ESTABLISHED 1873.

The Weekly Monitor

IS PUBLISHED

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Communications solicited on all matters of public interest, to be accompanied with the writers name, which will be held, if so desired, strictly confidential. Anonymous communications go to the waste basket.

H. S. PIPER,
Editor and Proprietor.

Weekly Monitor.

SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX EST.

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Weekly Monitor

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Edmund Bent
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

Sales attended to promptly in any part of the County. Consignments solicited. Prompt returns made.

Bridgetown, N. S., May, 1880. n5tf

Books, - - Stationery.

Buckley & Allen,

OFFER during the Autumn Season, at low prices a large stock of STAPLE STATIONERY, and School supplies. Fancy Stationery, and Stationers' Sundries. Novelties in Ink Stands and Paper Knives. Special inducements to purchasers of Photograph, Autograph and Scrap Albums. An immense variety of Bibles, Church Services and Prayer Books. All the popular Franklin Square and Standard Libraries. Complete supply of the Poets, large assortment of Miscellaneous and Standard Books. Call and inspect for yourselves. Don't forget the address

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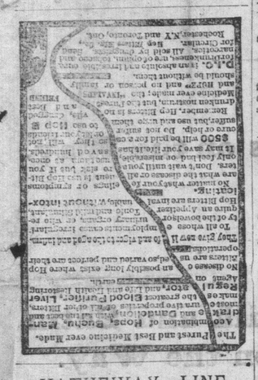
124 Granville St., Halifax.



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From Foster's Wharf, Boston.

Safety! Speed! and Comfort!

BOSTON & NOVA SCOTIA

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

THE First Class Side-wheel Steamship "ESCAPE," Capt. Simpson, leaves Annapolis every Thursday, after arrival of Express train from Halifax, for Boston direct. The very best accommodation. Numerous Staterooms, and a Fast Boat!

The Steamship "HUNTER," Capt. Ludlow, sails as usual Every MONDAY, P. M.

Through Rates on Apples and Potatoes to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, West Indies, London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Hull, West Hartlepool, and Continental Ports.

Invoices with value and weight, must accompany all Through Freight.

Free of Boston Wharfage.

For further particulars apply to P. INNES, General Manager, and the several Station Agents of the W. & A. Railway, and to

Hatheway & Co.,
22 Central Wharf, Boston.

F. W. HATHEWAY, Agent, Annapolis.
april 22—july 20.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK.

STEAMER "SCUD,"

Between St. John, Digby and Annapolis.

Connecting at Digby with the Western Counties Railway for and from WEYMOUTH, YARMOUTH, &c., and at Annapolis with the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, for and from KENTVILLE, WINDSOR, HALIFAX, and intermediate stations; also, with the Stage for Liverpool. And at St. John with the International Steamship Co., and the Provincial and New England All Rail Line for Portland, Boston, and other points in the United States and Upper Canada.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

UNTIL further notice, the celebrated English built, steel Steamer "SCUD" will leave her Wharf, Reed's Point, on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at 8 o'clock, and return same days.

Fare—Annapolis to Digby.....75c.
" " St. John.....$2.00
Fare Digby to St. John.....$1.50

Through Tickets from Annapolis, Digby and all Stations on the Windsor and Annapolis and Western Counties Railways, to Boston and Portland, issued at special reduced rates.

Baggage Checked Through. Low Rates Freight.

Further information to be obtained of P. INNES, Esq., General Manager W. & A. Railway, and the Station Agents of that Company; also from S. BRIGNELL, Esq., General Superintendant, and the several Station Agents of the Western Counties Railway, and of

R. B. HUMPHREY, GENERAL AGENT.
45 Dock St., St. John.

E. ANDERSON, Agent at Annapolis.

By request Return Tickets, at One Fare, will be issued from Annapolis and Digby, respectively, to St. John, on Saturdays, good to return on Monday following. These tickets to be confined exclusively to these days, and not to be transferable.

St. John, N. B., June 15 1881.

