The Colonist.

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HOLIDAY FOR EGAN.

It Is Denied That the Minister's Return Has Any Significance.

NEW YORK, April 5.—A Herald Washington dispatch says: Assistant-Secretary Wharton acknowledges that Minister Egan and Consul McCreery has been granted leave of absence. He said: "Leaves of absence have been granted and Minister Egan is expected to return to this country. He has not been in America since he entered the diplomatic service three years ago, and it is natural that he would desire to return home. His work has been anything but easy, and I have no doubt but he feels the need of a vacation. This does not mean that the United States intends to sever diplomatic relations with Chili. Any such suggestion would be entirely unwarranted, all our diplomatic relations with Chili are satisfactory, and the only question now at issue is one of indemnity for the Baltimore affair." "It has been regarded as quite significant," it was suggested, "that Senor Montt, who made his adieu to the president to-day, should be on the point of leaving America for Chili at the same time that Minister Egan was about to leave Chili for the United States." "There is nothing in that," replied the assistant secretary of state, "other than coincidence. Our diplomatic relations with Chili are cordial, and it has not been even suggested that these relations should be severed."

CENTRAL AMERICAN ADVICES.

Steamer West Indian a Total Loss—Costa Rica and the World's Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—Panama advices by the steamer San Juan, to-day, state that the steamer West Indian, which went ashore at Acajulca, is a total loss. She was lying out in the bay, too far away for the lighters to take out freight to her. The Custom House officers sent word to Captain Scott, that he would have to come nearer to shore. The Captain attempted to do so, but while trying to get into a favorable position, the ship went on a ledge of sunken rock and broke her back. Nearly all the cargo was lost with the ship.

Costa Rica is arranging for a national exhibition, the most interesting portions of which will be sent to the World's Fair. The Government has appropriated $100,000, to make the Chicago exhibit a success.

When the San Juan was at Panama, the United States cruiser, Boston, was there. She is now on her way to San Francisco, and may be expected in a day or two.

NO HAWAIIAN REVOLUTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—While the steamer Australia was in Honolulu a rumor was circulated that a revolution was in progress, and that the Queen was to be deposed and a Republic established. The rumor gained strength when the people of Honolulu awoke and found the Palace fortified with sandbags. Wilcox was said to be at the head of the revolt, and a number of Englishmen and Americans were supposed to be mixed up in the affair. When asked about the matter, to-day, L. A. Thurston, one of the passengers, and formerly Minister of the Interior, laughed and said: "Glance over the passenger list and you will find the names of many of the most prominent people in Honolulu. These gentlemen and ladies would never have left their homes had a revolution been in progress. Hawaii was never quieter. In fact, it is too quiet. The country is in financial difficulties; but I think everything will soon be all right. The explanation of the sandbag matter is this: The captain of the marine guard was drilling his men. He wanted to see how quickly the palace could be fortified, and set his men to work to build a wall with sandbags. The men accomplished the work in quick time; but, before they could remove the bags, the rain came on, and, instead of continuing the drill, the captain marched his men back to the barracks and let the bags remain. The next morning, half the people in Honolulu were gathering around the palace wondering what was the matter. There is no likelihood of a revolution, and if the United States would only place the sugar question on its old footing everything would flourish in Hawaii.

After the Grip

And after typhoid fever, diphtheria, pneumonia, or other prostrating diseases, Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what is needed to restore the strength and vigor so much desired, and to expel all poison from the blood. It has had wonderful success in many such cases.

Hood's Pills act especially upon the liver, rousing it from torpidity to its natural duties, cure constipation and assist digestion. †

THE ABT SYSTEM.

Applicability to Develop British Columbia's Mining Interests.

The Abt Railway System—designed by Mr. Roman Abt of Switzerland and for many years Chief Constructing Engineer in various Rack Railways in Germany, Switzerland, Italy &c.

