

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

"This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—SQUIPPIDES.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1881.

VOL. 9.—NO. 18.

MORTGAGE SALE.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House in Summerside, in Prince County, on TUESDAY, the fifth day of July, A. D. 1881, at ten o'clock, noon, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Instrument of Mortgage bearing date the fifth day of October, A. D. 1878, and made between William Thomas Mill and Amelia his wife of the one part, and John Brecken, Frederick De St. Croix Brecken and Robert Robinson Hodgson, Trustees, of the other part.—

ALL that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Lot or Township Number Eighteen, in Prince County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a stake fixed on the shore of Indian River, thence by a line running south twenty degrees west until it meets the boundary line dividing Lots or Townships Number Eighteen and Nineteen; thence running due east on said division line for the distance of thirty two chains; thence by a line running north twenty degrees east until it reaches Indian River aforesaid; thence following the course of the River to the place of commencement, making and including fifty-six (56) acres of land, be the same a little more or less.

Also, all that other tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Lot or Township Number Twenty-five, in Prince County aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a stake fixed in William MacMurdy's eastern boundary line at the south east corner of Joshua Harding's lot; from thence running south for the distance of forty-four chains; thence east eleven chains and fifty links; thence north forty-four chains; thence west eleven chains and fifty links to the aforesaid stake or place of commencement, making and including fifty (50) acres of land, a little more or less, being the southern moiety of one hundred acres of land, and being bounded on the north by the northern moiety thereof known as Joshua Harding's lot; on the east by ———— Gay's land; on the south by ———— Keefer's land and on the west by the said William MacMurdy's land.

Also, all that other tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Lot or Township Number Nineteen, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a square stake fixed in the south-west angle of land in the occupation of Peter Gillis; thence running north six degrees and forty-five minutes east fourteen chains and two links; thence along said line westwardly twenty-five chains and sixty-nine links, to the entrance of Barbara Weir River; thence along the course of the said River to the place of commencement, containing twenty-two acres and forty perches, be the same a little more or less.

Also, all that other tract, piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being on Lot or Township Number Eighteen, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a stake set on the shore of Richmond Bay, in the centre of a road on the line of Lots 18 and 19, thence northwardly along said shore a distance as shall make fifteen chains and sixty-five links (15 chains and 65 links) at a right angle from said division line, thence north eighty-nine degrees east, or parallel with the said division line forty-eight chains and fifteen links (48 chains 15 links) or to lands the property of the said William Thomas Mill, thence south twenty degrees west to said division line, thence westward along said division line to the stake at the place of commencement, containing seventy-eight acres of land, a little more or less.

Also, all that other tract, piece or parcel of land, situate on Lot or Township Number Twenty-five, (25) in Prince County, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a stake set in the north boundary line of land in possession of the Widow Keefe or Lawrence Malone, being the south east angle of fifty acres of land the property of William T. Mill, from thence by a line running north twelve chains and fifty links, or to the east boundary line of land in possession of William Gray, thence south to the first mentioned land, thence westerly along said land to the stake at the place of commencement, containing eleven and nine-tenths acres, a little more or less.

Also, all that other tract, piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being on Lot or Township Number Nineteen, in Prince County, bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the south east angle of land in the possession of Neal McDonald, from thence running west a long said land, twelve chains and twenty links (12 chains 20 links) or to the southwest angle of said land, and from thence two poles running two parallel lines south thirty-one (31) chains, or to the south boundary line of plot G, containing thirty seven (37) and one half acres of land, be the same a little more or less.

For further particulars apply at the office of Messrs. Hodgson & McLeod, Solicitors, Charlottetown and Summerside.
Dated the 20th day of May, A. D., 1881.

JOHN BRECKEN,
FRED'K DE ST. CROIX BRECKEN,
ROBERT ROBINSON HODGSON,
Mortgagees.

May 21. tu-th s jour 21

For Sale or to Let.