THE ANNAPOLIS ORGAN COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Parlor and Church Organs.

(000)

For Power and Quality of Tone, Rapidity of Action, and Promptness to Response, they are Unsurpassed.

A careful examination of the insruments will convince the public that both interior and exterior are honestly made.

In beauty and elegance of case they far exceed any Organ manufactured in the Maritime Provinces. They are AS LOW IN PRICE as is consistent with first-class workmanship, and are

FULLY WARRANTED.

Parties Desiring a

FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT.

Will find it their advantage to Correspond with

THE ANNAPOLIS ORGAN COMPANY,
Or visit their Warerooms, George St., Annapolis.

Reduced Prices!

THE Subscriber will dispose of his present Stock of goods at greatly reduced prices for

SIXTY DAYS!

He has a lot of Shelf Goods which he will sell at and below COST.

Customers Who bring Cash will get BARGAINS.

H. CROSSKILL.
Middleton, Jan. 11th, '82.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood, in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.

I. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. S. F. Whitman, Dentist,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public in Annapolis County, that he is now at his office in

BRIDGETOWN,

for a few weeks. Persons requiring artificial teeth will find it to their interest to give him a call.

DR. S. F. WHITMAN.
Jan 2nd., 1882.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale:—

TWO SUITES OF DRAWING-ROOM AND BEDROOM FURNITURE.

Drawing Room suite in Brown Repp and Walnut; Bedroom suite Black Walnut, Marble Topped. Also, sundry other pieces.

For further information apply to

MRS. J. K. RITCHIE.
Lawrencetown, Jan. 18th, '81. n40tf

Rubber Bucket

CHAIN PUMPS.

THOUSANDS have been sold and the demand is still increasing. Now is the time to send your orders before the weather gets cold. Parties can be supplied with pumps complete, or in parts to suit by addressing

LAWRENCETOWN PUMP CO.
LAWRENCETOWN, A C,

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all parties having any legal demands against the estate of the late JOHN F. BENT, farmer, deceased, of Granville, in the County of Annapolis, are requested to render their accounts duly attested to within six months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said estate will make immediate payment to

EUGENE P. TROOP,
JACOB V. BENT,
Executors.

Granville, Jan. 11th, 1882.—3m

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IN order to meet the demands of our numerous customers, we beg to announce that, we have added to our extensive

Slipper and Larrigan Factory

the necessary Machinery for the Manufacture of

Men's, Women's, Misses', & Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES

in all the leading styles.

By continuing, as in the past, to use first quality of material, we hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage in our new branch of business, as well as a continuance of public favor in our old business.

Vincent & McFate,
240 Union Street. St. John, N. B

MONCTON Refined Sugars.

ALL orders for the above received on or before the

LAST DAY OF MAY,

will be filled and delivered the

FIRST WEEK IN JUNE,

—BY—

W. B. TROOP.
Granville, May 23rd, 1881.

PATENTS

We continue to act as solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had

Thirty-Five Years' Experience.

Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. This large and splendidly illustrated weekly paper, $3.20 a year, shows the progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Publishers SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 37 Park Row, New York. Hand book about Patents sent free.

MAKE HENS LAY.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose one teaspoonful to one pint food.

Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

John Z. Bent

WILL be found at his OLD STAND opposite the Railway Station, where everything in the way of

Pictures and Framing

will be done at short notice.

—ALSO—

UNDERTAKING

in all its branches. Caskets and coffins constantly on hand or made to order. Coffin Mountings for sale. A first class HEARSE in attendance. Charges moderate.

AMERICAN GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED FROM BOSTON!

TWO BALES AMERICAN

Cotton Warp

AT 1.25 PER BUNCH.

Handsome

AMERICAN PRINTS,

Dark Colors! Fancy Borders!

AMERICAN

White Cottons,

CORSET JEANS!
WHITE SHEETINGS,
COTTON BATTINGS,
CHECKED SHIRTINGS,
WHITE AND GREY COTTON FLANNELS!
COMFORTERS.

