three boileries, a wax candle manufactory, a distillery, two breweries, a steam flour-mill, eight brick-kilns, two kvas-breweries. A fair is held in Krasnoyársk from the 20 December to the 26 January, with a turnover of R. 25,000 to R. 30,000. The town revenue during the last three years, from 1897 to 1899, on the average amounted to R. 115,000 annually. Financial institutions are represented by a branch of the State Bank, a town loan bank, and by a branch of the Siberian Trade Bank.

Important firms are:

I. G. Gadálov and N. G. Gadálov for manufactured goods, mercery, colonial wares, tea and sugar. N. N. Gadálov—shipowner. Smirnov—manufactured articles. Zólotov—distillery. Komarov—bookseller. Kuznetsov—manufactured and other wares. Pareválov—pottery, china and glass of his own manufacture. Poliakov—wine of his own manufacture. Razzorénov—ready-made clothes. Trifon Savéliév and Sons for manufactured goods and mercery. Sharykov—gold-miner and shipowner. Stebler—optician and gunsmith. Yúdin—wine of his own manufacture.

Transport offices: Russian Goods Transport Society, the Nadézhda Society, Kukhtérin, Chevelév, Poliakov and Kuznetsov.

The freights per pud are R. 2 60 kop. to St. Petersburg and R. 2 40 kop. to Moscow. For goods in transit there is a first-class custom-house in Krasnoyársk.

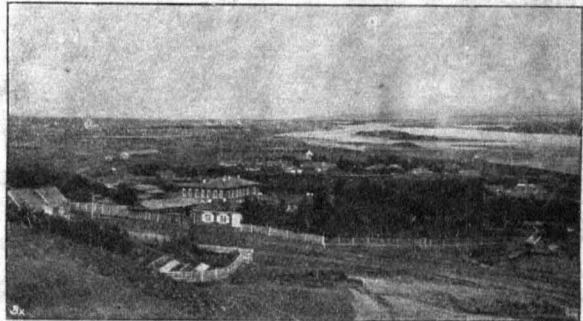
Agents of insurance societies: Dobzhínsky of the First Russian Fire Insurance Society; Zhilin—of the Russian Fire Insurance Society; Potékhin—of the Russia Fire Insurance Society, Smirnov of the Northern Society.

Hackney coaches are represented by uncomfortable carts without springs, plying without a tariff.

Among the important events in the history of the town, may be mentioned the visit of His Imperial Majesty, the present Emperor Nicholas II. which took place on the 1 and 2 July, in 1891 on his way from the Far East. A triumphal arch, erected in honour of the Imperial guest near the landing-place on the bank of the Yeniséi, exists to the present day. After having surveyed the town relics, the educational and charitable institutions and the local troops, His Imperial Majesty examined with great interest some archaeological remains and shamanistic articles used by the natives, belonging mainly to the Káchintsy, exhibited in the Minusínsk museum.

There are two monasteries in the environs of Krasnoyársk: the monastery of the Ascension situated within 12 versts of the town higher up the Yeniséi on its elevated and picturesque bank; it is inhabited by a few monks; 2 wooden churches and a large stone building are attached to the monastery. The nunnery in honour of the Miraculous Apparition of the Holy Virgin is 30 versts from the town by the Siberian highway; it possesses 2 wooden churches and about 40 nuns, who teach reading, writing and handwork to the girls of the neighbouring villages.

Special mention is due to the library of the Krasnoyársk merchant Yúdin, at his pretty residence Tarakánovka situated at a distance of 4 versts from the town near the railway bridge over the Yenisséi. It is housed in a special two-storeyed building near the house inhabited by its owner. The library contains upwards of 150 cases with approximately



Mr. Yúdin's summer villa Tarakánovka, on the Yenisséi.

100,000 volumes. A sum of R. 126,957 K. 28 was expended on its maintenance till 1898. A catalogue, which is now being made, will in the future facilitate the arrangement of the books. Bibliography is very well represented. The library is also well furnished with works concerning Siberia. Almost all the periodicals which were issued from the beginning of the XIX century are to be found there.

The quantity of goods conveyed from the Krasnoyársk station has not yet been ascertained, on account of the recent opening of the traffic to Irkútsk. In 1898, it amounted to 63,847 puds of grain, mainly wheat flour, forwarded east, and 65,494 puds of cedar-nuts sent west.

The Yeniséi, which is one of the largest rivers in Siberia, rises in Mongolia and is formed by the junction of the Khakém and Bikém. After entering the limits of Siberia, the river receives its name from the Tungus „Ioanesi“, which means „wide water“. Breaking through the Sayán ridge, the river forms a large bar over which it runs at the rate of 60 versts an hour. Further on, the river widens and slackens its course, but retains its mountainous character till the town of Minusínsk.

At a distance of 12 versts beyond Minusínsk, the Yeniséi receives the Abakán, which is navigable for a distance of 50 versts; its basin is provided with rich gold-mines, coal deposits and copper and iron ores. Twenty five versts further, the Yeniséi is joined by the navigable river Túba, flowing through a populous and fertile valley, where iron mines occur along its tributary the Irba. Entering the Achinsk district and flowing N. N. E. for a distance of 130 versts, the Yeniséi does not receive any important affluents. From the boundary of the Achinsk district to the town of Krasnoyársk, it traverses a mountainous country, receiving on the left the small river Biriúsa, remarkable on account of the numerous caves occurring in the limestone mountains, and the Mána on the right. The breadth of the Yeniséi, which

above Krasnoyársk is confined between mountains, at some places narrows to 150 sazhen, whereas at others it expands to a verst and a half and sometimes more; the velocity of its current varies from 8 to 10 versts an hour. Down stream from Khasnoyársk, the river with its islands has a width of a verst. After its junction with the Kan, falling into it on the right, the Yeniséi turns north-west, and entering the Yeniséi district, runs northwards, where it receives the immense and full-flowing river Tungúska or Angará.

At this point, the river has a breadth of a verst and a half and more. Beyond the town of Yeniséisk, the Kas, belonging to the Ob-Yeniséi canal, and the Turukhán fall into it on the left; from the right it receives the Podkámennaya-Tungúska (rich gold mines occur along its tributaries), the Bákhla, the Lower Tungúska and the Koréika. In its lower course, the river



The Yeniséi near Krasnoyársk.

is from 3 to 5 versts wide and even more, including the islands. On reaching $70^{\circ}51'$ N. lat., the Yeniséi falls into Yeniséi Gulf.

Its total course is 3,100 versts. The Gulf of the Yeniséi comprises a distance of 250 versts, and a width of 20 to 50 versts. At Krasnoyársk, the ice on the river breaks between the 11 and 27 April and freezes again between the 27 September and the 11 November. In spring, the water rises 5 sazhen above its ordinary level. The Yeniséi abounds in fish, which however is of an inferior quality to that in the Ob. Although containing numerous bars and reefs, the Yeniséi is navigable nearly throughout its course, and is deep enough for moderate sized steamers, reaching the town of Yeniséisk.

During the navigation season, 26 steamers cruise in the Yeniséi basin:

1) The Krasnoyárets, a two-screwed iron steamer, 25 N. H. P., belonging to Cherepénnikov.

2) The St. Nicholas, double-wheeled iron steamer, 140 H. P., Sibiriakóv.

3) The Déduška } two-wheeled iron steamers, 100 H. P., Gadálov.

4) The Rossía. }

5) The Moskvá, two-wheeled iron steamer, 60 H. P. Ivánov.

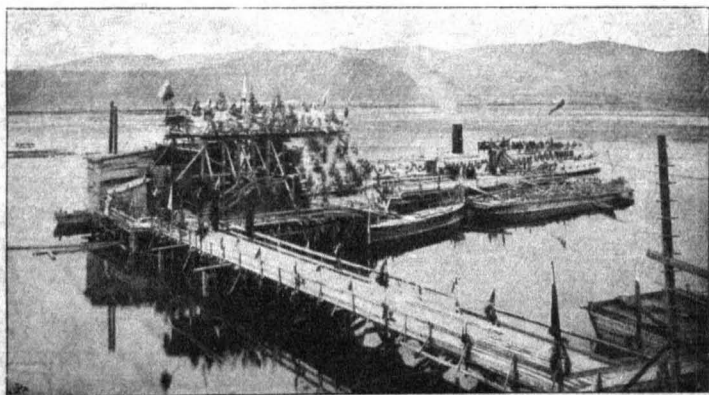
6) The Minusínsk, iron screw-steamer of the seagoing type, 25 H. P., belonging to the Popham Trading Company.

- 7) The Barnaúl, 40 H. P., François Labbon.
- 8) The Yeniséi, two-wheeled steamer with wooden hull, 60 H. P., Yeniséisk Co.
- 9) The Anna, wooden screw-steamer, 20 H. P., Budántsev.
- 10) The Ignatius, two-wheeled wooden steamer, 45 H. P., Kytmánov.
- 11) The Transport-boat N°1, iron screw-steamer, 6 H. P., Germánov.
- 12) The Abakánets, two-wheeled wooden steamer, 22 H. P., Poréchin.
- 13) The Gremiáshchy, two-screwed iron steamer.
- 14) The Khrábry, two-wheeled wooden steamer, Mechanical Engineer Knorre.
- 15) The Pioneer, two-wheeled iron-steamer.

The steamers Glenmore and Scotia were purchased by the Yeniséisk merchants Vostrótin, Kytmánov and Balandín from Popham's English Company.

Nine steamers belonging to the Government are at the disposal of the Engineers of Ways of Communication, to satisfy the needs of the railway, and serve for the clearing of the Angará.

Freight and passenger steamers ply regularly several times a week from Krasnoyársk to Yeniséisk. From Krasnoyársk to Minusínsk, navigation is only possible at high water; at other times, the steamers only reach the village of Sorókinó. Between Yeniséisk and the mouth of the Yeniséi, navigation is carried on by tow-steamers. The opening of traffic on the Siberian main line, having already changed the former systems of trade in Siberia, will also contribute to the development of navigation on the Yeniséi, favourably situated as far as concerns the easy access to its mouth, offering every convenience for the establishment of a direct communication with Europe through the Arctic Ocean.



Inauguration of the future bridge over the Yeniséi.

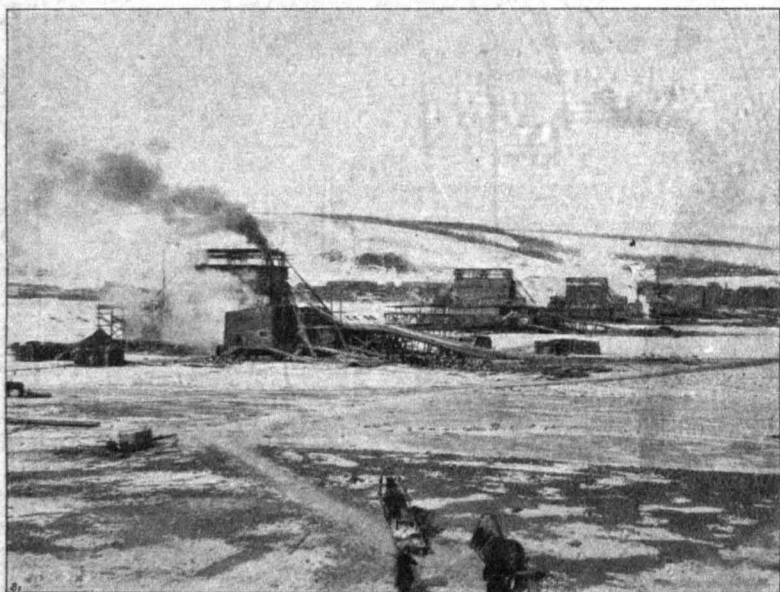
The bridge over the Yeniséi (718—719 verst from Krivoshchékovo) has a total length of $434\frac{1}{4}$ sazhen and is composed of six principal spans, with metallic girders measuring 67.714 sazhen between the centres of bed-plates, and two small spans covering the space between the land piers and the abutments. The metallic superstructure of the principal spans carries the track on the lower chord and consists of two statically determined trusses with main struts of tubular section and ordinary flanged braces and intermediate struts.

The roadway has continuous longitudinal beams supported by tubular cross girders rivetted to the main frames. The breadth between the principal trusses is $19\frac{1}{2}$ feet and their maximum height 71 feet. The trusses for the small spans are semiparabolic and carry the track on the upper chord. The bridg flooring is suited for wheel traffic and is composed of timber baulks covered with planking fixed in longitudinals of trough section in the principal spans and to consols in the smaller ones.

The metallic superstructure is of cast-steel from the plans of Engineer L. D. Proskuriakov, Professor of the Moscow Engineering school. The metal was delivered by the Nizhnetagil Works belonging to the Successors of P. S. Demidov, Prince San-Donato.

The steel bearings were prepared at the Huta Bankowa works at Warsaw.

All the river piers are founded on iron pneumatic caissons and are constructed with starlings rising 1.25 sazhen above the highest water-mark. The western abutment is also founded on a metallic caisson, while the eastern stands on a timber one constructed according to the system of Engineer Knorre. The depth of foundation for the river piers is $8\frac{1}{2}$ sazhen, for the



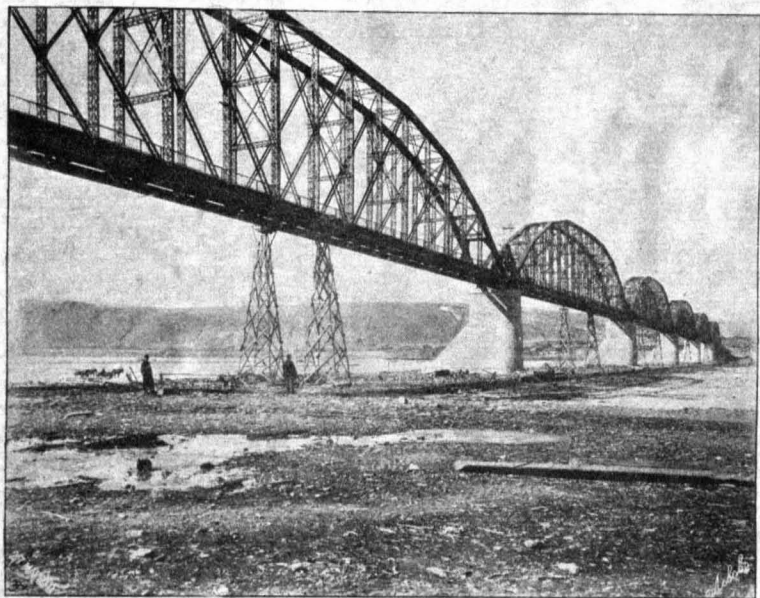
Construction of the Yenisei bridge in winter.

western abutment, $5\frac{1}{2}$ sazhen, and for the eastern (on rock) 2.59 sazhen. The whole masonry is of local granite, obtained from a village situated on the river 60 versts above the bridge. Most of the cement was furnished from the Glukhoozersk works at St. Petersburg. The trusses are located 10 sazhen above low-water mark.