THAT Freehold Property, with a front of eighty feet on Pownall Street and eighty-four feet on Sydney Street, the House containing 16 large rooms and two Kitchens. Can be turned into one Dwelling by unlocking a door. Apply on the premises to
MRS. BOSWALL

March 12, 1881—

BENJ. F. GRAFTON, STORY B. LADD,
HALBERT E. PAINE,
Late Commissioners of Patents.

PATENTS.

PAINE, GRAFTON & LADD,
Attorneys-at-Law and Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents.

412 FIFTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Practice Patent Law in all its branches in the Patent Office, and in the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the United States. Pamphlets sent free on receipt of stamp for postage.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, 25th May, 1881.

WHEREAS circumstances have rendered it expedient to effect certain changes in the policy of the Government respecting the administration of Dominion Lands, Public Notice is hereby given:—

1. The Regulations of the 14th October, 1879, were rescinded by order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 20th day of May, instant, and the following Regulations for the disposal of agricultural lands substituted therefor:

2. The even-numbered sections within the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt—that is to say, lying within 24 miles on each side of the line of the said Railway, excepting those which may be required for wood lots in connection with settlers on prairie lands within the said belt, or which may be otherwise specially dealt with by the Governor in Council—shall be held exclusively for homesteads and pre-emptions. The odd-numbered sections within the said belt are Canadian Pacific Railway Lands, and can only be acquired by the Company.

3. The pre-emptions entered within the said belt, of 24 miles on each side of the Canadian Pacific Railway, up to and including the 31st day of December next, shall be disposed of at the rate of \$2.50 per acre; four-tenths of the purchase money, with interest on the latter at the rate of six per cent. per annum, to be paid at the end of three years from the date of entry, the remainder to be paid in six equal instalments annually from and after the said date, with interest at the rate above mentioned on such portions of the purchase money as may from time to time remain unpaid, to be paid with each instalment.

4. From and after the 31st day of December next, the price shall remain the same—that is \$2.50 per acre—for pre-emptions within the said belt, or within the corresponding belt of any branch line of the said Railway, but shall be paid in one sum at the end of three years, or at such earlier period as the claimant may have acquired a title to his homestead quarter section.

5. Dominion Lands, the property of the Government, 24 miles of any projected line of Railway, recognized by the Minister of Railways, and of which he has given notice in the Official Gazette as being a projected line of Railway, shall be dealt with as to price and terms, as follows:—The pre-emptions shall be sold at the same price and on the same terms as the odd-numbered sections, shall be sold at \$2.50 per acre, payable in cash.

6. In all townships open for sale and settlement within Manitoba or the North-West Territories, outside of the said Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, the even-numbered sections, except in the cases provided for in clause two of these Regulations, shall be held exclusively for homestead and pre-emption, and the odd-numbered sections for sale as public lands.

7. The lands described as public lands shall be sold at the uniform price of \$2 per acre, cash, excepting in special cases where the Minister of the Interior, under the provisions of section four of the amendment to the Dominion Lands Act passed at the last session of Parliament, may deem it expedient to withdraw certain farming lands from ordinary sale and settlement, and put them up for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, in which event such lands shall be put up at an upset price of \$2 per acre.

8. Pre-emptions outside of the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt shall be sold at the uniform price of \$2 per acre, to be paid in one sum at the end of three years from the date of entry, or at such earlier period as the claimant may acquire a title to his homestead quarter-section.

9. Exception shall be made to the provisions of clause 7, in so far as relates to lands in the Province of Manitoba or the North-West Territories, lying to the north of the belt containing the Pacific Railway lands, wherein a person being an actual settler on an odd-numbered section shall have the privilege of purchasing to the extent of 320 acres of such section, but no more, at the price of \$1.25 per acre, cash; but no Patent shall issue for such land until after three years of actual residence upon the same.

10. The price and terms of payment of odd-numbered sections and pre-emptions, above set forth, shall not apply to persons who have settled in any one of the several belts described in the said Regulations of the 14th October, 1879, hereby rescinded, but who have not obtained entries for their lands, and who may establish a right to purchase such odd-numbered sections or pre-emptions, as the case may be, at the price and on the terms respectively fixed for the same by the said Regulations.

Timber for Settlers.