From GREAT BRITAIN,

Mantles & Dolmans

PLAIN AND FANCY

WINCEYS!

In Stock:

Union and Wool SHIRTINGS!

Mens' Undershirts and Drawers,
Youths' do., do.,
Ladies' Undervests.

NEW GOODS arriving weekly.

RUNCIMAN, RANDOLPH & CO.
Sept. 28th, 1881.

FOR SALE.

TWO FARMS!

ON the New Road under the North Mountain, about two miles west of Bridgetown, containing about seventy acres each. On one there is a NEW HOUSE 18x24, finished outside and ready to plaster. There is plenty of good tillage land, about four acres of which is under the plow. There is a good pasture and interval, also about 1000 cords of hard wood and plenty of poles.

The other consists of about fifteen acres of prime brook Interval, mostly cleared and fit to mow; plenty of good tillage land, about three acres of which is under the plow. An Orchard of fifty trees growing, two pastures of about fifteen acres each, with a large portion of hard and soft wood.

Both farms will be sold on vrey easy terms if required, and possession given any time.

WM. R. TROOP.
Granville, Jan. 10th, 1882.—tf

FOR SALE.

That desirable property lately occupied by the

Late Angus M. Gidney, Esq.,

situated at Carleton's Corner, near Bridgetown. The property consists of a Dwelling House in thorough repair and one acre of land in high cultivation; on which are a number of

Choice Apple, Pear, Plum, Peach and Quince Trees,

together with all kinds of fine shrubbery. The situation of the house commands a fine view.

Possession given 1st April. For further particulars apply to J. G. H. PARKER, Esq., Barrister, or on the premises to

PAUL MORRILL.
Bridgetown, Feb. 15th, '82 tfn44

FOR SALE!

THE property owned and occupied by the Subscriber on the Church Road, about a half mile from Bridgetown, containing about 33 acres of

LAND,

6 acres of which are under cultivation, the balance in good pasture land of superior quality. House and Out Buildings in good repair, with a never failing spring of soft water and a YOUNG ORCHARD commencing to bear.

ALSO—A small WOOD LOT and four acres of DYKED MARSH.

C. Blair.
Dec. 4th '82.—42tf

Encyclopedia Britannica.

Subscriptions will be taken at this office. Payments are made very easy and extend over a period of five or six years, enabling a person of very moderate means to secure this invaluable work.

BILLHEADS EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLES AT THIS OFFICE. GIVE US A TRIAL.

BARGAINS

Are offered in our Large Stock

VALENCIA.

London Layers & Layer Raisins,

CURRANTS. Etc.

150 prs. Men's, Women's and Children's

OVERBOOTS,

Snow Excluders, &c

OFFERED LOW.

WE HAVE a Large Stock of Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers, and intend to continue the business. It being the order of the day to cut on prices, and not wishing to be behind the times, we beg herewith to submit to our patrons, and the public in general, the below quotations, given only for Cash.

—0—

IN LADIES.

Real Kid Button Boots:
$2.70, 2.50, 2.25, reduced to 2.50, 2.25, 2.00.

Polished Calf B. Boots,
1.85, 1.75, Reduced to 1.70, 1.50.

Real Kid But. Shoes,
2.06, Reduced to 1.80.

Pebble Bal. H. Cut,
1.35, 1.55, Reduced to 1.15, 1.30.

Pebble Button,
1.25, 1.75, reduced to 1.10, 1.55.

Pebble Shoes,
1.00, reduced to 85c.

Carpet Slippers,
57c, reduced to 50c.

IN MEN'S:

Kid Congrss, best,
3.75, reduced to 3.40.

Calf Balmoral, H. C.,
3.75, reduced to 3.45.

Buff Alexis,
2.00, reduced to 1.65.

Leg Wax, not split, Tap Sole,
2.75, reduced to 2.40.

Carpet Slippers,
75c, reduced to 65c.

Leather Fine Buff,
1.00, reduced to 85c.