The whole construction of the bridge, including the pneumatic foundations, masonry, manipulation of iron work, erection and riveting was accomplished by Engineer Knorre.

The separate spans of the superstructure were framed on the embankment adjoining the abutments and by means of capstans were launched into

position over rollers. The framing of the iron work was carried out with the help of a special rolling crane. This system of erection and launching, devised by the contractor himself, was applied here for the first time for the construction of a bridge of such magnitude and proved most successful, securing the rapid completion of the work.



Bridge over the Yenisei.

24) **Yenisei.** Buffet. (719 v. from Krivoshchékovo, 2051 v. from Cheliábinsk) is situated on the right bank of the Yenisei. Considerable quantities of grain are conveyed from here to the East, carried to the station by the water-ways from the fertile districts on the upper Yenisei. In 1898, the total export of grain amounted to 178,978 puds.

25) **Zykovo.** IV class station (744 v. from Krivoshchékovo, 2076 v. from Cheliábinsk) Near at hand is the settlement of Zykovo (pop. 170) and the trading village of Voznesénskoye (pop. 1069) on the Siberian highway, in the Krasnoyársk district. The village contains a wooden church in honour of the Resurrection of Christ, a school with one class and the local village board. Workmen for the Yeniseisk gold mines are hired here. On the 30 June, 1891, the present Emperor Nicholas II, on his way from the Far East, received here a deputation from the inhabitants of the Krasnoyársk district, who offered him bread and salt on a silver dish. His Majesty passed the night here and resumed his journey at 8 in the morning.

The station is not important as regards forwarding of goods.

The railway line continues its ascent along the valley of the Beriózovka, flanked on both sides by high and steep, mostly rocky, banks and, following its bed to the 757 verst, spans the river by a bridge of 25 sazhen.

26) **Soróokino.** V class station (767 v. from Krivoshchékovo, 2039 v. from Cheliábinsk). From here the line mounts along the valley of the Sítik (ma-

ximum grade .01) and, after crossing this river by a bridge of 8 sazhen, ascends by a grade of 0.15 to a watershed, the highest point of which lies 126.8 sazhen above the roadway of the Yeniséi bridge. This ascent has three culverts made of stone passing under an embankment of 8 sazhen. Leaving the watershed, the line descends by an incline of .015 to the next station.

27) **Kamarchága.** V class station (791 v. from Krivoshekhovo, 2123 v. from Cheliabinsk).

The line again approaches the Siberian highway it had left before; the village of Tertézhkoye is situated within 8 versts, in the Krasnoyarsk district (pop. 1250). It contains a wooden church and a reading school. From the station, the line descends by light grades and reaches the river Yesaúlovka, spanning it at the 799 v. by an iron bridge with an opening of 20 sazhen. Further on, the line ascends (maximum grades .015) to the watershed of the rivers Yesaúlovka and Balái having an altitude of 47 sazhen, and thence descends again.

28) **Balái.** V class station (813 v. from Krivoshekhovo, 2145 v. from Cheliabinsk).

The village of Baláiskoe (Nikólskoe) with a population of 836 is situated at a distance of 5 versts in the Kansk district, containing a church in honour of St. Nicholas the Miracle-worker, and a school.

Hence the line reaches the Balái river,—crossing it at the 821 verst by a wooden bridge of 25 sazhen with a height of $4\frac{1}{4}$ sazhen, and further on, by a maximum grade of 0.15, mounts to the watershed of the rivers Balái and Rybnaya.

29) **Olginskaya.** III class station. Buffet. (837 v. from Krivoshekhovo, 2169 v. from Cheliabinsk).

This station and the settlement established by the emigrants in its vicinity, received their name in honour of the Grand Duchess Olga Nikoláievna. The settlement is inhabited by emigrants from the governments of Oríol, Tambóv, Poltáva and Khárkov. To meet the spiritual needs of the railway employees and of the inhabitants of the Olga settlement, a wooden church dedicated to St. Olga has been built at the cost of the Emperor Alexander III fund, in honour of the Grand Duchess Olga Nikoláievna. The first stone for the church was laid on the 11 July, 1897; it was inaugurated on the 27 March by Joachim, Archbishop of Yeniséisk and Krasnoyarsk. His Imperial Majesty the Emperor favoured the church with the gracious gift of church utensils and a chime of bells.

There is a medical and feeding station for the registration and distribution of the settlers in the localities allotted to colonisation in the Kansk district. It is also the residence of an official entrusted with the regulation of the emigration movement.

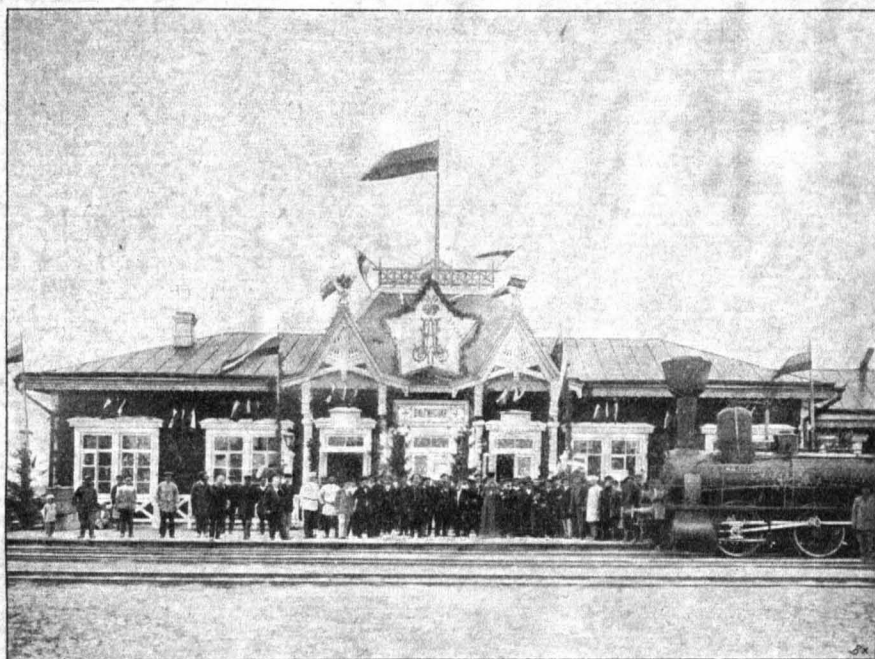
The village of Uyár (Spasoprebrazhénskoye) is situated on the Siberian highway, in the Kansk district (pop. 1248). It possesses a wooden church in honour of the Transfiguration of Our Saviour and a parish school.

From the Olginskaya station, the line descends by maximum grades of .015 to the valley of the Rybnaya, crossing this river by an iron bridge with an opening of 60 sazhen.

30) **Tróitsko-Zaoziornaya.** V class station (865 v. from Krivoshekhovo, 2197 v. from Cheliabinsk).

The settlement of the same name, with a population of 1,330, is close to the station; it belongs to the Kansk district and stands on the Bóreha, tribut-

ary of the Kan. There is a wooden church of John the Baptist and a school. This village enjoys a certain reputation for its corn trade. At the end of the XVIII century, an iron mine situated at a distance of 7 versts was worked by the merchant Lobánov, a small iron works having been established for this purpose. At the present time, nothing is left of it. The estate of the nobleman Samóilov, the largest in Siberia, stretched along the Bórcha and covered an



Station of Olginskaya.

area of 25 versts in length and 15 versts in width. These lands have long since again become the property of the State.

Within 22 versts of the station, on the Siberian highway, is situated the village of Rybinskoye with a population of 4,461; it is one of the largest trading villages of the Kansk district.

The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The village contains a stone church of Peter and Paul, a Jewish prayerhouse, a model school with two classes, a parish school, a hospital and the village board. When His Imperial Majesty, the present Emperor Nicholas II, in 1891 halted at this village, the whole commune offered him three grey horses, which were graciously accepted by His Majesty and sent off to Tomsk. The Imperial traveller gave R. 500 for the local parish school.

Leaving the station, the line reaches the watershed of the rivers Bórcha and Kamála, and descends to the valley of the Kamála, crossing it at the 876 verst by a wooden bridge with an opening of 20 sazhen.

31) **Tyrbyl.** V class station (885 v. from Krivoshchékovo, 2,217 v. from Cheliábinsk).

The settlement of Tyrbyl was established near the station by emigrants from the governments of Poltáva and Chernígov.

Hence the line descends to the river Tyrbyl, crossing the latter over a culvert with an opening of 2.75 sazhen, passing under an embankment of 2.5 sazhen. Further the line mounts to the watershed of the rivers Tyrbyl and the Little Uria and passes over its summit, which has an elevation of 100 sazhen, above the roadway of the Yenisei bridge, following steep grades, which required a great quantity of earth and engineering work.

32) **Petrushkovo.** V class station (908 v. from Krivoshehékovo, 2240 v. from Cheliabinsk).

Since the construction of the line, an emigrant settlement has been established near the station. A wooden church, inaugurated on the 21 March, 1899, in honour of the Moscow Saints Peter, Alexis, John and Philip, has been built at the cost of the Emperor Alexander III fund, in order to satisfy the spiritual needs of the settlers and railway employees. The church utensils are made of silver given by the Emperor. The bronze for the bells was also provided by His Majesty.

The trading village of Urinskoye of the Kansk district, with a population of 2,248, is situated within 20 versts of the station on the Siberian highway. It contains a local board, a one-class school, several shops and a stone church in honour of the Holy Trinity. His Imperial Majesty, the present Emperor Nicholas II, on his way from the Far East in 1891, visited this church and made a gift of R. 100. This donation was employed to purchase an altar cross on which the following inscription was engraved: „In remembrance of the visit of His Imperial Highness, the Tsesarévich.“

Hence the line resumes its descent to the Little Uriá, spanning it by an iron bridge with an opening of 20 sazhen; further on, it crosses the Great Uriá by an iron bridge of 25 sazhen and, entering the level valley of the Kan, follows this river to the station of Kansk.

The recent opening of traffic on the Midsiberain railway makes it impossible to ascertain the commercial importance of the stations between the Yenisei and Kansk, lying at a distance of 200 versts. None of these stations was distinguished by an important export of local goods. However, it is evident that the agricultural district, which is now cultivated by the population formerly engaged in the conveyance of goods by road and in other industries and colonisation, will furnish a considerable quantity of goods for railway transport.

33) **Kansk.** III class station (941 v. from Krivoshehékovo, 2,273 v. from Cheliabinsk). It is situated near the district town of Kansk in the Yeniseisk government. There is a medical and feeding station, for the registration and accomodation of settlers bound for the Kansk district, where lands are allotted for a population of 40,000. It is also the residence of an official entrusted with the regulation of the emigration movement.

The town of Kansk stands on the left bank of the river Kan, which is not navigable, and on the great Siberian highway, (56°10' N. lat., 23°20' E. long.; pop. 7,504; 4,482 males, 3,022 females). In 1604, a stockaded post was founded on this site, which afterwards was transformed into a settlement. In 1823, it ranked among the towns of the Yeniseisk government. The town is situated on a level spot, which is often overflowed by the spring waters of the Kan. It contains 534 houses, of which only two are of stone, the others being of wood and of one storey.

There are two stone churches, one a cathedral in honour of Our Saviour, the other standing in the cemetery; a third, which was attached to the prison,

was burnt down in 1898 and has not yet been rebuilt; and a Jewish synagogue. The schools are three in number: a school with two classes for boys, and two public schools with one class for boys and girls. In 1897, the Society for the Promotion of Elementary Education opened its operations and established a public library. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is agriculture, carried on over a vast area belonging to the citizens, comprising 21,800 desiatins. Manufactures and industry stand at a very low level; there are 2 tallow-boileries, 6 tanneries and a soap and 2 candle manufactories. No



View of the town of Kansk.

fairs are held in the town, but only markets twice a week. A town bank with a capital of R. 80,000 is located in the townhall. The annual town expenditure rises to R. 30,000. Since numerous lots of land have been settled in the district, the town has also improved, having become a centre whence grain and hay are exported by rail towards Irkútsk. There has recently arisen an export of pressed hay to the Irkútsk government.

The visit of the present Emperor Nicholas II to Kansk in 1891 was an auspicious event in the history of the town.

His Majesty arrived at Kansk at 8 o'clock in the evening on the 29 June, passing through a stone arch specially built for His reception. Two chapels stand at the two ends of the arch; one is consecrated to Saints Cosmo and Damian, the other to St. Nicholas the Miracle-worker. The arch is surmounted by two spires, adorned by Imperial Eagles. This handsome edifice is visible at a great distance from the railway line.

During the year 1898, the quantity of grain, exported to the East from the region surrounding the station, amounted to 227,684 puds, including 100,731 puds of oats, 79,920 puds of wheat flour and 25,736 puds of rye flour.

Within 2 versts of the station, the line crosses the river Kan by a bridge with an opening of 120 sazhen, consisting of three spans of 40 sazhen each.

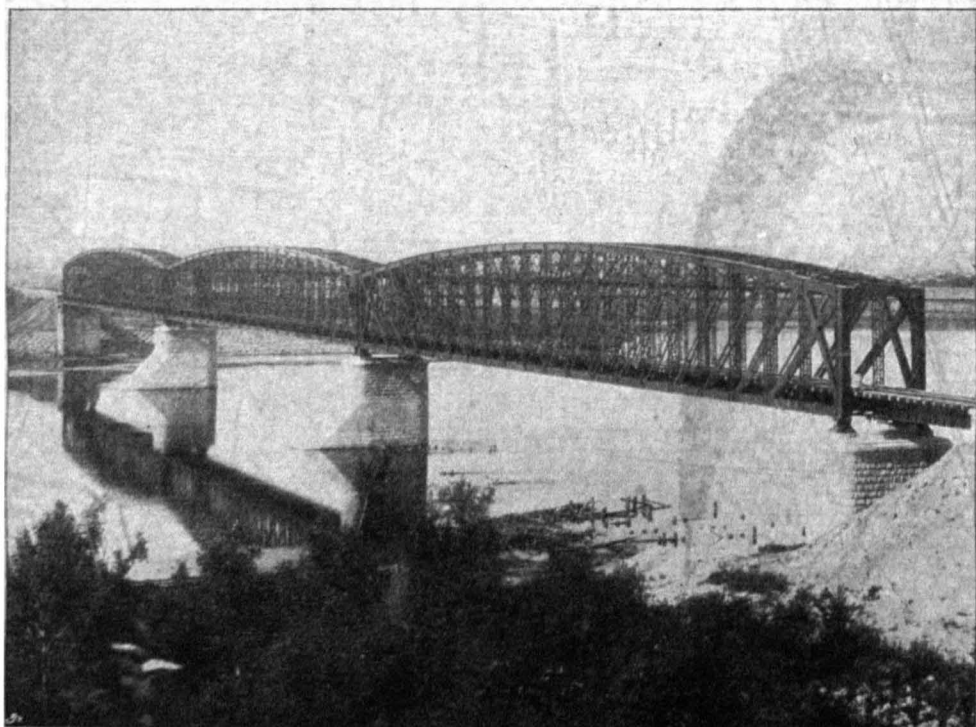
From Kansk to Taishét, between the rivers Kan and Biriúsa, the line runs for a distance of 158 verst through an immense coalfield which is not yet worked.