Mr. Sandford Fleming in his report for 1874 says:—"Between the Cascade and Rocky mountain chains, there extends an elevated plateau, averaging from 3000 to 4000 feet above sea level." This plateau may be said to reach inland to the outlying masses on the western flank of the Rocky mountain chain, and known by the local names of Cariboo, Selkirk and Gold ranges—to reach this interior plateau from the sea board was the aim, and constituted the great difficulty in the main to be overcome in dealing with railway construction in the Province of British Columbia. The approaches to this table land or plateau may by generally described as river gorges, "hemmed in by narrow precipitous valleys, winding their sinuous course around projecting mountain sides, sometimes abruptly changing their average gradients in steep ascents, the question of cost of construction is intimately associated with the limit of gradient which the prospective traffic may warrant for an economical management." Any system which admits an expansion of the limits of gradients will greatly reduce the cost of construction on new roads: a system like that of Mr. Abt, which combines at once an extensive range of gradients with perfect safety and economy of operation, is a perfect boon, and a most valuable gift to our modern means of transportation. Through Abt's system we can choose our ground, all construction expenses will be smaller, the road itself shorter and it will take much less time to build and have in operation than the adhesion method at present in use—"Abt's system opens new and vast fields to railway enterprise; and roads which never could have been thought of on account of enormous expense, can now be built and operated at so much lower cost that they will prove safe and paying investments to capital." Local roads, and especially private lines to mines, factories, quarries, mills etc., are almost prohibited in hilly or mountainous districts by reason of their first great cost. Economy can only be maintained by following closely the undulations of the ground and this is precisely what Abt's system permits us to do.

The ordinary Rack rails of the Ladder type, as used on the earlier railways, and at present on the Mount Washington Ridge, and some 8 or 10 short lines in Switzerland and Germany, although they have admirably served their purpose for slow transport of passengers and freight over short distances, still, as the velocities do not exceed 4½ miles an hour, they are incapable of further development, and have beside serious defects outside of wear and tear, which preclude their extended application.

Mr. Abt's rack-rail is entirely different from the ordinary rail type with its two sides and rounds of teeth in between. His rack rail consists of a number of racks laid side by side, each rack being a bar of determined length provided with teeth, the bars are laid with broken joints so that the rail becomes practically one continuous structure, one or more bars always passing the joints of every two bars. The bars of the Abt rail are also laid with broken pitches, that is, the teeth of the side-by-side bars are arranged in the form of steps, which is a beautiful feature of the rail, as it enables simultaneous contact of several teeth of the pinion with different bars of the rack, giving contact and smoothness of motion never before obtainable by the ordinary type. Another important feature is the elastic connection of the different disks, and the shaft with inserted springs, plate, so that whatever small inaccuracies may occur in the construction of rail or fastenings, the elastic connection of the pinion disks with the shaft ensure an absolutely perfect, automatic contact of the teeth; with the pinion traction uniformly distributed over the various bars of the rack-rail, even at 16 miles per hour a motion is obtained which is perfectly smooth and free from any blows or irregularities. Combi ing the Abt with the present system renuired that the rack rail should have a qufficiently elevated position with regard so the ordinary rail, this gives it an excetllent advantage as a safe guard toaccumulations of snow, mud, etc. I hasbeen found that heavy snow is far less obstructive to a rack railroad than an adhesion line, as the positive action of the pinion always pulls the train through. The locomotive is of course provided with a snow plough. The peculiar method by which, on a line of the combined system, the change is made from the adhesion portions to the rack-rail without stopping the train, is by an automatic entering rail. This entering rail, of about 10 feet in length, is hinged upon the end which joins the continuation of the rack, and its other free end rests on strong spiral springs. The teeth towards the free end gradually diminish in height: When the locomotive passes over the entering rail, steam is not yet admitted to the pinion or extra pair of cylinders, so that when the pinion touches the entering rail the friction produced causes it to turn on its axis and in a few feet true interlocking of the teeth occurs. The very simplicity of this apparatus assures the absolute certainty of its perfect automatic operation; it has never yet failed and works noiselessly.

ABT'S LOCOMOTIVE.

Take any type of the ordinary or adhesion locomotive which has been approved of for practical adhesion gradients, and by adding pinion mechanism as an independent and separate part throughout, with independent set of steam cylinders, we would have exactly the qualities required to mount steep inclines, and this is precisely what Mr. Abt has done: On the adhesion portions of a line the adhesion driving wheels work quietly and independently from the pinion device: and they keep quietly working on when the rack-rail sections are entered, then the rack and pinion supply the additional traction and the extra steam cylinders secure the necessary purchase for the steam. In this engine of Abt's the separation of the adhesion and the pinion device is so perfect that neither one can disturb the other. Whether the adhesion driving wheels slide or not, the pinion steadily does its part.