Grain Knee Boots, heavy,
5.00, reduced to 4.50.

Fine Buff Leg,
2.90, reduced to 2.40.

Men's Shanty Larrigans and numerous other lines equally Cheap.

IN BOYS.

Boy's Leg Tap Sole.
Size: 13 to 5; 2.60, reduced to 2.40.

Boy's Leg, Single Sole,
Size: 13 to 5; 2.25, reduced to 2.00.

Youths' Buff single sole,
Size: 10 to 13; 1.45, reduced to 1.25.

Child's Buff, single sole,
Size: 6 to 10; 1.25, reduced to 1.10.

IN MISSES.

Kid Button, best,
1.50, reducedto 1.30.

Pebble, button,
1.25, reduced to 1.10.

Pebble Lace, Sew'd and Pegged.
1.10, reduced to 85c.

Kid Button Shoes.
1.50, reduced to 1.35.

CHILD'S, size, 6 to 10, Pebble and Buff, Copper Toe, from 60 to 95c., reduced to 50 and 75c.

RUBBERS,

All kinds, equally reduced in in prices.

Men's French Calf Uppers

Congress and Lace, with Cloth Tops, at Wholesale Prices.

100 Pairs Lasts.
6 Bus. Pegs. Shoe Findings in General.

Murdoch & Co.
Bridgetown, Oct. 19th. 1881.

DIPHTHERIA!

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, M

Select Literature.

Despotic Rule in Russia.

The wrongs of the people from which Nihilism sprung. Vivid picture of the oppression under which Russia groans—the system of Police espionage—why the late Czar was assassinated—cowardice of the present Ruler.

However much an outsider may be interested in the Nihilistic movement in Russia, he has small chance of getting information about it. The leaders of the party do not take the world into their confidence for obvious reasons, and newspaper correspondents in Russia, if any there be, seem to be under the necessity of confining their news to brief notice of the discovery of this or that perticular plot, the trial of the captured, and the precautions adopted for the safety of the Emperor. It was, therefore, with much pleasure that I embraced the opportunity of learning something of this mysterious movement from a Russian gentleman resident here, a physician by profession, who spoke English with fluency—an accomplishment common with educated Russians—and had been an active member of the revolutionary party some years ago, when the movement was still in its infancy. I have merely condensed here the chief points of several protracted conversations.

'It was,' said the Doctor, 'as a student in a provincial college that I first heard of the new movement. This college, like every other educational establishment in Russia, is a government institution. I was but a youth, and my imagination was excited by the stories whispered among the students of the great party forming among all the young men of the country to overthrow the Government and bring about a new political and social era in Russia. We all felt the spirit of unrest pervading the country—dissatisfaction with things as they were, a longing for—well, I can best express it by saying room to breathe, freer air. The colleges and universities were the foci of this spirit of restlessness. When I went home for vacation I told my mother all that I had heard. She thought it wild fancy, mere boy's imagination, but said I might do as I pleased. A great deal of what I had heard was, in fact, imaginary, and it was not till two or three years after, when in college at St. Petersburg, that I was actually brought into contact with active members of the new party. I was impatient to do something. We had talked long enough, we students, and I wanted to act. Some one said: 'Go to So-and-So and speak to him.' This gentleman was the captain of our section and a mighty nice fellow to deal with. He was the head of a large Government arms factory, a splendid engineer—quite a young man, too. At that time—about eight years ago—our party consisted, I think, of independent local bodies, working each in its own district, having slight communication with each other compared with the system of correspondence and central organization which seems to exist now. All I knew was that I reported to one man—the captain of our section. Who my comrades were, what work they were doing I knew not. You see that by this system, if one man be caught he can only betray one other, and thus the Government must arrest a long line of men before making any important capture. The chain may snap at some point, but if it does it is only the next link that can be caught. To me was given the work of the missionary. I purchased a workman's outfit, hired a miserable room in one of the most wretched quarters of St. Petersburg, and in dirt, vermin, and squalor quite horrible lived and worked for about a year. To get out of my room to the street I had to pass through a larger room in which eight workman lived. It was their cooking, living, and sleeping appartment. They worked, and I with them, in a packing-box factory near by, and on every Saturday night those fellows would just get drunk and carouse like blazes! All the enjoyment the poor fellows had was to get drunk. Their life, except for this, was no better, and in some respects worse, than if they had been in prison. You can imagine it was not very nice for me. I was young and used to get discouraged sometimes. Our captain would say. Well, you must learn to do that work the same as any other. Only experience will teach you.' I found that it did harm to talk too much on politics. Men don't want to talk on it all the time. It was better to keep quiet and answer questions; arouse interest quietly, and give information without pressing it; and I found, too, that I made no impression on the men until I had first won their respect. Of course, they could not read; but when a paper found its way among them they wanted to learn the news. Then was the time to get in the right sort of answers to such questions as might be asked. It was hard work, though, for a young man trying to arouse masses so inert. I had some success, and, of course one cannot tell how the seed planted will grow, but I wanted something bold and striking—some great and risky enterprise, as a young disciple would.