34) **Ilanskáya.** IV class station (967 v. from Krivoshchékovo, 2,229 v. from Cheliábinsk) A church in honour of St. Alexander Návsky is in process of construction near the station, at the cost of the Emperor Alexander III fund.

The village of Ilánskoye, of the Kansk district (pop. 874), is situated close by on the Great Siberian highway near the small river Ilánka. Agriculture is the chief pursuit of the inhabitants. A church of the Purification was erected in 1822 by Count Speránsky, Governor General of Siberia, at the cost of the Emperor Alexander I. There is a parish school.

Within 2 versts of the station, the line crosses the river Ilánka by a wooden bridge of 10 sazhen and passes over the watershed of the rivers Ilánka and Póima, tributaries of the Biriúsa.

35) **Ingásh.** V class station (994 v. from Krivoshchékovo, 2326 v. from Cheliábinsk). The settlement of the same name is situated at a distance of 2 versts on the great Siberian highway, in the Kansk district (pop. 674). The inhabitants occupy themselves mainly with agriculture. Within 6 versts of the station, the line spans the Póima by an iron bridge of 25 sazhen (at



Bridge over the Kan.

the 1000 v.) and further on, running along the watershed of the rivers Póima and Tína, crosses the latter near the station of Tínskaya by a wooden bridge of 24 sazhen.

36) **Tinskáya.** V class station (1,019 v. from Krivoshehékovo, 2,326 v. from Cheliábinsk). The village of Tíny stands 3 versts from the station, on the Great Siberian highway, in the Kansk district (pop. 804). It contains a church of the Presentation, a school with one class, and a village board. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture. Here a deputation from the peasants offered a silver dish with bread and salt to the present Emperor Nicholas II when, as Heir Apparent to the throne, he traversed Siberia in 1891.

Further, the line runs across the watershed of the rivers Tina and Resh-éta and, after having crossed the latter at the 1039 verst by a wooden bridge of 12 sazhen, ascends by maximum grades through a difficult section to the next watershed of the rivers Reshéty and Cheremshánka.

37) **Kliuchínskaya.** V class station. Buffet. (1049 v. from Krivoshehékovo, 2381 v. from Cheliábinsk). The settlement of Kliuchí of the Kansk district, with a population of 207 is situated 2 versts from the Siberian highway. Agriculture is the chief pursuit of the inhabitants.

In 1898, the quantity of grain conveyed from this station to the East, mainly to Tulún, was 169,495 puds, including 160,488 puds of wheat flour. Leaving the station of Kliuchínskaya situated at a high point of the watershed, the line, for a distance of 15 versts, runs along the broken summit of the watershed and crossing the river Cheremshánka at the 1,066 verst by a wooden bridge of 9 sazhen, passes over the steep watershed and descends by maximum grades to the river Cheremkóvka, spanning it near the station of Yúrta by a wooden bridge of 18 sazhen.

38) **Yúrty.** V class station (1071 v. from Krivoshehékovo, 2,403 v. from Cheliábinsk). The settlement Polovina-Cheremkóvskoe of the Kansk district lies in close proximity to the station, on the Great Siberian highway, (pop. 470). The inhabitants occupy themselves mainly with agriculture. Leaving the station, the line passes again over the Cheremkóvka by a wooden bridge of 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ sazhen, and continues along the valley of the Biriúsa, crossing the latter at 1,087 versts from Krivoshehékovo by an iron bridge with a opening of 160 sazhen, consisting of four spans of 40 sazhen. each. The river Biriúsa rises in the Sayán chain and has a total length of about 400 versts; it is celebrated for the richness of its gold mines occurring along its upper reaches.

The village of Kontórskoe of the Kansk district (pop. 913) is situated within 5 versts of the railway, on the Biriúsa and the Great Siberian highway on the frontier of the Irkútsk government. The village contains a church of St. Nicholas, a school and several shops. On the 29 June, 1891, His Imperial Majesty the present Emperor Nicholas II, halted here and visited the church and made a donation of R. 100. An inscription on a bronze plate fitted to the church wall remains as a memorial of this visit.

Passing the Biriúsa, the line runs over the small watershed of the rivers Biriúsa and Taishét, and spans the latter by a wooden bridge of 15 sazhen.

39) **Taishét.** III class station. Buffet. (1,099 v. from Krivoshehékovo, 2,431 v. from Cheliábinsk). There is a medical and feeding station close by, for the registration of the emigrants and their distribution in the lands allotted for colonisation in the western part of the Nizhneúdínsk district.

Within 10 versts of the station, the village of Biriúsa, of the Nizhneúdínsk district and Irkútsk government, with a population of 1,600, stands on the Siberian highway. The village possesses a wooden church of the Holy Trinity, and a two-class school. The population which, prior to the construction of

the railway, occupied itself with the carriage of goods by road, is now engaged in agriculture. The whole distance from Taishet to Nizhneúdinsk, comprising the watershed of the Biriúsa and Udá, with a length of 150 versts, is covered with taigá. The population is principally collected in the lands bordering upon the highway; agriculture is yet undeveloped.

From here, the line resumes its course along the watershed, descending slightly to the river Okulshét and crossing it by a wooden bridge of 22 sazhen. Leaving the watershed, the line descends by maximum grades towards the Bairónovka and passes over it by a wooden bridge.

40) **Bairónovka.** V class station (1,119 v. from Krivoschékovo, 2,451 v. from Cheliábinsk). Within 15 versts of the station, is the village of Bairónovskoe, in the Nizhneúdinsk district (pop. 900); it is situated on both sides of the Bairónovka near the Great Siberian highway. The village has a wooden church in honour of the Archangel Michael, and a parish school. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture and trapping.

41) **Razgón.** V class station (1,146 v. from Krivoschékovo, 2,476 v. from Cheliábinsk). Is situated within 10 versts of the settlement of Razgónnoe with a population of 50.

Hence, the line proceeds by maximum grades towards the Mokhovaya, spanning this river by a wooden bridge of 14 sazhen (1,157 v.). Further on, it crosses the Alzamái by a wooden bridge of 12 sazhen.

42) **Alzamái.** V class station (1,165 v. from Krivoschékovo, 269 v. from Cheliábinsk). The village of Alzamái, in the Nizhneúdinsk district (pop. 840) stands in the vicinity, near the river of the same name, on the Siberian highway. The village contains a wooden church in honour of St. Innocent of Irkutsk, a school with one class, a village board and a hospital with 5 beds, and is the residence of a doctor. The inhabitants occupy themselves with agriculture and also with hunting.

From the station of Alzamái to Zamzór, the line runs through a level country, traversing the rivers Kosói-Górod at the 1,176 verst, and Algashét at the 1,182 verst, by bridges of 20 and 10 sazhen.

43) **Zamzór.** V class station. Buffet. (1,184 v. from Krivoschékovo, 2,516 v. from Cheliábinsk). The settlement of Zamzór in the Nizhneúdinsk district (pop. 225) stands next the station, situated in proximity to the district town of Nizhneúdinsk in the Irkútsk government (54°55' N. lat., 68°50' E. long.) standing on the right bank of the Udá and the Great Siberian highway. A stockaded post named Udínskaya was built in 1664 on the site of the present town. In 1783, it was converted into the town of Nizhneúdinsk. The town is picturesquely situated, surrounded by rocky mountains, forming the continuation of the Sayán ridge; the navigable river Udá, with a breadth of 200 sazhen, flows through the town. The census of 1897 shewed a population of 5,803 (3,355 males, 2,448 females). There are two stone churches: the cathedral of the Ascension and the church of the Resurrection, and a Jewish prayer-house. Schools: town school with two classes, the parish Michael school with one class, preparatory gymnasium for girls with three classes, parish school.

The town contains 570 houses; the buildings are mainly wooden. There are about 60 trading firms. The market held every day is supplied with agricultural produce. The town revenue amounts to R. 25,000—27,000 annually. Agriculture is the principal industry of the population. There are no factories and no important firms. Upon the whole, the town progresses

very slowly; according to the latest statistics, its population fell to 4,500 since the opening of traffic on the Siberian Railway.

In 1891, the town was visited by His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor Nicholas II, then Heir Apparent to the throne. The inhabitants of the town erected a triumphal arch for the reception of the Imperial traveller, which exists to the present day. As a memorial of this historical event, prayers for the precious health of the Emperor are pronounced every year near the arch on the 27 July.

The river Udá, on which the town stands, takes its rise in the south-western part of the Nizhneúdinsk district, on the ridge of Yerík-Targák-Taigá; it has a sandy and rocky bottom and a swift current. It is navigable from Nizhneúdinsk and its valley contains minerals. At distances of 18 and 100 versts above Nizhneúdinsk, its banks contain large caves. Ten versts beyond the town, the river flows through a narrow, gorge-like valley where it receives on the left the small river Uk, forming 12 cataracts from its headwaters to its mouth, where it falls into the Udá. The first two cascades fall from a height of 2 sazhen, near a small river of the same name, on the Siberian highway. There is a school with one class.

Further on, the line runs through a level country with a slight ascent. At the 1,188 verst, it passes over the Zapzór by a wooden bridge of 26 sazhen, at the 1,196 verst, it crosses the river Martynovka and, approaching the next station, spans the Kamyshét by a wooden bridge of 14 sazhen.

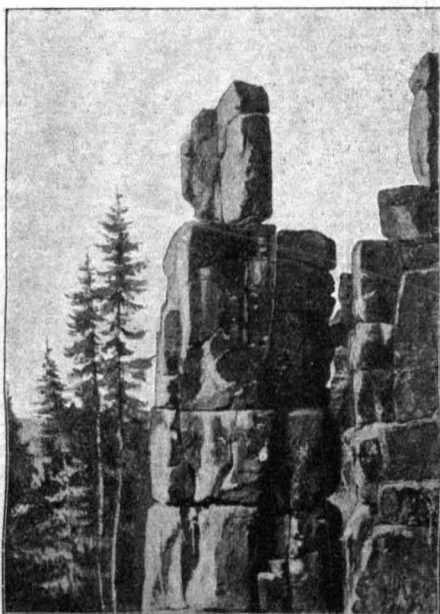
44) **Kamyshét.** IV class station. Buffet. (1205 v. from Krivoschékovo, 2,537 v. from Cheliábinsk). Near the station, on the great Siberian highway, is the settlement of Kamyshétskoe, with a population of 200 and a cementworks, belonging to a Russo-Dutch joint stock company, built in 1895 and 1896.

Local lime, marl and clay, burned with charcoal are employed for the production of cement. The works is provided with a chemical and mechanical laboratory, four locomobiles of 160 H. P., a dynamo engine for electric lighting and a machinery and cooper's shop. The produce of two furnaces on the Liban system amounts to 45,000 barrels annually, and could be doubled.

The cement has been tested in the laboratory of the Institute for Railway Engineers and declared to be good.

Leaving the station of Kamyshét, the line crosses the rivers Beriózovaya and Kámen'naya by bridges of 12 and 10 sazhen each and, by maximum grades of 0.15, reaches the watershed of the rivers Beriózovaya and Mára.

45) **Uk.** V class station. (1,222 v. from Krivoschékovo, 2,554 v. from Cheliábinsk). The village of Uk, in the Nizhneúdinsk district (pop. 900) stands



Cliffs on the bank of the Udá.

on the Siberian highway, near the river Uk. There is a wooden church of St. George the Victorious, built in 1895, and a parish school. The population gets its livelihood by agriculture. Within a verst and a half of the station, the line traverses the Uk by a bridge of 10 sazhen. Further on, it ascends a low watershed and passing over its summit descends by maximum grades of 0.15 to the valley of the river Mára, crossing the latter by a stone bridge of 20 sazhen (1,236 v.). Spanning the river Kuriát at the 1,341 verst, by a wooden bridge of 8 sazhen, the line runs through a level country and reaches the station of Nizhneúinskaya.



Waterfall on the river Uk.

46) **Nizhneúinskáya.** III

class station. Buffet. (1248 v. from Krivoschékovo, 2580 v. from Cheliábinsk). The total height of the waterfall is 15 sazhen and its breadth 20 sazhen.

The traffic to the East having been only recently opened, it is impossible to ascertain the commercial operations of the station, but it may be considered as certain that the progressive colonisation of the taigá and the influence of the railway will contribute to the development of agriculture in the Nizhneúinsk district, although the conditions of the soil are less favourable than in that of Kansk.

From Nizhneúinsk onwards, the country is more level, stretching to the station of Zimá for a distance of 240 versts. The grades occurring on this section of the railway are .009, and the curves have a radius of 250 sazhen.

Between the station of Nizhneúinskáya and that of Khingúi, the line first crosses the small watershed of the rivers Kuriát and Udá and then rises to the station of Khingúi. In the valley of the Udá, there are three engineering works: a stone bridge of 12 sazhen, at the 1254 verst, spanning the river Rubákhina; an iron bridge over the Udá at the 1255 verst, having an opening of 180 sazhen with two spans of 40 sazhen and two of 50 sazhen; and a wooden bridge of 12 sazhen at the 1257 verst.

47, **Khingúi.** V class station (1270 v. from Krivoschékovo, 2612 v. from Cheliábinsk). The village of Khingúi is 5 versts from the station and is situated on the Siberian highway, in the Nizhneúinsk district (pop. 400). It contains a wooden church and a reading school.

48) **Khudoyelán.** V class station. Buffet. (1292 v. from Krivoschékovo, 2658 from Cheliábinsk). The village of Khudoyelánskoe, in the Nizhneúinsk district, stands close by on the Siberian highway, (pop. 500). It has a wooden church in honour of St. Nicholas the Miracle-worker, and a parish school.

49) **Kurzán.** V class station (1326 v. from Krivoschékovo, 2658 v. from Cheliábinsk). At a distance of 8 versts, the village of Tráktovo-Kurzánskoe, in

the Nizhneúdinsk district (pop. 370) is situated on the Siberian highway. The village possesses a wooden church and a school with one class.

Hence the line descends to the river Saúr, spanning it at the 1335 verst by a wooden bridge of 18 sazhen and further, having passed over the summit of a low watershed, descends from the 1354 verst to the Kurzán, crossing this river by a wooden bridge with an opening of 30 sazhen. The station of Tulún stands within three versts of the bridge.