THE HARZ LOCOMOTIVE

as shown is the first one built on the Abt system. It is an ordinary six-coupled tank engine, with a trailing axle behind the fire-box. It has two coupled driving pinions placed under the front of the locomotive, and the additional pair of cylinders is arranged above, those for the adhesion driving wheels. The two pinion shafts rest in a frame hung to the first and third adhesion axles. Motion is transmitted from the cylinders above to the pistons below by means of rockers in a very compact and clever manner, the frame of the pinion shafts being suspended directly to the adhesion axles without springs gives the proper relative position of pinion and rack. The link gear is separate: for the adhesion cylinders the starting levers are arranged in the usual manner with a horizontal motion. The pinion levers are given a vertical motion, thus well marking the difference between the two. There are three sets of brakes, one on the adhesion drivers; one completely locking the pinions: and an auxiliary one in case of failure of the other two. Braking on down gradients is done by using the steam cylinders as air compressers, which is provided for by a special device. This is the most perfect brake imaginable. At a gradient of 7 feet in 100 or 369.6 feet per mile this locomotive can pull 130 tons at a rate of 7½ miles an hour. At a gradient of 15 feet in 100 or 792 feet per mile, 62 tons can be hauled at a rate of 5½ miles an hour.

On pure adhesion sections the engines may be run up to 30 and 35 miles an hour, while on rack sections lighter than those given, a speed of 12 miles per hour is readily maintained.

EXPENSES.

The cost of constructing the Abt system is found to be fully 50% less than present adhesion, owing to shortening of line, lessening of rock, earth and masonry quantities, land damages, etc. The general operating expenses have also been found to be much lower, and generally, prominent engineers and scientists have pronounced the Abt system as one of the most important and far reaching additions to our modern railway service.

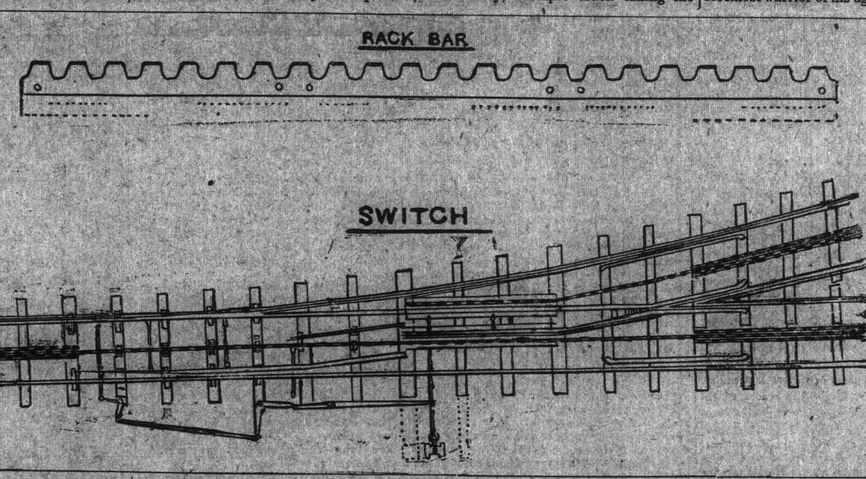
I have copied largely from the admirably written paper of Walton W. Evans, Esq., in the above description. What the effects of the Abt or a similar system, if used to develop our Cariboo gold fields, would have on the future of the Province it would be hard to foretell.

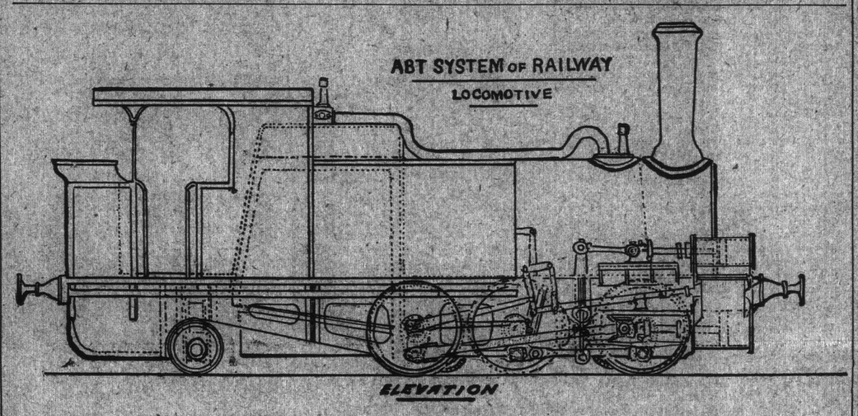
The Kamloops and Cariboo Railway can now be constructed for 3 millions of dollars, a sum within reach of Provincial guarantee alone, and certainly easy with federal assistance.