11. The system of wood lots in prairie townships shall be continued—that is to say, homestead settlers having no timber on their own lands, shall be permitted to purchase wood lots in area not exceeding 20 acres each, at a uniform rate of \$5 per acre, to be paid in cash.

12. The provision in the next preceding paragraph shall apply also to settlers on prairie sections bought from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in cases where the only wood lands available have been laid out on even-numbered sections, provided the Railway Company agree to reciprocate where the only timber in the locality may be found on their lands.

13. With a view to encouraging settlement by cheapening the cost of building material, the Government reserves the right to grant licenses from time to time under and in accordance with the provisions of the 'Dominion Lands Act,' to cut merchantable timber on any lands owned by it within surveyed townships, and settlement upon, or sale of any lands covered by such license, shall, for the time being, be subject to the operation of the same.

and line or lines of the same, may be sold to such company or individual at half price, or \$1 per acre in cash. In case the lands applied for be situated within the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, the same principle shall apply so far as respects each even-numbered section is concerned—that is to say, the odd-half of each even-numbered section may be sold to the company or individual at the price of \$1.25 per acre to be paid in cash. The company or individual will further be protected to the extent of \$500, with six per cent. interest thereon till paid, in the case of advances made to place families on homesteads under the provisions of section 10 of the amendments to the Dominion Lands Act herein before mentioned.

15. In every such transaction, it shall be absolutely conditional:—
(a) That the company or individual, as the case may be, shall, in the case of lands outside of the said Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, within three years of the date of the agreement with the Government, place two settlers on each of the odd-numbered sections, and also two on homesteads on each of the even-numbered sections embraced in the scheme of colonization.

(b) That should the land applied for be situated within the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, the company or individual shall, within three years of the date of agreement with the Government, place two settlers on each of each even-numbered section, purchased under the provisions contained in paragraph 14, above, and also one settler upon each of the two quarter sections remaining available for homesteads in such section.

(c) That on the promoters failing within the period fixed, to place the prescribed number of settlers, the Governor in Council may cancel the sale and the privilege of colonization, and resume possession of the lands not settled, or charge the full price of \$2 per acre, or \$2.5 per acre, as the case may be, for such lands, as may be deemed expedient.

(d) That it be distinctly understood that this policy shall only apply to schemes for colonization of the public lands by immigrants from Great Britain or the European Continent.

Pasture Lands.

16. The policy set forth as follows shall govern applications for lands for grazing purposes, and to entering any application, the Minister of the Interior shall satisfy himself of the good faith and ability of the applicant to carry out the undertaking involved in such application.

17. From time to time, as may be deemed expedient, leases of such townships, or portions of townships, as may be available for grazing purposes, shall be put up at auction at an upset price to be fixed by the Minister of the Interior, and sold to the highest bidder—the premium for such leases to be paid in cash at the time of the sale.

18. Such leases shall be for a period of twenty-one years, and in accordance therewith with the provisions of section eight of the Amendment to the Dominion Lands Act, passed at the last session of Parliament, herebefore mentioned.

19. In all cases, the area included in a lease shall be in proportion to the quantity of live stock kept thereon, at the rate of ten acres of land to one head of stock; and the failure in any case of the lessee to place the requisite stock upon the land within three years from the granting of the lease, or in subsequently maintaining the proper ratio of stock to the area of the leasehold, shall justify the Governor in Council in cancelling such lease, or in diminishing proportionally the area contained therein.

20. On placing the required proportion of stock within the limits of the leasehold, the lessee shall have the privilege of purchasing, and receiving a patent for a quantity of land covered by such lease, on which to construct the buildings necessary in connection therewith, not to exceed five per cent. of the area of the leasehold, which latter shall in no single case exceed 100,000 acres.

21. The rental for a leasehold shall in all cases be at the rate of \$10 per annum for each thousand acres included therein, and the price of the land which may be purchased for the estate station referred to in the next preceding paragraph, shall be \$1.25 per acre, payable in cash.

Payments for Lands.

22. Payments for public lands and also for pre-emptions may be in cash, or in scrip, or in royal or military bounty warrants, at the option of the purchaser.