50) **Tulún**. III class station. Buffet. (1357 v. from Krivoschékovo, 2688 v. from Cheliábinsk).

There is a medical and feeding station near the railway for the registration and distribution of the emigrants in the localities allotted for colonisation in the Nizhneúdinsk district. It is also the residence of an official entrusted with the regulation of the emigration movement.

The large trading village of Tulúnovskoe, in the Nizhneúdinsk district, is situated at a distance of four versts, on the Great Siberian highway, near the small stream Tulunchík and the river Uyá; it numbers 660 houses and a population exceeding 5,000. The village contains a wooden church in honour of the Intercession of the Holy Virgin, a school with two classes for boys and one with one class for girls; a poorhouse founded out of the fund of the church patronage, a reception room for outpatients, a chemist's shop, a fire brigade and a village board. The inhabitants occupy themselves with agriculture, carriage of goods by road and trade. There are over 70 trading firms in the village with a yearly business exceeding R. 3,000,000. The opening of traffic on the Siberian main line has brought a great change in the modes of trade, as practised for some hundred years past, and delivered the small trading centres from their former dependence on the large towns and the leading firms, contributing also to the development of the commercial operations of this village. At present, the village of Tulúnovskoe constitutes an important centre of trade and export, whence various goods, avoiding Irkútsk, are despatched to the Angará and further to the landing-stages on the Léna, Ust-Kút or Zhigálov in order to supply the demand of the Léna gold-mining industry. This route is also taken by the workmen who, sometimes forming bodies of about 10,000 men, go to the gold mines. The fertile district within range of the railway supplies part of the grain exported to Irkútsk. In 1898, upwards of 18,000 puds of grain, mainly wheat, were forwarded from here to the East.

In June, 1891, the village of Tulúnovskoe was honoured by the visit of His Imperial Majesty, the present Emperor Nicholas II. A triumphal arch, which was erected for the reception of the Imperial traveller, remains as a memorial of this visit.

From the station of Tulún, standing on the watershed of the rivers Kurzán and Uyá, the line approaches the latter, crossing it by an iron bridge of 80 sazhen with two spans of 40 sazhen each. (1363 v.). The river Uya or Iyá, tributary of the Oká, falling into the Angará, has a total length of 600 versts; it is available for rafts and flows through a narrow and wooded valley; mineral springs occur along its upper waters on the northern slopes of the Sayán mountains.

51) **Azéi**. V class station. (1376 v. from Krivoschékovo, 2708 v. from Cheliábinsk). Leaving this station, the line runs through a level country, traversing two small wooden bridges of 10 sazhen each (1382 v. and 1386 v.).

52) **Sheragúl**. V class station. (1396 v. from Krivoschékovo, 2782 v.

from Cheliábinsk). The village of Sheragúl is situated in the Nizhneúdínsk district, within 6 versts of the station, on the Great Siberian highway. It numbers 320 houses and a population of 1,900. The village possesses a wooden church of the Archistrategus Michael, a school with one class and a parish school. Agriculture is the chief industry of the inhabitants. In June, 1891, His Imperial Majesty, the present Emperor Nicholas II, on His way from the Far East, passed the night in the house of the merchant Cheremnykh which, in commemoration of this visit, was given by its owner for the establishment of a parish school under the control of the Ministry of Public Education.

Hence the line rises to a low watershed, and then descends to the stream Ili, crossing it at the 1407 verst by a wooden bridge with an opening of 6 sazhen and an altitude of 5 sazhen. After having reached the watershed, the line proceeds to the next station.

53) **Kuitún.** V class station. Buffet. (1431 v. from Krivoshchékovo, 2763 v. from Cheliábinsk).

The village of Kuitún, in the Nizhneúdínsk district, is at a distance of 3 versts, on the Great Siberian highway; it contains 320 houses and a population of 2,350. The village received its name from cold springs called „Kuitún“, which in the Buriát language means „cold“. It has a church in honour of the Prophet Elias, a parish school with two classes and a village board. Its inhabitants are engaged in agriculture. Hence the line proceeds along the summit of the watershed and, having traversed half of the distance to the next station, descends to the river Kimiltéi.

54) **Kimiltéi.** (1461 v. from Krivoshchékovo, 2793 v. from Cheliábinsk). The large trading village of Kimiltéi of the Nizhneúdínsk district, lies at a distance of 10 versts from the station (houses 455; pop. 3,300). It contains a large stone church of fine architecture in honour of St. Nicholas the Miracle-worker, a Jewish prayer-house, a school with two classes and parallel divisions, a parish school and village board. The population carries on trade and agriculture.

Within 2 versts of the station, the line crosses the Kimiltéi by a wooden bridge of 20 sazhen, and further ascends the watershed of the rivers Kimiltéi and Oká, having an altitude of 36 sazhen. Leaving the watershed, the line reaches the station of Zimá; whence it runs through mountainous districts.

55) **Zimá.** III class station. Buffet. (1487 v. from Krivoshchékovo, 2819 v. from Cheliábinsk). Near the station a wooden church was built at the cost of the Emperor Alexander III fund in honour of St. Theodor Tiron, and consecrated on the 14 May, 1898.

Within 5 versts of the station, is the large trading village of Zimínskoe situated at the junction of the rivers Zimá and Oká, on the great Siberian highway; it belongs to the Balagánsk district and has 464 houses and a population of 2,860. It contains a church, a parish school with one class, a reading school for girls, a poorhouse and village board. The inhabitants are mainly engaged in agriculture. Among them there are about 600 sectarians, the descendants of those who were exiled to this place on account of their religion at the beginning of the XIX century. On the 26 June, 1891, the village was honoured by the visit of the present Emperor Nicholas II, then Heir Apparent to the throne, on his way from the Far East. An exhibition of agricultural and other products of the Balagánsk district was organised for the arrival of His Majesty. A deputation from the local peasants offered His Majesty a folded image, representing the Holy Virgin and the Saints Innocent and Nicholas

the Miracle-worker. Another deputation from the local Buriáts presented to the Emperor a model of a Buriat *yúrta*, cast in silver.

Within 3 versts of the station, the line crosses the river Oká by an iron bridge of 220 sazhen with two spans of 50 sazhen and three of 40 sazhen each.

The river Oká, which is a tributary of the Angará, has a total length of 750 versts; its current is very rapid, especially at its source. From its junction with the Zimá, the river is fit for rafting, becoming navigable only within 40 versts of its mouth. The basin of this river is richly provided with coal beds, which have been explored by the mining Engineers Obruchev and Bogdanóvich. The quality and the formation of the coal is the same as in the Moscow basin. According to the investigations of Bogdanóvich, the attention of promoters should be drawn to deposits of alum copperas. Iron copperas protrudes through seams of clay. The local inhabitants noticed long ago that the water possessed the property of blackening tanned skins. During the last epidemic of cholera, copperas earth was used for disinfecting. Many among the population living along this river suffer from goitre.

Down the river Oká, at the spot where it is crossed by the railway line, near the village of Burlúsk, are „painted stones“ or cliffs standing on the bank adorned with numerous designs of riders, horses and cattle. Here are also situated famous grindstone quarries. From the river Oká onwards, the country assumes a more broken surface, retaining this character for a distance of 138 versts, to the station of Polovína. Here, the line is constructed according to specifications used in mountainous sections. Beginning its ascent from the valley of the Oká, the line passes over the high watershed of the rivers Oká and Tyrét and, after having crossed the latter by a wooden bridge of 10 sazhen (1515 v.), rises to the high watershed of the rivers Tyrét and Ungá.

56) **Tyrét.** V class station. Buffet. (1518 v. from Krivoschékovo, 2840 v. from Cheliábinsk). The large village of Tyrét, in the Balagánsk district, is situated within 3 versts of the station, on the Siberian highway (houses 180, pop. 860).

Formerly this village belonged to the Buriat native board of the Balagánsk district, which consisted of 24 families, forming a population of 17,000 distributed in 150 villages throughout the territory between the rivers Oká and Zalaréya, covering a superficial area of 670,000 desiatins. Since 1898, the village of Tyrét, permanently settled by Christian Buriáts, has been subjected to the administrative rules generally adopted for peasants. There is a small wooden church and a parish school.

On the 26 June, 1891, the village was honoured by the visit of His Imperial Majesty, the present Emperor Nicholas II. His Majesty was greeted by the priest of the missionary church with images and holy banners; after having visited the church, where sang a chorus of pupils from the Tyrét native missionary school, His Majesty made a donation of R. 100 for the church and R. 200 for the teacher of the missionary school.

From the station of Tyrét, the line descends by a steep grade to the Ungá, spanning this river at the 1523 verst by a wooden bridge of 25 sazhen, and further on rises to the high watershed of the rivers Ungá and Sheragúl, which is intersected by ravines. Leaving its summit, the line crosses the Sheragúl (1536 v.) by a wooden bridge of 8 sazhen and, passing again over the low watershed of the rivers Sheragúl and Zalarí, on its way down wards reaches the station of Zalarí.

57) **Zalarí.** V class station. Buffet. (1540 v. from Krivoschékovo, 2872 v.

from Cheliábinsk). The trading village of Zalarinskoe is near the station, on the river Zalarí and the great Siberian highway (houses 283, pop. 1650); it belongs to the Balagánsk district. The village contains a small but ancient church of St. Nicholas the Miracle-worker, parish schools with one class for boys and girls, a reading school built at the cost of the Irkútsk Diocesan Teaching Council, and a village board. On the 25 June, 1891, His Imperial Majesty, the present Emperor Nicholas II passed the night in this village. Within two versts of the station, the line runs over the river Zalarí by a wooden bridge of 30 sazhen, and ascends to the watershed of the rivers Zalarí and Kutulík.

58) **Golovinskaya.** V class station. (1560 v. from Krivoshechékovo, 2892 v. from Cheliábinsk). The village of Golovinskoe is situated within 3 versts of the station (houses 31; pop. 172), on the Great Siberian highway, in the Balagánsk district. The population consists of former Cossacks of the Balagánsk district. The village contains a chapel.

From here, the line gradually descends to the river Kutulík; coal beds occur throughout its entire course.

59) **Kutulík.** V class station. (1580 v. from Krivoshechékovo, 2912 v. from Cheliábinsk). The trading village of Kutulínskoe in the Balagánsk district (houses 276, pop. 1996) lies within 6 versts of the station, on the great Siberian highway, near the river Kutulík. It possesses a wooden church of John the Baptist, three parish schools, a school for boys with one class, one for girls with one class, and a second class school for parish school teachers with one class. Carpentry and turnery workshops are attached to the schools. The chief industries of the population are agriculture and farming. Many of the inhabitants are afflicted with goitre.

Within 3 versts of the station, the line spans the Kutulík by a bridge of 10 sazhen and, further on, the Nóta by a short wooden bridge, on its way to the watershed of the rivers Nóta and Cheremkóvka.

60) **Cheremkóvo.** V class station. Buffet. (1601 v. from Krivoshechékovo, 2933 v. from Cheliábinsk). The large trading village of Cheremkóvo is situated in the Balagánsk district, in proximity to the station, on the great Siberian highway (houses 349, pop. 2,276). It contains a stone church of St. Nicholas the Miracle-worker, a parish school with two classes, a school for girls with one class, and a reading school attached to the church, a village board, dispensary for outpatients, poorhouse, several shops and stores. Markets are held every day; a lively trade is carried on in October before the feast of Our Lady of Kazán. The sphere of influence of the markets extends to a radius of about 100 versts.

As far as concerns agriculture and farming, this village and the whole volost of Cheremkóvo play an important part in the Irkútsk government.

The land bordering on the railway line, allotted for the use of the peasants and occupied by their dwellings, contains rich coal beds, which are very important on account of their position near the railway line and to the basin of the Angará, the latter being also plentifully provided with minerals.

The coal beds are worked partly by Engineer Markévich, who has attempted to supply the Midsiberian railway with mineral fuel. The chemical analysis of the coal shews the following results: volatile matters 44.17 (49.24), residue 55.49 (50.76), carbon 44.41 (47.72), ash 11.08 (3.04), sulphur 0.42 (0.60); carbon 65.09 (71.84), hydrogen 5.65 (6.05).

Within 2 versts of the station, the line crosses the Cheremkóvka by a wooden bridge of 6 sazhen and ascends to the watershed of the rivers

Angará and its tributary the Bélaya; on the watershed (1610 v.), the line traverses the frontier of the Balagánsk and Irkútsk district.

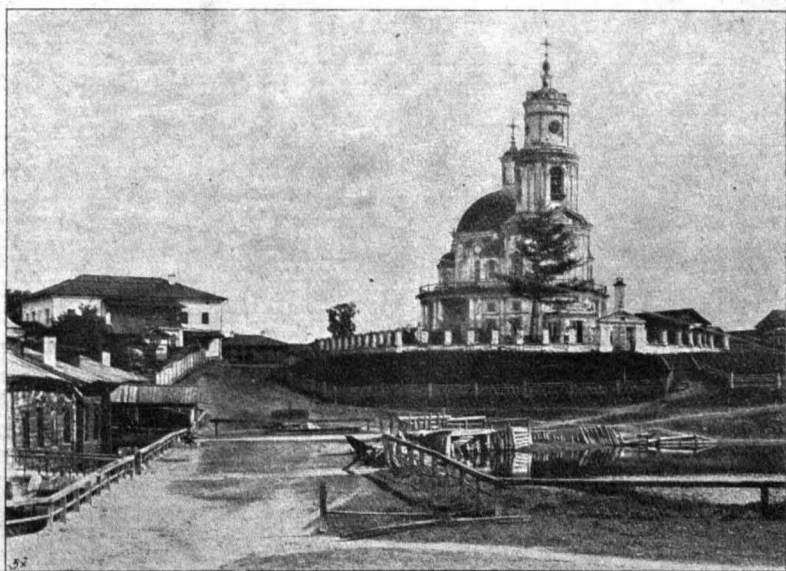
61) **Polovina.** III class station. Buffet. (1525 v. from Krivoshchékovo, 2945 v. from Cheliábinsk) A wooden church in honour of St. Basil the Great is being built at the station at the cost of the Emperor Alexander III fund.

The village of Polovínnaya, in the Irkútsk district, lies close by, on the Great Siberian highway (houses 300).

Hence the line descends to the Bélaya, left tributary of the Angará, and crosses it by an iron bridge with an opening of 100 sazhen, composed of four spans of 25 sazhen each.

The country here becomes level, and the specifications adopted for the construction of the railway from the station to Irkútsk are such as are generally used for foot-hill sections.