The mines of the Kootenay can be readily brought within reach for moderate sums and an extensive application can be found in connecting mills, mines, etc., with the nearest railway station, when either above or below its level. Railroad cars can then be run to and fro in the easiest and cheapest manner on a short rack-railway, a simple truck taking the place of the locomotive run either by hand or steam.

It will not speak well for the push, intelligence or business forethought of our Province, if this new factor of success is allowed to lapse into obscurity and our long neglected interests in the golden fields of Cariboo, lie neglected, unused and undeveloped.

C. E. PERRY.





MARRIED PEOPLE.

Among the sonorous truisms which, oddly enough, sustain so much of the reputation of the Seven Sages (says Once a Week), there is an honest, commonsense maxim to the effect that the wise man neither fondles nor reproves his wife in public. Both alike are outrages upon society; but it may be doubted whether the public retorts, corrections, and settings-right generally, in which some of those who are not happy, though married, delight to indulge, are not more unlovely even than public blandishments. They are certainly far more uncomfortable to the audience. As for the husband, he has long been one of the butts of polite society. The stage has treated him almost as severely as the mother-in-law, and every twopenny-halfpenny poet or novelist feels entitled to pelt him with small chaff. This, of course, is only the husband of fiction, but the husband of fact has fared almost as badly. Many modern wives have a sort of idea, which, if not definitely formulated, still persistently influences them, that it is a bad form to attach any value to the affection of their husbands. The idea is not original, for in the early middle ages it received a quasi-legislative sanction. The Cour d'Amour of Provence decided that love could not exist between married people, and a lady who married her knight was required to elect a new lover in the place of him who had sunk into the position of a husband. All this, however, is thoroughly unwholesome, and very much-married couples, with all their defects, are really valuable as a protest against it. As a rule, it is men who are chiefly responsible for the miscarriage of the affection which married life consecrates, though, in most cases, this misfortune springs from nothing worse than a want of perception. Men seldom appreciate the fact that, though women may really value silent affection, what they chiefly prize are those little courtesies and attentions which a man is ready to offer to any woman except his own wife. It would be sound economy for a man to carry to reserve, say, one per cent. of the adulation which he lavishes during courtship for home consumption during married life.

THE LAND OF THE CZARS.

Poland and Russia.

(Written for the COLONIST).

Miserable and bloodthirsty as John the Terrible was, he proved himself, however, to be a far-seeing politician. He added the immense regions of the east and southeast to his dominions, incorporated Kazan, conquered the Tartar Khanat of Astrakhan and became master of Siberia. Thus, victorious in Asia, he turned his arms towards the west, and anticipating the policy of Peter the Great, tried to open communication with the civilized nations of the Occident. He hurled his immense army towards Poland and entered that country in the Russian fashion, behaving everywhere with the greatest cruelty, slaughtering without distinction all able-bodied men and abandoning women and children to the Tartars and Calmucks who served in his army.

On the first news of John the Terrible cruelties the Poles flew to arms, led by their king in person. Thus the two kindred, but totally different nations stood again in arms facing each other. Till now, under the previous kings the Poles were almost always successful in their wars with Muscovy, but now began a struggle far surpassing the previous in fierceness and animosity.

Stefan Batory, King of Poland, was the foremost warrior of his age, and the Poles, forgetting their animosities, animated by warlike spirit, willingly put themselves under the banner of the king. John the Terrible met with disaster after disaster and saw his armies vanquished, his cities taken, his own country invaded. The tyrant accustomed to victory with other foes, saw now his hereditary foes, the Poles victorious over him. He could retaliate only through cruelty. Batory laid siege to Polotzk, a strong city on the Dvina, on the border between Lithuavia and Muscovy. The Russians, in order to strike terror into the enemy, put to death all the citizens of the city. The river was dyed with blood and carried down the stream hundreds of human bodies, fastened to planks and terribly mangled. But instead of intimidating the Poles, the Russians brought them to such a degree of excitement that nothing could resist them. The city was taken by assault and the Russians forced to surrender at discretion. It reflects the highest glory on the Poles and their heroic king, that notwithstanding the terrible instances of cruelty which they had before their eyes, they did not retaliate on the barbarous enemy.