'Don't be impatient,' the captain would remark; 'all in good time. When those things are necessary to be done they will be done. Let them alone now. Go on with your work, and leave the other work to better hands.' After about a year I thought I had done enough to get relieved, and returned home. But there was no rest. There was a ferment in men's minds—a vague restlessness which one felt in the air, and yet at that time it seemed hopeless. The weight of the Government seemed crushing; we were like wild animals beating their lives out against the iron bars of the cage. I became really ill from mental worry. The revolutionary movement had become better known and wider spread, and all my brothers and sisters—there is a large family of us—were in sympathy with it. I thought it would be better for me to go abroad for a short time, and it so happened that I had no difficulty in getting permission. I knew there was a black mark against me on the Police books in my native place. Why I don't know, but there was. However, when I got my permissive papers there and went to St. Petersburg for approval it happened that Gen. Kozloff was then at the head of the Police. He glanced at my card and said: 'Are you S—— of B——?' 'Your father's name is B——S——? Oh, yes. I remember him very well. We were at Warsaw together. I used to dance with your mother. Is she alive? Yes? Remember me to her when you return. Well, what do you want? To go abroad. Certainly. I hope you will enjoy your trip.' He rang the bell and said to the officer who came, 'See that Mr. S. has his papers made out.' Whether there was any inquiry into my St. Petersburg life I don't know. I got my papers and went to France for a time. In Switzerland I met a number of men of the revolutionary party, and, having nothing else to do, learned to set type and worked on one of our papers. Returning home, I carried letters and messages to certain leaders. But there was gloom and despondency everywhere, and finally I came to the United States. If, however, I were in Russia now, I would not leave it, for now we are working with certainty of success. We have put the Government on the defensive. We know that the day is at hand when it must fall, and Russia will enter on a new career of progress and freedom.'

THE SYSTEM OF POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

'You said you went to the Police of your native place for permissive papers, and then to the Police at St. Petersburg.' I remarked. 'Was the Police supervision so strict at that time?'