On the right bank of the Bélaya, opposite the village of Maltínskoe and near the villages of Uzky Lug and Badáiskaya, occur seams of fire-clay. The one found at a depth of 5 to 7 arshins is of a particularly good quality, being white and greasy like pure kaolin. The clay obtained from this deposit resembles the best kinds of Belgian clay from the environs of Anden near Nemours. As regards its quality, properties and chemical formation, the crystalline kaolin found at Usky Lug is very much like the well-known clay



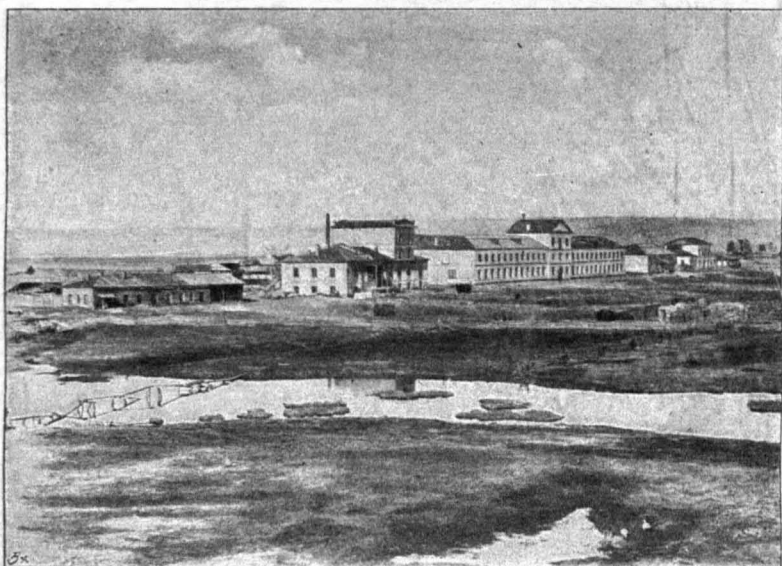
Village of Téima.

in the Borovichi district of the Nóvgorod government. In 1869, the Irkútsk merchant Pereválov established a china and earthenware manufactory for the exploitation of these deposits. At the present time, the Khaitín manufactory situated at the mouth of the Khaitá, falling into the Bélaya, at a distance of 9 versts from the station, is under the management of the Siberian Company for the production of china, earthenware, glass and pottery.

The annual output of the manufactory amounts on an average to a value of R. 398,576.

62) **Málta.** V class station (1646 v. from Krivoshehékovo, 2975 v. from Cheliábinsk). Near the station stands, the large trading village of Maltínskoe in the Irkútsk district, on the great Siberian highway and on the river Bélaya. There are a stone church of the Ascension, parish school with one class, poorhouse and village board.

According to information supplied by Mining Engineer Bogdanóvich, former director of the works of the Midsiberian mining party, the country stretching from the river Bélaya towards Irkútsk along the upper reaches of



Village of Télma. Distillery and cloth manufactory.

the Khaitá, Télma and the tributaries of the Kitói, presents a vast swampy taigá, which has as yet been hardly explored; however, it may be supposed that it is plentifully provided with minerals and metals. The coal-field commences in the valley of the Maltínka and embraces an immense area on both sides of the Angará.

Within 2 versts of the station, the line spans the Maltínka by a wooden bridge of 6 sazhen and, passing over the watershed, crosses the swampy river Skipidárka or Usólka by a wooden bridge of 6 sazhen; further on, a bridge of 10 sazhen spans the Telminka, from which the line rises to a low watershed.

63) **Telma.** V class station. Buffet. (1667 v. from Krivoshehékovo, 2993 v. from Cheliábinsk). The trading village of Telmínskoe (pop. 3,000) is situated in proximity to the station, on the left bank of the Angará at its junction with the Telminka, in the Irkútsk district. It contains a stone church in honour of Our Lady of Kazán, a village board, the Alexander school with two classes, a parish school for girls with one class, a poorhouse and a dispensary room for outpatients.

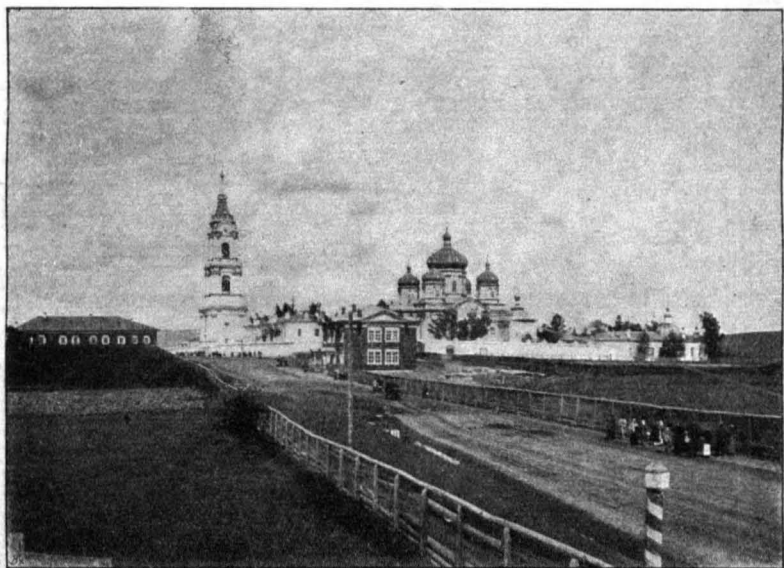
Here are the Télma cloth manufactory, glass-works and distilleries, belonging to Belogolóvy. The factory has existed since the beginning of the

XVIII century, and formed first the property of the State, then that of the Irkútsk comissariat and, only in 1862, became a private concern. The manufactory is supplied with wool from the Transbaikál region, with Glauber's salt from the Barguzínsk lakes, and with dyes from Russia. The annual production of cloth amounts to a value of R. 50,000 to 60,000.

A model school, with two classes for boys and girls, is attached to the factory. Glass of various sizes from 4×4 to 6×24 vershóks, and also other glass wares are made in the works.

The cloth manufactory and the glass works, having been in operation for a period of over 150 years, testify to the fact that manufacture and industry may be successfully carried on in Siberia.

Within 7 versts of the village of Télma, down the Angará, at some distance from the Siberian highway, lies the village of Usólie (pop. 5,000), with the famous State salterns, which give a commercial importance to this village. The brines worked by means of pit-holes are on the left bank of the Angará and on the island of Varnichnoe, where the buildings of the works are situated. The annual output of salt amounts to 300,000. The salt springs issue from deposits of lime, clay and calcareous slates.



Monastery of the Ascension (phot. by Gavrílov).

Throughout the Télma vólost on the Angará and especially in Usólie, goitre is of frequent occurrence.

From the Télma station, the line reaches the Kitói (left tributary of the Angará) by a light grade, crossing the river by an iron bridge with an opening of 70 sazhen, having a span of 40 sazhen, and two smaller ones of 15 sazhen each. Further on, the line ascends to the next station.

The Kitói rises on spurs of the Sayán ridge. The river is 240 versts long and 80 sazhen wide; the current is rapid, being navigable only in its lower reaches. Throughout its course, its banks are considered to be rich in gold.

64) **Sukhóvskaya.** V class station. (1691 v. from Krivoshchékovo, 3020 v. from Cheliábinsk). The village of Sukhóvskaya (pop. 300) is situated near the station on the Great Siberian highway and on the left bank of the Angará. There are a church, school and village board.

Naphtha has been found in the neighbourhood of the village, on the bank of the Angará, amidst carboniferous strata containing a large percentage of hydrogen.



Monastery of the Ascension. Relics of St. Innocent, first Bishop of Irkútsk (phot. by Shukachév).

From the station, the line runs along a slope on the left side of the Angará, crossing its small tributaries, the Yelóvka, by a wooden bridge of 7 sazhen and the Mechétly one of 10 sazhen.

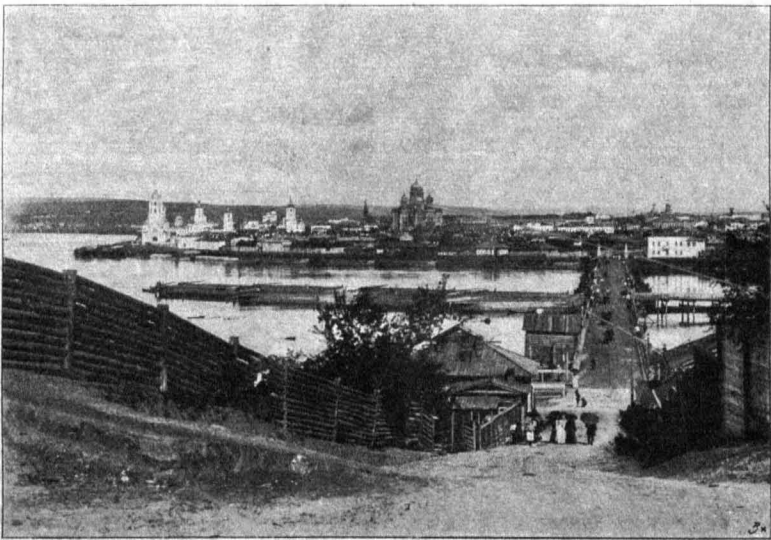
65) **Innokéntievskaya.** III class station. Buffet. (1715 v. from Krivo-

shehekovo, 3044 v. from Cheliábinsk). The station received its name in honour of St. Innocent, Archbishop of Irkútsk, the first Miracle-worker of Siberia.

Near the station, on the left bank of the Angará, within 4 versts of Irkútsk is situated the St. Innocent first-class monastery of the Ascension, created in 1672 by licence of Cornelius, Metropolitan of Tobólsk, by the monk Gerásim; the first wooden church was founded at the same time in honour of the Holy Image of Our Saviour.

The monastery played an active part in the civilising mission to the East. In 1726, a Russo-Mongolian school was added to it. The Irkútsk diocese was created in 1727, and St. Innocent appointed Archbishop.

St. Innocent (John Kulchitsky) was born in Little Russia in the government of Chernígov. Having been arch-monk in the fleet, and a student at the Slavo-Latin Academy of Moscow, he was appointed Bishop of Pereyáslavl and attached to the ecclesiastical mission to Pekin, in the presence of the Emperor Peter I, by the Metropolitan Stephen Yavórsky, the Archbishop Theodosius Yanóvsky and Theophanes Prokópovich. He was named Archbishop of Irkútsk on the 15 January, 1727, and died on the 27 November, 1731. St. Innocent was buried under the altar of the Tikhvín church, in the monastery of the Ascension. His remains were examined on the 29 January, 1801, by the Bishops Benjamin of Irkútsk and Justin of Sviáz'h, and according to an ukaz given by the Synod on the 1 December, 1804, they were declared to be holy; they



View of Irkútsk (phot. by Yastrémsky).

were transported and exhibited for the veneration of the public on the 9 February, 1805. The rich monastery, which possesses six churches, including the cathedral of the Ascension and of the Assumption, contains a silver shrine with the relics of the first Miracle-worker of Siberia; it is surrounded by a stone wall with towers and is under the control of the Vicar of Irkútsk.

On the 17 June 1873, the monastery was visited by his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexis Alexándrovich, and on the 24 June, 1891, by the pre-

sent Emperor Nicholas II, then Heir Apparent to the throne. Attended by his suite and Bishop Benjamin, the Tsesarévích was greeted at the entrance gate by the superior of the monastery and the fraternity with ringing of bells and chanting of prayers in honour of St. Innocent.

After having listened to the singing, the Tsesarévích knelt at the shrine of the Siberian Saint, kissed the relics and received the image of St. Innocent, presented to him by Agathangelus, Vicar of Irkútsk. At the same time, a deputation from Shaman Buriáts expressed the desire of 250 men to adopt the orthodox religion and to receive the name of Nicholas in commemoration of the Tsesarévích's visit to Siberia, which was thus to be preserved in the memory of their descendants. The Imperial traveller graciously acceded to this request.

Running towards Irkútsk, the line at the 1720 verst crosses the Irkút, left tributary of the Angará, by a wooden bridge of 120 sazhen.

From the right bank of the Irkút, commences the Irkútsk-Baikál branch, which belongs to the Transbaikál railway line. Proceeding from the Irkút to the left bank of the Angará, the line reaches the suburb of Glázkovskoe, lying opposite Irkútsk.

66) **Irkútsk.** Buffet. (1722 v. from Krivoshchékovo, 3052 v. from Cheliábinsk). The station is situated within 2 versts of the iron bridge over the Irkút, in Glázkovskoe, the suburb of Irkútsk, and is connected with the town by the pontoon bridge of the Tsesarévích Nicholas.

Irkútsk. is a government town and the administrative centre of the Irkútsk region which, under a Governor-General, comprises the Yeniséisk and Irkútsk governments and the Yakútsk territory.



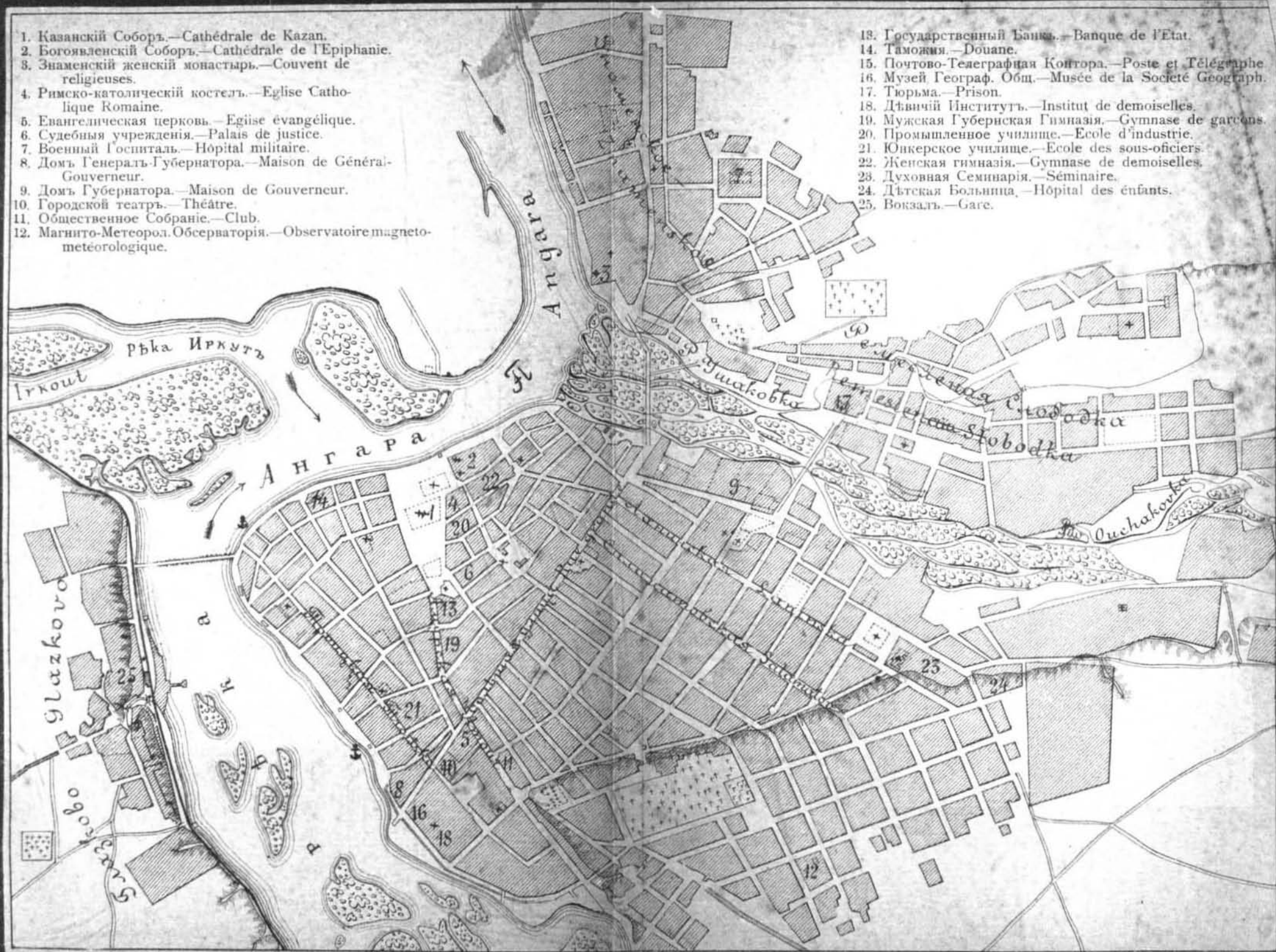
Irkútsk. Cathedral of Our Lady of Kazán.