23. The above provisions shall not apply to lands valuable for town plots, or to coal or other mineral lands, or to stone or marble quarries, or to lands having water power thereon; and further, shall not, of course, effect Sections 11 and 29 in each Township, which are public school lands, or Sections 8 and 26, which are Hudson's Bay Company's lands.

J. S. DENNIS,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

LINDSEY RUSSELL,
Surveyor General.

js, 31 av

P. E. Island Pottery.

THE above Company has on hand a large quantity of MILK PANS, FLOWER POTS, BUTTER CROCKS, BEAN POTS, MOLASSES JARS, PRESERVE CROCKS, and other Ware which they offer at Wholesale Only.

Samples can be seen at the office of the undersigned—Corner Queen and Water Sts. No sales at the Works.
Every description of Ornamental Flower Pots, Garden Vases, etc., made to order. Also, Bone Dust for sale.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN.

May 21, '81—2aw

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THAT Valuable Freehold Property, situate on Sidney Street, and owned by the heirs of the late M. W. Skinner, Esq., consisting of Dwelling, Stable and Coach House. Also, a VACANT LOT, suitable for a Garden, adjoining the above.

TO PURCHASERS OF TURNIP SEED.

The Only Place to Get the Genuine

HASZARD'S IMPROVED TURNIP SEED!

—IS AT—

F. LEPIGE & CO'S.,

SIGN OF THE BIG TURNIP, GLASGOW HOUSE, 53 QUEEN STREET.

June 9, '81—wklly, dly and wklly pat

BRITISH WAREHOUSE, Queen Square.

WE have opened and are now showing the largest and cheapest stock of

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS

Ever offered by us to the Public.

Complete in Every Department

Selected by One of the Firm on the Very Best Terms.

We offer goods at unusually low prices to all who may favor us with a call.

A superior article of TEA always on hand.

W. & A. BROWN & CO.

May 30, 1881.

TO LET!

FOR a term of years, with the right of purchase, several Building Lots, pleasantly situated at the head of Upper Hillsborough Street. Apply to

P. DESBRISAY.

June 8—2aw tf

Lobster Packers' Supplies.

- 20,000 (1 lb.) Cans, in cases, 48 each,
- 250 boxes Tin Plates,
- 40 boxes Refined Tin,
- 30 bags Lead,
- 5 bars 14 and 14 Copper,
- 5 bars Marline,
- 20 kegs Box Nails,
- 120 coils 12 thread Manila,
- 200 bags Nos. 1 and 2 Navy Bread,
- 300 barrels Flour,
- 30 chests and half chests Tea,
- 50 barrels Sugar,
- 50 puns Molasses,
- 50 barrels Mess Pork,
- 30 do Prime Mess Pork,
- 10 do Lard,
- 10 do Beef,
- 50 do Herring, for Bait,
- 50 suits Oil Clothing.

For sale by

HORACE HASZARD,

Ch'town, May 6, '81—1m eod.

WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN to take charge of a small Furniture Factory at North Sydney, Cape Breton. None but a sober man need apply. Apply to

EDWARD McDONALD,

North Sydney, May 30, '81—1m ju 2

New Scotch Tweeds, NEW CANADIAN TWEEDS, NEW WORSTED CLOTH.

A SPENDID CHOICE,

Which we are now making up to order

FIRST-CLASS STYLE,

AND GUARANTEED

A Good Fitting Garment.

BEER & SONS.

May 2, 1881—eod.

The Revised NEW TESTAMENT (Authorized Editions)

A full supply in different binding. Prices from 20 cents upwards, at

MORRIS' BOOKSTORE.

Post-paid on receipt of the price.

Summerside, May 20, 1881.

The Journalist.

(Goldwin Smith.)