'Let me tell what the Russian Police system is,' replied the doctor. We are sitting here quietly in your room to-night enjoying a cigar together. The house is quiet, the neighborhood still, you feel as easy as it is possible to be. Suppose you heard a knock at that door, or suppose the door were opened without knocking and an officer of Police walked in. He looks at you frowningly, walks up to that case and scans the books there, then to your desk in that corner and begins turning over your letters and papers. You ask him what he wants. 'You'll know fast enough,' he replies. He takes up one of your letters and begins to read it. You remonstrate, and he says 'Don't be impudent if you don't want to get into trouble,' or perhaps something not so mild as that. Having apparently satisfied his curiosity, he goes out as he came. Now, it may happen that you will never hear more of the visit; that nothing will come of it. On the other hand, it may be the prelude to your arrest and exile to Siberia. You know nothing about it. You don't know what you have done to incur suspicion; you are conscious of innocence of any crime, even to the expression of thought. No matter. That Police officer you recognize as the representative of a system; of an organization which is bound by no rules amenable to no laws, obeying only the will of its chief, whose power is autocratic. There is no tribunal to whom you can appeal against it. Every punishment known to the law, and any other not known to it, may be inflicted upon you if the Police will it. This is, and always has been, the system in Russia. To move from your house you must first report to the Police officer of your precinct; on moving into another you must report to the officer of that precinct. To go out of the country you must have Police permission; to go out of the city you must have it; to come into it you must have Police permission; to give a social party, if more than half a dozen persons gather, you must have police permission; a marriage festivity, a dinner party, a reception, a card party, a literary gathering, and, in short, every form of social entertainment, requires Police permission first. To disregard it is to violate the Police law. The consequence is that the Captain of your Police precinct is invested with the authority of a little tyrant. If he happens to be an agreeable and good-tempered fellow, you get along well enough; if he be crabbed, suspicious, and cross-grained, it's hard living under him. The custom is to make matters all right by bribery. Then there is a perfect army of spies—I think I do not exaggerate in saying it is as numerous as the standing Army of the country. Everywhere is the Police, spying, watching, meddling, and regulating; invading every department of social and industrial life. Of political life, public, there can scarcely be said to be any in Russia. This administrative Police is the Government. Now, in the old times, this Government was well enough; It suited the times and the people, who looked up to the Czar and to every Government officer as representing him much as they might regard some mysterious and sacred power, whose will was a law to be obeyed, and who did everything right because he willed to do it. But within the last 20 years or so a new generation has come into being in Russia. The Government established educational institutions, and education and absolute despotism are irreconcilable. It has seen its mistakes too late, and is trying by physical force to choke the child to which it gave birth. You see now and then that 'in consequences of disturbances among the students' this or that university has been closed. It was among the students in St. Petersburg that disturbances so frequently broke out. It was into a mob of students on the University Court there that a troop of Cossacks charged and killed and wounded quite a number of them. The same thing has happened at other places. You cannot expect men of education penetrated by modern thought, familiar with the history of other countries, knowing the freedom of thought and action in them, to feel contented under a system of government fit only for men akin to children in political education. The younger generation has moved on, but the imperial Government has absolutely gone back. It has met the first mild requests for more freedom by a sterner tyranny. Instead of keeping pace with the onward march of the best educated and thinking portion of the people, it has increased the numbers of its Police and its spies, invested its subordinates with more autocratic powers, and swelled its army of exiles to Siberia in the desperate attempt to put under its feet this very class. Believe me, we Russian's love our country. Revolutionists though we be, we are first of all Russians. We should have no quarrel with the imperial Government if only it would move with its own people. But it has chosen to fight them—to place itself as a barrier against the progress of the best thought of the country, and of the result no rational man can doubt. It must go down and it will go down.

CONSTITUTIONAL AGITATION.

Continuing the conversation with my Nihilist friend, I remarked: 'Doctor, your Nihilist Party has prejudiced itself with our people because of its resort to assassination. People of the Saxon race have a horror of that. We think political agitation should be done by constitutional methods. Now, cannot your people do the same?'

The doctor looked at me a moment, and then asked, with an expression of puzzled inquiry: 'What are constitutional methods?'

This question was rather unexpected. Such phrases have almost lost with us the original force of their meaning. Mentally running over such methods as we recognise as constitutional, they seemed either inapplicable to Russian forms of Government or else under the ban of the Police. The right of petition being most fundamental, possibly that was permissible. I, therefore, suggested that the people might persistently petition the Government.

'It is forbidden to petition the Central Government or the Czar,' replied the Doctor.

'Can you petition any one?'