The town lies on the right bank of the Angará, opposite the mouth of the Irkút ($52^{\circ}17'$ N. lat., $124^{\circ}51'$ E. long.) at an absolute height of 1,360 feet, in a dry and level country. Within the limits of the town, the Angará receives the river Ushakóvka, which separates the central part of the town from the suburb of Známen-skoe and the suburb inhabited by the working class. The suburb of Glázkovskoe is on the

left side of the Angará. The census of 1897 shewed a total population of 51,434 (26,517 males, 24,917 females). As regards its population, Irkútsk holds the second place throughout Siberia, yielding precedence only to the town of Tomsk. The town was founded in 1652, when the son of a noble, Iván Pakhóbov in order to collect the yassák, or tribute paid in furs among the Buriáts, established an entrenched post provided with towers, stockades, a ditch and barriers, which received the name of Irkútsk from its position on the Irkút. Afterwards it was transferred to the bank of the An-

1. Казанскій Соборъ.—Cathédrale de Kazan.
2. Богоявленскій Соборъ.—Cathédrale de l'Épiphanie.
3. Знаменскій женскій монастырь.—Couvent de religieuses.
4. Римско-католическій костелъ.—Eglise Catholique Romaine.
5. Евангелическая церковь.—Eglise évangélique.
6. Судебныя учрежденія.—Palais de justice.
7. Военный Госпиталь.—Hôpital militaire.
8. Домъ Генераль-Губернатора.—Maison de Général-Gouverneur.
9. Домъ Губернатора.—Maison de Gouverneur.
10. Городской театр.—Théâtre.
11. Общественное Собраніе.—Club.
12. Магнито-Метеорол. Обсерваторія.—Observatoire magneto-météorologique.

13. Государственный Банк.—Banque de l'Etat.
14. Таможня.—Douane.
15. Почтово-Телеграфная Контора.—Poste et Télégraphie.
16. Музей Географ. Общ.—Musée de la Société Geograph.
17. Тюрьма.—Prison.
18. Дѣвичій Институтъ.—Institut de demoiselles.
19. Мужская Губернская Гимназія.—Gymnase de garçons.
20. Промышленное училище.—Ecole d'industrie.
21. Юнкерское училище.—Ecole des sous-officiers.
22. Женская гимназія.—Gymnase de demoiselles.
23. Духовная Семинарія.—Séminaire.
24. Дѣтская Больница.—Hôpital des enfants.
25. Вокзалъ.—Gare.



gara, near the present cathedral and the Archbishop's house. In 1682, a special *voyevódstvo* under the command of a *voyevóda* or military chief, was established in Irkútsk and, in 1686, the stockaded post was transformed into a town. The *ukáz*, regarding the organisation of the Irkútsk government, was published on the 14 October, 1764 and, in 1783, the Irkútsk vicegerency was formed, comprising the Irkútsk, Nerchínsk, Transbaikál and Okhotsk territories.

In 1803, the whole of Siberia was subjected to the administration of a Governor-General, resident at Irkútsk. Among the holders of this office may be mentioned: Privy Councillor Selefóntov, Privy Councillor Péstel and M. M. Speránsky, who was appointed on the 22 March, 1819, and filled the post till 1822. During this period, Siberia for purposes of administration was divided into West and East Siberia. The first Governor-General of Eastern Siberia was Privy Councillor Lavínsky. The history of the town and of Eastern Siberia is closely connected with the names of such eminent administrators as Count M. N. Muravióv-Amúrsky, under whose management the Amúr region was annexed to Russia, and Count A. P. Ignátiev, who contributed to



Irkútsk. Cathedral of the Epiphany.



Irkútsk. Governor-General's house.

accelerate the construction of the Siberian Railway, and applied himself to the study of the economic conditions of the country, which resulted in most valuable statistical works specially compiled on his initiative.

In outward appearance, Irkútsk is one of the finest and best organised towns of Siberia. It is supplied with telephones, but the streets are unpaved and badly lit. The town contains 124 streets, 15 lanes, 6

squares and 2 public gardens. The total number of buildings is 12,477, valued at R. 24,955,275; of them, 1,458 are of stone (value R. 17,651,750), 31 are made of mixed material (value R. 147,175), 10,988 of wood (value R. 7,156,350). A second class nunnery of the Miraculous Apparition of the Holy Virgin was founded in

1693. There are two cathedrals, one of Our Lady of Kazan, the other of the Epiphany; 29 orthodox churches: 14 parish churches of stone, 13 house-chapels, one at the cemetery, one stone church out of town, near the Archbishop's summer villa; a Catholic and a Lutheran chapel, two Jewish synagogues and a Mohammedan mosque. The best buildings of the town are the theatre, museum, the Governor-General's house, the Girls' Institute of the Emperor Nicholas I, Mrs. Medvédnikov's orphanage, an industrial school, a public club, and Sukachév's house, containing the court of justice and the district tribunal.

The educational institutions are 45 in number: a church seminary, a church school for boys, commercial, mechanical and technical school, seminary for teachers, elementary school attached to the seminary, mining school, town school with classes, commercial and educational school of N. P. Tra-péznikov, the institute for girls of the Emperor Nicholas I, Kháminov's gymnasium, for girls Mrs. Beliáev's preparatory gymnasium for girls, central

schools for women surgeons' assistants, Mrs. Medvédnikov's orphanage, orphans' commercial school, military school, military surgeons' assistants school, preparatory school for the Siberian Cadet Corps, 5 parish schools, one infant school, 15 parish schools for boys and girls and 2 Sunday schools.

There are 14 charitable institutions: the Alexander children's home, the children's home bearing the name of the



Irkútsk. Sukachév's house, containing judicial institutions.

Empress Maria Feodorovna, the home of the Charitable Society, a home for convict children, a correctional and educational home for boys and girls, Sibiriakóv's poorhouse, Bazánov's foundling home, the poorhouse attached to the Kuznetsóv Hospital, the poorhouse attached to the Relief Society of the Mater Dolorosa, Mrs. Sukachév's poorhouse, the Mary Sisters of Mercy Society, the Jacob Alexander Sisters of Mercy Society, and a night shelter.

There are the following missionary, charitable, scientific and other societies operating in accordance with their charters: Diocesan committee of the orthodox missionary society, local department of the Russian Red Cross Society, Relief Society of the Mater Dolorosa, Irkútsk Roman Catholic Relief Society, Relief Society for Poor Emigrants, Relief Society for destitute schoolchildren in Eastern Siberia, a clerks' mutual aid society, a branch of the Relief Society for the Blind under the patronage of the Empress Mary Alexandrovna, a mutual aid society for scholars and teachers of the Irkútsk government, the East Siberian branch of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society opened in 1851, Society of Doctors of Eastern Siberia, a volunteer fire brigade, a society of amateur cyclists, the Society of Siberian Sportsmen, an amateur's society of music and literature, a cooperative supply society, the Irkútsk public club,

a military club, and a clerks' mutual aid society club. Musical classes were established in 1899, the only organisation of this kind throughout Siberia.

The town theatre, which is one of finest provincial theatres was built according to the plan of the architect Schröter at a cost of R. 294,473, including a donation of R. 198,159. The construction of this building is entirely due to the Governor-General A. D. Goremykin, who collected private donations and superintended the work.

Among scientific societies, may be mentioned the East Siberian branch of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society, which was the first scientific society in Siberia established in 1851, in the time of Count Muraviov - Amúrsky. It occupies a fine building on the bank of the Angará, and possesses an extensive museum with rich ethnographical and archaeological collections.

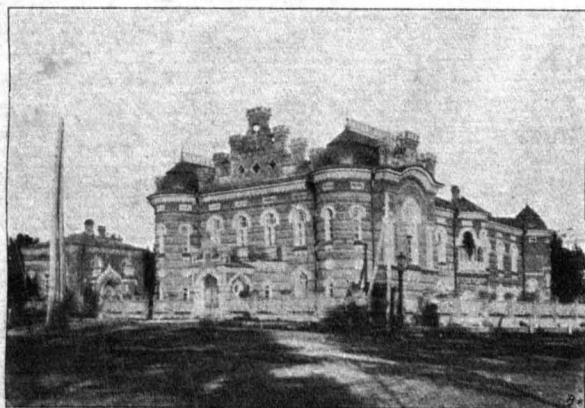
The objects composing the Buddhist collection are particularly worthy of attention, being very well selected.

The museum library contains 4,225 works and 508 maps; the Siberian division is especially complete and interesting. The publication of the „Memoirs“ of the Siberian

Geographical Society began in 1854; the first numbers were printed in St. Petersburg, and the next following in Irkutsk. Since 1870, the Society has published its „News“ containing short reviews and articles, aiming at the rapid communication of information offering any particular interest. For some years past, the „Memoirs“ have ceased to be published by the Society. The „News“ comprises XXIII volumes from 1898.



Theatre in Irkutsk.

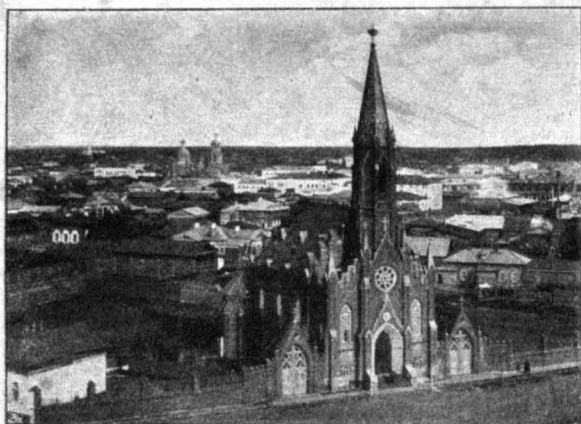


Museum of the East Siberian branch of the Imperial Geographical Society.

Since 1897, the Society has published periodical „Transactions“, of which two editions have been issued. The scientific activity of the Society is closely connected with the names of Maak, Chekanóvsky, Dybóvsky, God-

lévsky, Chérsky, Miliútín, Potánin, Pozdnéev, Yádrintsev, Przewalski, Poliakov, Adriánov, Máikov, Jochelsohn, Klemeniz, Obruchev and others.

Libraries: public town library with fixed entrance fee, containing over 27,000 volumes, a free public reading-room, the East Siberian Imperial Russian Geographical Society's library free: that of the ecclesiastical seminary,



Irkútsk. Catholic church.

which is one of the best, possessing 20,000 volumes and including rare and valuable editions. Makúshin's bookshop, Mrs. Vitkóvski's printing offices, and those of the Government Board, Kókóvin, Leibóvich, Makúshin and Sízzykh.

Photographic studios: Arnold, Hofmann, Degtiarióv, Mamónov, and Milévsky.

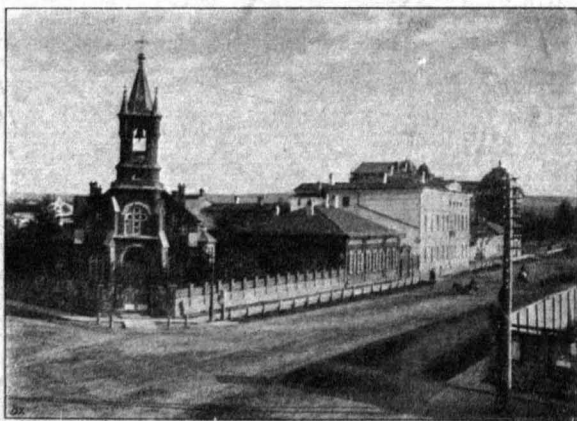
Periodicals published in Irkútsk: The Irkútsk Government Gazette (weekly), Irkútsk Diocesan

Gazette (twice a month), Circulars for the East Siberian schools under the control of the Ministry of Education (twice a month). The Irkútsk Municipality News (issued twice a month), the East Siberian Imperial Geographical Society's News (irregularly issued five times a year), Transactions of the same Society (irregular publications), Transactions of the Society of Doctors of Eastern Siberia. The Eastern Review (literature and politics, daily) R. 9 a year; the Siberian Magazine is published as supplement to the Gazette, subscription R. 2 a year.

Hospitals and sanitary institutions: Kuznetsóv, Soldátov, for citizens of the lower class, the Iván and Matrióna children's hospital, the Mikhéev dispensary, a military hospital, and a sanatorium for animals.

There are 4 chemist's shops, a druggist's and the chemical store of the military department.

Being the centre of the administrative and judicial institutions, Irkútsk contains also other establishments meeting the requirements of the country:



Irkútsk. Lutheran church.

the Irkútsk customhouse, the magnetic and meteorological observatory and the mining department with goldmelting laboratory.

Works and factories of Irkútsk, comprising 88 various concerns, have a total production exceeding a million rubls (R. 1,000,451); there are 15 tanneries (R. 249,700), 6 fur manufactories (R. 64,100), 4 soap and tallow boileries (R. 82,000), 5 distilleries and rectifying works (R. 170,277), 5 breweries (R. 71,777), 3 saw-mills (R. 66,599), and 6 rope-yards (R. 20,560). According to data obtained from the revenue department, the annual turnover of the commercial enterprises paying duty amounts to R. 19,604,500.

In this respect, the first place belongs to drapery and manufactured wares—R. 3,850,000, grocery—R. 3,046,000, haberdashery and iron wares—R. 1,466,000, tea and Chinese goods,—R. 1,210,000, furs—R. 684,000, shoes—R. 630,000, wine cellars—R. 589,600, mining goods—R. 535,000, shipping enterprises—R. 400,000, fish industry—R. 235,000, iron and pig-iron—R. 175,000 etc.