There are people who say that to be a journalist and to be nothing are things not incompatible. (Laughter.) I have many candid friends, and some have said, "What do you go into journalism for? You ought to write a book; the only way to make yourself immortal and to become a benefactor to your race is through writing a book." (Laughter.) Well, considering the ponderous contents of our bookshelves, and the voluminous catalogues which bookworms, such as I am, receive, I almost think that the benefactor of humanity is the man who refrains from writing a book. (Loud laughter.) I suppose I did set out in life to right a book. I suppose that was my manifest destiny, but like other manifest destinies, it was not fulfilled. I was taken away from my college early in life, became mixed up more or less with public men, and was drawn into the press. So I became a journalist and a journalist I have remained. (Applause.) I do not accuse or complain of my destiny. It is perfectly true that the works of a journalist are ephemeral; they go into the nether world of old files and are forgotten. But does not the same fate befall a good many books? Look at the bookshelves of any great library. What a necropolis of the immortal is there! There, amidst cobwebs which are never disturbed, sleep the great masters, exponents of the civil law who were once as gods for their wisdom. There sleep the authors of many a system of philosophy which now has no disciples. There sleep the authors of many a system of science which has been superseded a hundred times by the aid of modern thought. The fact is, that to be immortal you must not only have an undying genius but an undying subject. (Applause.) Shakespeare, Homer, Corvantes had undying subjects; but I doubt that even they are what they were to their contemporaries. We all wish to survive in a certain way, but not to one in a hundred million it is given to become immortalized by literature. We may all hope, however, to survive in the effects of an honest life. The opportunity to do this is open in a large measure to all journalists. After all, what is a journal? It is a paper, a pamphlet, or a book. If you look at the great works of Harrington, Hobbes, or of Locke, or of any other great writer, what are they but the current thought of the time worked up into a permanent shape? And it is we who make the current thought of our time. Writing an editorial is, as you know, not the easiest matter in the world—(hear)—but there are many who think they can do it until they try (Loud laughter.) The writer of an editorial is not producing an immortal work. He is trying to produce a distinct effect at the time, and to do that he must have a certain art. He must give his work a certain unity, form and finish, and although he cannot bring in any quantity of learning and information without appearing pedantic, yet all he has read and knows will work in the way of richness and illustration, and will lend to the superiority of his productions. I recollect sitting at table in London beside the editor of a leading journal. He said:—"I am in distress: I have lost one of my regular writers." I did not know about journalism at the time, so I remarked:—"I suppose you will have to get another." "Get another! I will have to get three, and I will be surprised if at the end of a year one of these three writers does as well as the writer I have lost."

The losses of life from Canadian seagoing vessels during the year 1880 amounted to 115 persons, which is not large considering that fully 100,000 tons of Canadian shipping is constantly at sea, manned by at least 40,000 sailors. Of these lives lost only 18 were lost in Canadian waters, a fact which speaks volumes for the comparative safety of our seaboard, which is now lighted as well as any part of the world. Only 7 lives were lost in the Bay of Fundy during the year. The loss of life in the inland waters of Canada presents a disagreeable contrast to this state of affairs. The total Canadian tonnage afloat on the Great Lakes does not exceed 200,000 tons, yet the total loss of life last year was 46, an enormous aggregate considering the tonnage and number of men employed. When it is considered that these vessels only navigate the Lakes for half the year, we are forced to the conclusion that the navigation of the Canadian Lakes is four times as dangerous as the navigation of the ocean, with its storms, hurricanes and perils of all kinds. The most dangerous of the Lakes appears to be Ontario, in which no less than thirty-two lives were lost in Canadian vessels last year. This is nearly five times as many as were lost in the Bay of Fundy, although it is safe to say that the latter carries five times as much Canadian tonnage as Lake Ontario, and notwithstanding the fact that it is navigated in winter as well as in summer. It may be that the vessels on the lakes are not so stoutly built as they ought to be, or that their models are defective, or both causes may contribute to the singular result which thus presents itself. The matter is one well worthy of the attention of those interested in Lake Navigation.

The Glasgow Herald says it is in consequence of the advice of Sir William Jenner and Dr. Hermann Webster that her Royal Highness the Princess Louise is compelled reluctantly to postpone her departure from England to Canada.

A Good Account.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness and suffering, costing \$200 per year, total \$1,200—all which was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters taken by my wife, who has done her own homework for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it for their benefit."

"JOHN WARRS, Butler, N. Y."