'Custom or law,' said the doctor, 'permits the address of petitions to the Police Governor of your district, or Government, as the territorial divisions are called in Russia. What he chooses to do with the petition is his affair. It is supposed that such petitions will be only upon the local affairs of that particular Government. I do not imagine the average Police Governor would receive with much complacency a petition on the matter of national grievances, and I certainly don't think a man would find it a very healthy occupation at this time to get up a petition of that character. The moral effect of streams of petitions pouring into the central Government from all parts of the country, such as may be seen in England or here, cannot be obtained in Russia. The residents of each Government are theoretically supposed to know and to be concerned only with the affairs of their own municipality or Government.

'If that be the case, I suppose it goes without saying that you cannot call public meetings to protest, or pass resolutions, or express opinions, as we do?'

The doctor leaned back in his chair, slowly exhaled a delicate cloud of smoke and said, smilingly: 'I suppose a man could get his passport to Siberia as well by applying to the Police for permission to call such a meeting as in any other way.'

'You can't discuss or agitate national questions in print?'

'Oh, yes, if you like to take the risk,' replied the Doctor, smiling as before. Then with some earnestness he said: 'My dear friend, the fact is it will mark a degree of progress to freedom in Russia such as you can scarcely understand when the methods of political agitation which you call strictly constitutional ceases there to be considered revolutionary, and as such rigidily suppressed by the Government Police. Here every curbstone in the street is at your disposal to air your grievance, if you can get any one to listen to you. You cannot do that in St. Petersburg. It amuses me often to hear good, easy-going gentlemen talk about agitation by constitutional means in Russia. They don't know what they are talking about. Here they can write to the "Times" complaining about the street-cleaning, or agitate the subject of bobtail cars in the "Herald," discuss tariff, and inveigh against the Government and the civil service; work up their indignation in print or in public meetings, and no one to say them nay, and they think that all these things could be done under the imperial Government. Let me ask you how many such letters would they write for the papers, at how many meetings would they occupy chairs on the platform, if the publication of a single such letter was followed by the suppression of the paper and the immediate arrest of the writer, and the public meeting were descended upon by the Police and every person concerned in getting it up tried by military or police tribunal for treason to the Government? I think these worthy gentlemen would see constitutional agitation did not mean the same thing in America and Russia.

'The truth is, since the time of Peter the Great, neither thought nor speech has ever been free in Russia any more than it is to-day. It is hard for people here to understand this, because they are the heirs of centuries of freedom. The imperial Government has never tolerated it. Our party was driven to work in secrecy and danger, not because we liked it, but because we were obliged to do so. To the men who to-day are carrying on the work of the new party in Russia life is not less dear than it is to you. Men do not voluntarily go about with their necks in a halter if they can do the same work in safety. Do you think that I, for example, should have lived for a year in dirt and squalor and wretchedness merely to talk to the workmen of a certain large factory if I could have met these men in public meetings, talked to them in print, the same as you would here? Our Nihilist workers risk their lives in the same spirit that the early martyrs went into the amphitheatre.

'The action of the imperial Government in suppressing discussion of national affairs is quite logical. The theory on which the imperial power acts is that the citizen has no right to meddle with anything outside of the local affairs of his Police precinct, or his own territorial Government at most. If he reaches to matters of national interest, he is interfering with something not his business. In easy times his interference, if troublesome, would be met by a slapping such as an impertinent child might get; in times like the present, such discussion is Nihilism confessed.'

THE PROPAGANDA BY SPEECH AND PRINT.

'Notwithstanding the Police, Doctor, I think your party publishes its Journals pretty regularly, does it not?'

'It does now,' replied the doctor. 'Some years ago they were poor concerns; printed on wretched paper, in all kinds of type, miserably got up. With the strengthening of the party, its wide spread and larger means, our facilities for printing have increased, and now we can turn out good work. Formerly, the easiest way to get type was to steal it from the Government, because the purchase of type in Russia or of a printing press is surrounded with so many formalities, and is so costly that it was safer and cheaper to take what the Government had. One of our journals was printed and issued for months from a Government printing-office before it was discovered.'

'That means that you have a strong party among the Government employes.'