The duties, levied (mainly on tea) at the Irkútsk customhouse, amounted in 1897 to R. 9,434,231. 23 k. gold.

The annual turnover of the commercial enterprises shews Irkútsk to be an important trading centre. The following financial institutions meet the requirements of local trade and industry: a branch of the State Bank, branch of the Siberian Trade Bank, branch of the Russo-Chinese Bank, Mrs. Medvédnikov's Bank, an agency of the Nizhni-Nóvgorod-Samára and Yarosláv-Kostromá Land Bank, a town loan-bank. The capital and savings deposited at the local branch of the State Bank of Irkútsk amount to a sum of R. 22,000,000.

According to the local data of 1899, the town revenue amounted to R. 681,529, including R. 275,476 interest on private capital presented to the town.

The property of the town, besides real estate, consists of a capital amounting to R. 4,946,419 at the disposal of the town board; the interest is employed for the maintenance of educational and charitable institutions. The largest capital (R. 2,456,493) belongs to Trapéznikov.

The most important firms are Belogolóvy—distillery, cloth and glass wares; Vtórov—manufactured articles; Glótov, shipping on the Léna and Angará; Zhárnikov—Mining goods; Kalmeer, manufactured and mercery goods; Sibiriakóv, mining, navigation on the Amúr; Telykh—haberdashery and iron wares; Korolióv—tea and sugar; Molchánov—tea; Nemchínov—tea, navigation on the Baikal; Stakhéev—manufactured wares; Kuznetsóv—grocery, and the Léna-Vitóm Company, belonging to Nemchínov, Bazánov and Sibiriakóv.

Transport offices: Andréev, Bliakher, Brothers Kuznetsóv, Kukhtérin and Sons, Poliakóv, Púshnikov and Shádrin.

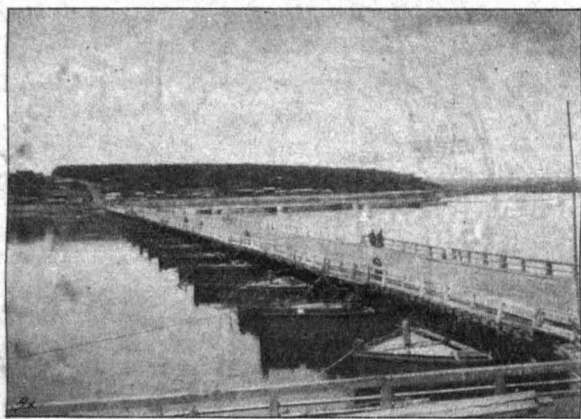


Irkútsk. Commercial school.

Hotels and furnished rooms: „Decot“ (hotel and restaurant) is the best, with rooms from R. 2 a day. „Europe“, „Siberia“ (hotel and restaurant), the „Amúr Inn“ (furnished rooms), „Jung“, with good restaurant and excellent dinners.

Hackney-coach tariff: drive in the town 30 k. in the day, 40 k. at night. To the Jerusalem mountain, to the Upper-Amúr barrier and the Bazánov children's hospital, 30 k. in the day, and 50 k. at night. To the suburbs of Gláz-kovo, Znaménie and to the Trading Settlement 40 k. in the day, 60 k. at night. The toll for the passage of the bridge of the Tsesarévích Nicholas and over the Angará is paid by the passenger. An hour's drive costs 50 k. in the day, and 60 k. at night. The day lasts from 7 o'clock in the morning to 10 in the evening, the night commences at 10 in the evening and ends at 7 in the morning.

Among the historical events in the life of the town, may be mentioned: the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis Alexándrovich in 1873, on his way round



Bridge over the Angará in the town of Irkútsk.

the world, and in 1891, that of the Tsesarévích, the present Emperor Nicholas II. His Imperial Majesty arrived in Irkútsk, the 23 June, in the steamer „Speránsky“ by the Angará; the landing-place was adorned with a triumphal arch, which remains to the present day. During his stay in the town from the 23 to the 24 June, His Imperial Majesty visited many educational establishments, the museum of the Eastern

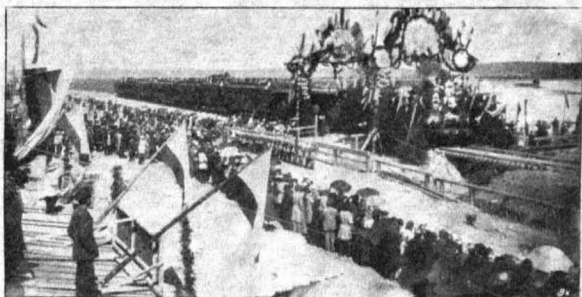
Branch of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society, the gold-melting laboratory, the Monastery of the Ascension, and the camp of the reserve battalion. He also attended the consecration and opening of the pontoon bridge over the Angará, which was built at the cost of the town in commemoration of the Imperial visit. On the 24 June, after having been present at a ball in the public club, His Imperial Majesty left Irkútsk on the steamer „Speránsky“, and, steaming down the Angará, reached the settlement of Bárkhotovo, whence accompanied by A. D. Goremykin, Governor-General of Irkútsk, he proceeded in an open carriage to Tomsk. Within the last years of the century, the history of the town and of the whole of Siberia has been marked by events important for civilisation: the introduction of new laws in 1896, and the opening of traffic on the Great Siberian Railway in 1898, connecting Irkútsk and Europe by an uninterrupted railway line.

Leaving the station of Irkútsk, the line runs along the left bank of the Angará.

67) **Mikhálevo** (1748 v. from Krivoshchékovo, 5076 v. from Cheliábinsk) is situated near the village of Mikhálevo (pop. 352). Continuing its course along the left bank of the Angará, the line, within 3 versts of the station crosses the Kurmá, left tributary of the Angará, by a wooden bridge of 10

sazhens. Further, at the 50 verst, it runs over the Láńka by a wooden bridge of 15 sazhens. From this station to the Baikál, there are 44 small wooden bridges.

68) **Baikál.** (1786 v. from Krivoschékovo, 3116 v. from Cheliábinsk). From this station, the line runs for a distance of about 400 sazhens and, reaching the Baikál, terminates at the landing - place, whence the trains are transported by an icebreaking ferry.



Arrival of the first train at Irkutsk on the 16 August, 1896.

The ruling grade throughout the Irkutsk-Baikál line is of .093



The Tomsk branch line.

The branch line leaves the main Siberian track at the station of Taigá, (222 v. from Krivoschékovo and 1554 v. from Cheliábinsk). Running to the north-east towards the town of Tomsk, the line has a total length of 89,345 versts. For a distance of 20 versts, the line proceeds along the watershed of the rivers Katát and Kuyerbák, falling into the Yáya, Tuguyánovka and Basandáika, tributaries of the Tom. The country is monotonous and covered with continuous and mostly swampy taigá.

1) **Basandáika.** V class station (45 v. from Taigá, 1599 v. from Cheliábinsk). From here the line proceeds along the watershed of the river Basandáika and Usháika. The country becomes more hospitable and even picturesque.

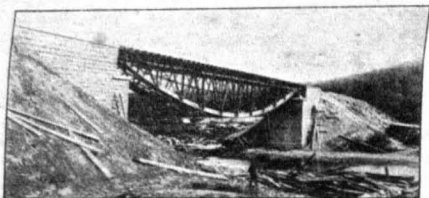


View of the Tomsk branch.

2) **Mezhenínovka.** IV class station (73 v. from Taigá, 1627 v. from Cheliábinsk). Leaving the station, the line crosses the Usháika (77 v.) by an iron bridge, with an opening of 20 sazhens, and gradually ascending the Voskreséńskaya mountain reaches the town of Tomsk. A considerable quantity of goods, mainly wheat-flour, are conveyed from this station to Eastern Siberia: in 1898, the export of wheat-flour amounted to 214,340 puds.

3) **Tomsk.** III class station. Buffet. (82 v. from Taigá, 1636 v. from Cheliábinsk). Is situated within 2 versts of the town of Tomsk, being connected

with it by a macadam road. The country is level, dry and covered with young birch wood. The goods traffic is considerable, and increases in connexion with the expansion of commercial relations evoked by the railway.



Bridge over the Usháika.

where commences the steamship communication by the rivers of the Ob basin. Large buildings stand close at hand for the accomodation of goods entrusted to the shipowners for further conveyance to Tiúmén, Barnaul and other centres, and for the storage of goods coming by water, mainly from European Russia through Tiúmén, to be forwarded to the East by the Great Siberian Railway.

A medical and feeding station has been established in proximity to the landing-places for the use of emigrants, arriving by steamers from Tiúmén and proceeding to the localities allotted for colonisation. It is the residence of an official entrusted with the regulation of the emigration movement.

The Tomsk branch line throughout its course has many curves, the profile of the roadway shews grades of .015, with curves having a radius of 150

sazhens. The construction of the branch line was commenced during the summer of 1895, and completed in the autumn of 1896.

Tomsk is a government town, standing on the right bank of the Tom at its junction with the river Usháika ($56^{\circ} 29' N.$ lat. $54^{\circ} 37\frac{1}{2}' E.$ long). The locality occupied by the town is formed



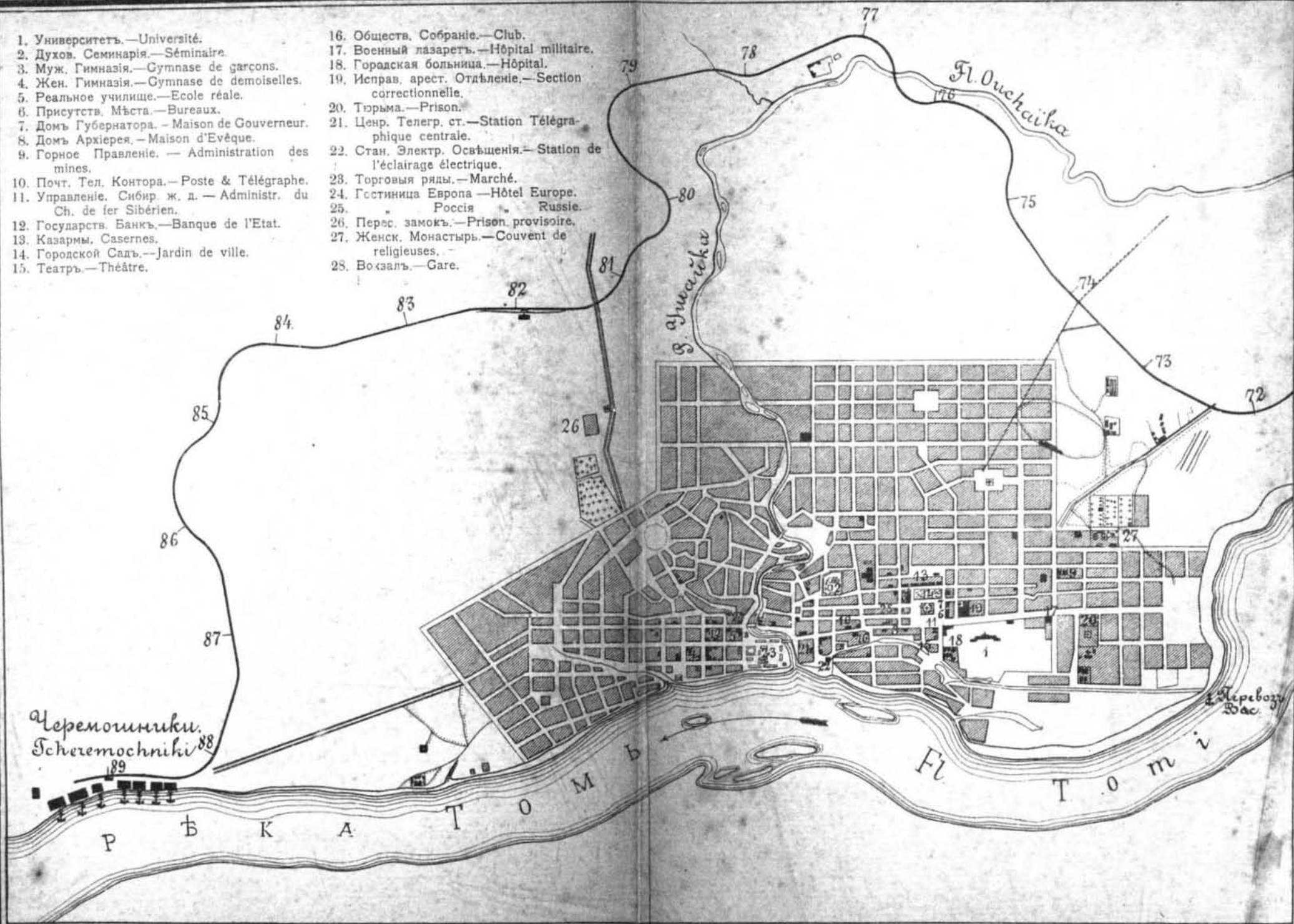
Quay of the Usháika in Tomsk.



The Alexis Monastery in Tomsk.

partly by the low branches of the Kuznétsk Alatau (343 feet), and partly by lowland lying at the foot of these branches. The river Tom skirts the town, forming an almost regular semicircle from the south-west and western

16. Общества, Собрание.—Club.
17. Военный лазаретъ.—Hôpital militaire.
18. Городская больница.—Hôpital.
19. Исправ, арест. Отдѣление.—Section correctionnelle.
20. Тюрема.—Prison.
21. Центр. Телегр. ст.—Station Télégraphique centrale.
22. Стан. Электр. Освѣщенія.—Station d'éclairage électrique.
23. Торговныя ряды.—Marché.
24. Гостиница Европа.—Hôtel Europe.
25. " Россія "—Russie.
26. Перес. замокъ.—Prison provisoire.
27. Женск. Монастырь.—Couvent de religieuses.
28. Вокзалъ.—Gare.



side. The population of the town was given at 52,430 by the census of 1897, (27,140 males, 25,290 females). In this respect, Tomsk holds the first place among the towns of Siberia.

The town was founded at the beginning of the XVII century. By command of the Tsar Borís Godunov, the Cossack Major Písarev and the noble's son Tyrkov, established the Tomsk stockaded post, which received its name from the river Tom and stood in a locality resorted to by the wandering Tatar tribe of Yeushtínsy ruled by the Prince Tayán. The entrenched post soon became of great importance for the subjection of the native tribes. In 1629, the Tomsk post was transformed into a town; in 1708, after the organisation of a Siberian government with the chief town of Tobólsk, it ranked as a district town; in 1719, Tomsk was included in the Yeniseisk province, in 1726, in the Tobólsk government; in 1782, after the establishment of the Tobólsk vicegerency, it ranked again as a district town; in 1797, it was transformed into a district town of the Tobólsk government, and in 1804, after the organisation of a special Tomsk government, it became its capital.