Meeting in Ward 5.

CONCLUSION OF THE REPORT.

MR. JOHN P. TANTON urged upon the meeting the necessity of supporting the resolution entire, and thus opposing the action of men, who having no stake in the community, were determined regardless of their constituents to plunge the city irretrievably in ruin. He thought we must be all philanthropists having more money than we knew what to do with, when we would submit to be taxed nigh \$50,000, when the whole Island overturned the late Government principally on account of the imposition of \$50,000. He urged upon the citizens—in alluding to the water works—to calculate by their heads what would be the debt and taxes of the city with a great public work in hand if over \$100,000 debt was already rolled up with ordinary expenditure. Was the poor man to be deprived of his property—the earnings of a lifetime—by the conduct of men who had imposed a tax in some cases equal to the rental. The question of civic expenditure was agitating the principal cities of the continent, very paper from abroad showing illustrations of reduced civic expenditure to relieve the burdens imposed by soulless corporations. The water works which it attempted to be forced upon the people by a designing few under the most plausible terms, he would not discuss in detail for want of time. It was a scheme long concocted, it may be with the object of filling the pockets of the disinterested admirers of Winter River frogs and vegetable matter with yellow metal. He claimed to be an agitator of the type alluded to by a previous speaker. It was time that the citizens should no longer submit to the intolerable burden of taxation which had been imposed upon them. He urged upon them in conclusion to swell the volume of opposition and agitation until it rolled with impetuosity in one unbroken mass over the whole city, crushing out all opposition and thus save us from financial bankruptcy and ruin.

The Secretary moved the following Resolution and spoke in support of it:—

Whereas, It is the opinion of the electors of Ward 5, in this meeting assembled, that resolutions authorizing His Worship the Mayor in Council to enter into a contract for the introduction into this city of an unknown system of water works, is to be brought before the City Council at an early date.

Therefore Resolved, That the representatives of Ward 5 be respectfully requested to resign their seats and contest the Ward on the main question now agitating the people of this city, namely, the water question. It was seconded by Benjamin Tomlin, Esq., and carried unanimously.

Mr. Lader then took the chair and, on motion of G. C. Heeper, a vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman.

It was then, on motion, resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the EXAMINER and Patriot.

N. J. CAMPBELL,
Secretary.

An article in "Blackwood's Magazine" on the late Earl of Beaconsfield closes with these words:—"Exactly a year elapsed from Lord Beaconsfield's resignation to his death. He died on the anniversary of his delivering up the seals of office to the Queen. The characteristic cheerfulness with which he bore the reverse was equalled only by the confident silence with which he endured all the attacks upon his policy during its progress and during the election. He no doubt felt that he was doing a durable work and that he would hand down to posterity a monumentum ere perennius of which no eloquence could impair the value, and which no eloquence was needed to defend. During that year his personal position has been stronger than ever, the devotion of his followers completely sustained, the admiration of his countrymen and of foreign nations undiminished. It is impossible that any man should bequeath to the notice of posterity stronger proof of the estimation in which he was held by his contemporaries or of the ascendancy which he exercised over them. History will judge for itself the character of his aims and policy; but among the many illustrious names of statesmen that crowd its pages, that of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, will be overshadowed by none in the splendour of his devotion to the honor and interests of his country."

St. Petersburg is again suffering from a reign of terror due to the machinations of the Nihilists. Numerous arrests have been made, among those seized being several officers of the army and navy, about whose loyalty there has hitherto been no question. Even the very Imperial Guard is mistrusted. In consequence of this state of things the coronation of the Emperor has been postponed; in fact, the Czar seems to be in no mood for festivities. He is reported to be completely broken down from dread of the Nihilists, and is apprehensive of a civil war, and the overthrow of his dynasty.

The cable business is booming.

An application has been filed at Washington for permission to land two new cables, one from England and one for France. Of course the new lines are to be independent—until the application is granted, when no one will be surprised at their being swallowed up by the monopoly monster.

A Good Account.

"The growing crops in the Western and Southern States are reported to be very unpromising, owing to drouth, the Hessian fly, and the chink-bug."