'Nihilists are found in every grade of society and in every department of life, from the household of the Emperor down to the peasants in the fields. The party has not left one single avenue unexplored by which to reach the people. We have newspapers, books, pamphlets, tracts, circulars, letters and general proclamations We have smuggled our books among the people under the covers of popular religious works; thousands of tracts have been secretly distributed at every great gathering of the people, and not seldom the imperial mails have been used to distribute our circulars. Imagine the boldness of men who would go to the Post Office and mail whole bundles of circulars when the possession of one is a hanging matter. At the great fairs a very popular literature sold are little tracts on religious subjects, loves of saints, &c., illustrated with crude wood-cuts. Then we have made our own. We have printed immense numbers of these tracts, in which the subject of the biography is made to talk on political freedom, and these are sold and distributed at the fairs and other general gatherings. In fact, our party has done and is doing everything that ingenuity can suggest to educate the people in that way.

'But, after all, the propaganda by print is neccessarily very limited. In the first place, it is very costly, and, secondly, it is difficult to transport the printed matter. Bundles are not easy to conceal, and less easy for a man to carry concealed. Our train dependence must be the verbal propaganda. In print we can only reach men who can read, and the proportion of men who can read to the total population of the country is small. The Nihilist party has little need to do missionary work among the educated classes of Russia. They *are* the party. I think I am safe in saying that nearly every educated man in Russia not in the service of the Government (and large numbers who are) is either an active member or passively in sympathy with the revolutionary organization. Whether he be an active member of the party or merely give in his silent sympathy depends largely on personal character. Bold and aggressive spirits will be workers; quiet people will contribute money, perhaps, or give shelter to some man who is hard pressed, and keep him out of the way till the storm blows over or he can escape. The people we must reach is the vast mass of the poor, the peasants, and artisan classes—industrious enough, but densely ignorant, and standing in superstitious awe of the imperial power. To these our party must speak by word of mouth. Tracts or papers in their hands are useless unless we have some one at hand to read and explain. We try to put our men everywhere. It is this great mass of ignorance and industry which is the stratum on which the imperial power rests. It supports the Army of 500,000 bayonets; on this rests the power of the army of police, which is the Government, and at the apex of the pyramid is the Emperor. Let that great underlying stratum of humanity be at once aroused to shake off the burden, the Army will disintegrate, and the imperial power will fall immediately in complete ruin. It has no support but force and ruin.'

THE KILLING OF THE LATE EMPEROR.

'Tell me, Doctor, what possible object, admitting all you say to be true, was served in killing the Emperor. You had only another man step into his place with more repressive measures than the other. If you killed this one the same thing would happen.'

'I do not think the party intends or wants to kill this man,' replied the Doctor. 'He serves our purpose completely by doing as he does. If he attempts to come out and put on a bold front they may explode another bomb or a mine near enough to scare him back again, but nothing more. The man is a coward, and is showing that he is to all Russia. Now, the imperial power personated in a man like the first Nicholas was an object of awe and terror. He, I think, thoroughly believed that he was divinely commissioned to rule over Russia. He never knew what fear was, and he ruled with a rod of iron. His very presence—a giant in stature and form, of stern countenance, and a voice like the blast of a trumpet—has been known to terrify a riotous mob into instant submission. He left behind him a tradition of majesty and fearlessness. This was a good deal lost under his successor, the late Emperor, who was worried nearly to death before he was actually killed by the Nihilist party. And now we have an Emperor crawling from place to place in abject terror, burying himself in an out-of-the-way fortress which he dares not leave; surrounded by cordons of sentinels from 10 miles distant, and digging subterraneous passages through which he may escape. Notice the proposition that he shall travel in his coronation at Moscow by the highroad, between double lines of barriers. Was ever such a spectacle seen in the whole world? And he dares not even go that way because the Nihilists have told him that if he attempts to be crowned they will kill him. I don't think this is seriously meant, though if the party determines it shall be done, it certainly will; but the threat serves as well so far. Now, these things are known to all the people of Russia. The millions of ignorant peasantry know them just as well as the educated minority, because

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