The climate of Tomsk is rather severe. The mean annual temperature is 0.7. The ice on the river Tom near the town breaks on the 30 April, and sets again on the 2 November; thus the river remains free of ice for 186 days in the year. Southern winds prevail. At the present date, Tomsk is a well built town containing many fine edifices of stone, fitted with electric light and telephones; some of the streets are paved. The total number of buildings in the town exceeds 13,000, there are over 3,200 estates. Tomsk possesses 2 orthodox monasteries and 23 churches, including 8 parish churches.

The Alexis monastery was founded in 1605; it contains a church with an aisle in honour of Our Lady of Kazan, of Alexis the Servant of God and of the Saints Frol and Lavr. There are only four monks, the Superior is endowed with the rank of Archimandrite. Among the ancient relics kept in the monastery, a large wooden cross and a local image of the Holy Virgin, painted in 1661, are parti-



Cathedral of the Annunciation in Tomsk.

cularly noteworthy. The first Tomsk school was created in the monastery in 1746. The enclosure of the monastery contains the grave of the monk Theodore Kuzmich, who died in 1861 and was particularly venerated on account of his ascetic life. Many legends are attached to this personage, which have even been spread by the press! (Russian Antiquity, 1880, 1887, 1894, pamphlet published in 1895 and 1896).

The nunnery of John the Baptist was founded in 1864 at the cost of the Tomsk merchant's widow Mikhéev, who was the first Lady Superior of the



The Trinity Cathedral in Tomsk.

nunnery. It contains the Cathedral of the Assumption, with aisles in honour of the Assumption of the Holy Virgin, of Alexis, the Metropolitan of Moscow and John, the Metropolitan of Nóvgorod; and the church of St. Innocent, consecrated to the first archbishop of Irkútsk. A workhouse is attached to the monastery. The following orthodox churches are connected with historical events: the Nativify or Nicholas church, formerly belonging to the nunnery founded in 1671, which has long ceased to exist. From 1740 to 1742, the walls of this nunnery held the unhappy bride of the Emperor Peter II, the Princess Catherine Dolgorúky, who was set free by the Empress Eliza-

The church of the Miraculous Apparition of the Holy Virgin, built in the middle of the XVIII century by the noble Kalachóv, contains several ancient images. Cathedrals: of the Annunciation, erected in 1804 in the name of the image of the Annunciation and of the Presentation; of the Holy Trinity, founded in 1845, and now finished with aisles consecrated to the Holy Trinity, Saint Nicholas and St. Alexander Névsky. The Cathedral of the Holy Trinity was erected according to the plans of the architect Ton, and is in the same style as the church of the Presentation belonging to the Semiónov regiment in St.-Petersburg. In 1855, the cupola which had just been finished fell in, and the work was abandoned for some time. It was resumed only in 1885, thanks to the efforts of the former Archbishop of Tomsk and Semipalátinsk, Vladímir, and of the honorary citizen Mikháilov, who both collected private donations for the construction of the cathedral. The largest sum was given by Mrs. Zibúlskaya.



Chapel of the Iberian Mother of God in Tomsk.

Besides these churches, the town possesses 4 chapels. The chapel of Our Lady of Iberia, erected in 1854 at the cost of Mr. Petrów, enjoys special veneration; it is built on the model of the Iberian chapel in Moscow and the image of Our Lady of Iberia is an exact copy of the Moscow painting.

Foreign churches: Lutheran church of St. Mary; Catholic church in honour of the Intercession of the Holy Virgin; 3 Jewish synagogues and a Mohammedan mosque.

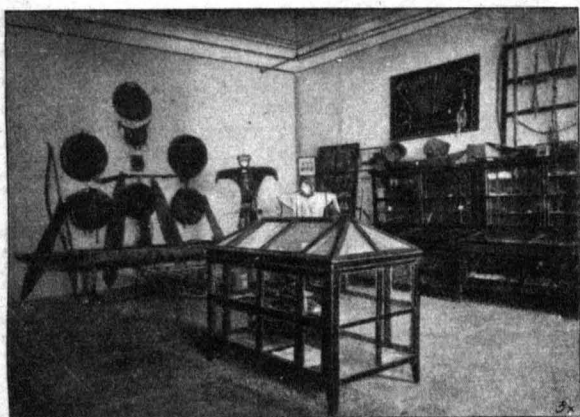
On account of the number of its schools and the general level of education, Tomsk holds an important place among the government-towns of the Empire. It contains: one first class school, 5 second class, 7 lower and 43 elementary schools, forming a total of 56 educational institutions.



Tomsk University.

The Tomsk Imperial University with two faculties (medicine, 232 students and law, 159 students), a government gymnasium (418 pupils), the Alexis modern school, founded in memory of the Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovich's visit to the town (179 scholars), the Mary gymnasium for girls

(698 pupils) an ecclesiastic seminary (237 students), a diocesan school for girls (239 pupils) a clergy school for boys (163 scholars), a district school (218 pop.), 28 parish schools (11 for boys with 1086 pupils, 9 for girls with 927 pupils), 11 parish schools (216 boys, 219 girls), a church parish school with two classes for training peasant boys as teachers for village reading schools (78 pup.), a commercial school (93 pup.) the Brothers' Korolióv commercial school (67 pup.), a veterinary and surgeon's school (43 pup.), a school for midwives (82 pup.), 3 Sunday schools (90 boys, 402 girls), 4 private mixed schools (145 boys, 111 girls), 4 home schools (81 boys, 100 girls), a Tatar school of the Ministry of the Interior (37 pup.). The total number of pupils in all the educational establishments of Tomsk, with the exception of the university, on the 1 January was 5,989, forming a proportion of one pupil to 9 inhabitants of the town, or one elementary school pupil to 15 inhabitants.



Archaeological Museum of Tomsk University.

The first place among the numerous educational institutions belongs to the Tomsk Imperial University, which is the only one in Siberia and in the whole of the Asiatic dominions; it was founded on the 26 August, 1880, and inaugurated on the 22 July, 1888, on the name day of the Empress Mary Feódorovna.

Possessing only a faculty of medicine, the university, during a period of ten years, had

over a thousand students, of whom 239 took degrees as doctors of medicine up to the year 1898.

Although it had only a medical faculty, the university exerted a most civilising effect upon Siberia, providing with young physicians some of the distant and desert districts of the country, and also furnishing a series of scientific expeditions to the North-Asiatic continent.

The opening of a faculty of law in the Tomsk University, which took place in 1898, will in the near future introduce a new element of civilisation in the life of Siberia, and furnish fresh pioneers for the promotion of public justice in far off regions, lying aloof from the centres of civilisation.

The university possesses a zoological and botanical museum with beautiful collections from polar countries, made by the Vega expedition under the command of the celebrated Nordenskjöld.

It further contains a herbarium gathered by Potánin on the Tarbagatái and near the Zaisán, collections made by professors of the Tomsk university: Korzhinsky, Kashchenko and others.

The mineralogical and geological museum is enriched by valuable specimens given by Maximilian Duke of Leuchtenberg, viz. a palaeontological collection made in the years 1840–1850, (3,565 species). The archaeological and ethnographical museum is due to the efforts of Florinsky, the former

curator of the West Siberian district and founder of the university. A description of the museum, with detailed catalogues and explanations regarding archaeological excavations made in Siberia, is to be found in the works of Florinsky.

The most important and interesting collections are contained in the Sidorov cases, viz. a collection of Tobólsk antiquities found by Známensky, that of Dmitriev-Mamónov containing objects excavated from kurgans and found during explorations conducted near Tobólsk; this collection is composed of objects dating from prehistoric times, which have been presented to the museum by the explorer. Besides these, there are articles collected by Florinsky (Semiréchensk antiquities), by Nekrásov (Tomsk antiquities), by Kuznetsóv (antiquities of the Minusínsk district) etc.



Anatomical Museum of Tomsk University.

The anatomical and physical cabinets and a chemical laboratory have been organised with the aid of liberal donations made by Sibiriakóv.



Library of Count Stróganov in the Tomsk University.

The library of the museum is its chief ornament, numbering over 100,000 volumes. The first gift to the library was made by Count Stróganov, who presented a valuable collection of books, engravings, original designs and sketches referring to various sciences. The books are beautifully bound and some of them belong to the earliest editions; others are unica and add an inestimable value to this enlightened gift. A valuable donation of 5000 volumes was made by

Prince Golítsyn, and the successors of Count Litke presented his library to the museum.

In course of time, other books were added to the university library, by private donations; such are the books which belonged to the poet Zhukóvsky, tutor of the Emperor Alexander II (4674 vol.), to the Academician

Nikitenko (2000 titles); to Count Valúev, former Minister of the Interior; to Manaséin, former Professor of the Military Academy of Medicine (9000 vol.); to Professor Pfeifer in Weimar (2014 titles); to Nekliúdob, former Assistant Minister of the Interior, to Professor Gneist in Berlin (about 10,000 books and pamphlets).



The physical cabinet of the Tomsk University.

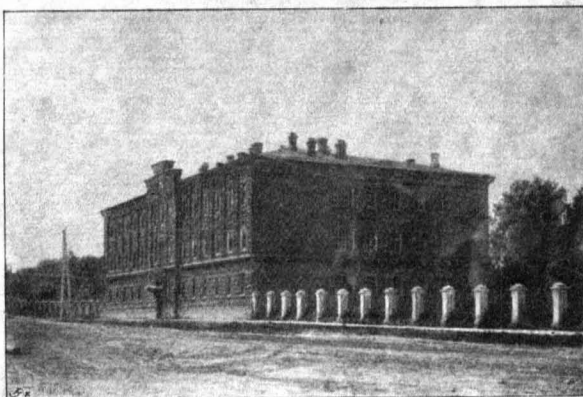
The following clinics are attached to the university: therapeutic, lying-in, surgical, dermatological, for children and lunatics. The clinics are open from the 1 September to the 1 May, with a fee of R. 7 a month. The rate for a separate room is R. 50 a month.

Near the university, stands a three-storeyed building inhabited by 80 students, which was erected by private subscription. As it does not suffice for the increased number of students, since the addition of a new faculty to the university subscriptions for the construction of a new building are now being solicited and a special committee of the Tomsk municipality has been organised for this purpose. A substantial aid to the students is furnished by scholarships, 58 of which are at the disposal of the university, 20 of them being provided by the Government with a value of R. 300 each, the others derived from the interest on the money given at different times and by different persons to the university. The capital employed for scholarships, composed of private donations, at the present time amounts to R. 4,000,000; the largest sums were given by Solomónov (R. 59,000), Portnov

(R. 70,000), Zybúlsky (R. 33,000), Kuznetsov (R. 43,000), Count Ignátiev (R. 28,000), Sivers (R. 24,000) and the Kiákhta merchants (R. 17,000).

The erection of a Technological Institute, which will be the first in Siberia, promises to create a centre for the diffusion of the practical sciences in Siberia.

Charitable institutions: a charity board, hospital, poorhouse, a lunatic asylum (founded 1805) maintained at the cost of the board and from sums obtained by taxation. The hospital of the board, being situated close to the clinic of the University, serves the same purpose. The Mary children's home under the patronage of the Empress Mary, founded in 1844 at the cost of Commercial Councillor Popóv. This establishment owns a capital of R. 140,000, given by the goldminer Astashóv and Mrs. Zybúlsky; the Mary orphanage, founded by the honorary citizen Púshnikov and his wife, in commemoration of the miraculous escape of the



Students' College at Tomsk.

Imperial family from the railway accident which happened on the 17 October, 1888. The orphanage is provided with a capital of R. 60,000; foundlings and orphans are admitted to it. The Vladímir Home, founded in 1869 in commemoration of the



Clinics of the Tomsk University.

Imperial family from the railway accident which happened on the 17 October, 1888. The orphanage is provided with a capital of R. 60,000; foundlings and orphans are admitted to it. The Vladímir Home, founded in 1869 in commemoration of the

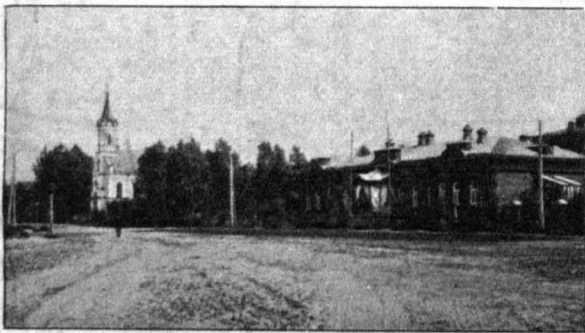
moration of the Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovich's visit to Tomsk, is under the control of the Empress Mary Department. The building of the home was constructed at the cost of the merchants Petrów and Mikháilov. This institution possesses a capital of R. 80,000. There are further a poor-house for the lower class citizens; the Pokróv poorhouse; the poorhouse of the Jewish Society; a night-shelter near the landing-place of Cheremoshniki; a home for emigrants' children, founded in 1898 on the initiative of Mrs. Lomachévsky, wife of the Tomsk governor, by voluntary donations.

Missionary and charitable societies operating in accordance with their charters: The Committee of the Orthodox Missionary Society, a branch of the antisectarian brotherhood of Saint Demetrius, relief societies attached to a great number of parish churches throughout the town. These societies were organised and developed by the Archbishop Macarius of the Tomsk diocese. The Society of the Exaltation of the Cross maintains a baby-home, offering a day-shelter to children whose parents are away at work. The activity of the societies consists in relieving the poor, orphans and persons incapable of working, and in affording pecuniary relief in cases of extreme necessity.

The parish societies established a workhouse, which in 1898 passed under the control of the general workhouse ward, enjoying the patronage of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Alexándra Feóodorovna. The charitable society organised in 1886, with a far-reaching philanthropic activity directed by its president Giliárov, maintains the Pokróv poorhouse and a night-shelter, as well as providing cheap dinners and a home for children and old people. The Scholars' Relief Society, founded in 1873, has for its object the assistance of students of the Tomsk University and of other higher educational establishments. There are also an institution for destitute pupils of the Tomsk ecclesiastical seminary, a relief society for destitute pupils of the Alexis modern school, and a society for the promotion of elementary education, organised on the initiative of Makúshin, which has been operating since 1882. The successful development of elementary education to be noticed in Tomsk is largely due to the valuable activity of this last society.

It organises sunday lectures, maintains a needlework school, a culinary school for girls, and technical and commercial Sunday classes for boys. The

public library, opened by the society, is deposited in a beautiful building given by Valgúzov, with a hall holding about 400 people. There is also a small museum for practical science. The local department of the Red Cross Society, existing since 1874, possesses a capital of R. 50,000; it maintains a society of sisters of mercy, with a hospital for children and a dispensary. Other organisations are the General Board of the Imperial Russian Humane Society, the



Governor's House at Tomsk.

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