Russia was at the mercy of the Poles. In this extremity John the Terrible asked the Pope to intervene in his favor, and the Portiff, hoping to convert Russia to the Roman Catholic faith, sent a Jesuit Possevinus, to arrange the terms of peace. Batory, as a faithful son of the church submitted, but it would have been better for Poland, had the religious question been put aside. The peace was concluded glorious for Poland, still the fruits of victory were not what they should have been. It is useless also to say that John the Terrible never thought to abandon the orthodox faith, but used that artifice to obtain better terms of peace. The peace, however, was only temporary.

John the Terrible died in 1584 and Batory followed his antagonist two years afterwards. After the death of those two rivals a very extraordinary series of events happened in Russia, and this period is the most interesting and also the most mysterious in the glowing annals of Muscovy.

John the Terrible was succeeded by his son Feodor, a prince of milk character, totally unfitted to rule such a people as the Russians then were. In fact the country was ruled by Boris Godunoff, a nobleman of Tartar origin, and the brother-in-law of the Czar. Knowing that Feodor was not likely to live very long, he conceived the idea of becoming in reality the ruler of the country. To accomplish this purpose he caused the heir to the throne, Prince Dimitri, brother of the Czar, to be assassinated. The boy, together with his mother, was removed to Uglich, a town far from the capital. One day the young prince was playing with a large knife in a courtyard of the palace and a few minutes afterwards was found dead. The body, however, was not examined, and it was reported that the boy accidentally killed himself. The mother was prostrated with grief, and the inhabitants of Uglich denounced Boris as the author of the crime, though Boris strenuously denied any complicity in the death of the young prince.

Boris Godunoff continued to be dictator and after the death of Feodor, in 1598, he became the Czar. Feodor was the last direct representative of the house of Rurik, which governed Russia for 736 years, under 56 sovereigns.

Boris made an excellent monarch, and under his rule the power of Russia grew rapidly. But in 1603 his throne received a terrible shock. Suddenly a rumor spread like fire that Dimitri was not dead but living in Poland, and was making preparations to enter Russia. According to one version, a Polish magnate, Prince Adam Wisniowiecki, had in his household a page whom one day he chastised, using an insulting epithet. "If you knew who I am, Prince, you would not use that name," exclaimed the young servant. "What do you mean? Explain yourself," said the astonished prince. "I am the Czarevitch Dimitri, son of Ivan IV, of Russia," replied the young man, and then he showed a golden cross set with diamonds and a seal bearing the name and arms of Prince Mstislavski, his godfather. He told then a wonderful story, how his physician feigned compliance with Boris' designs, but frustrated them. A young serf was killed and the prince escaped from Uglich. Wisniowiecki believed the tale, and the pretender was removed into the interior of Poland, where he obtained friendship of the powerful palatine of Sandomir George Mniszek. The Poles believed him to be the true Dimitri, the nobles thronged around him, promising him help, and even the king of Poland, Sigismung III vasa, saluted him as Czar of Muscovy, and assigned him a large pension. For this help the pretender promised to cede some territory to Poland; he privately abjured also the Greek faith and became engageed to Marina, the beautiful daughter of Mniszek.

Boris, when he heard of the pretender, issued a manifesto that the so-called Dimitri was in reality a renegade monk, Grishka Otrepyeff, who was put up by the Jesuits to introduce the Roman Catholic religion in Russia. He tried to get possession of Dimitri's person, and had even sent emissaries to assassinate him; but these plots were frustrated, and Dimitri entered Russia with a few thousand of his followers, chiefly Poles. He met with rapid success, many Russians joining his expedition and the towns surrendering one after the other.

The first great battle between the forces of Dimitri and Boris took place near Novgorod, when the Russians were saved from a total defeat by Basmanoff, and a second conflict near Dwbrinichi, where Dimitri was routed by Shuiski. More than the battles however helped the pretender the sudden death of Boris Godunoff, who in a fit of despair, after a banquet, put an end to his own existence by taking poison.

The road to Moscow now stood open, though the followers of Boris proclaimed his son, Feodor. Dimitri appeared before the gates of Moscow and summoned the citizens to do him homage. Many prominent inhabitants assembled and induced the people to acknowledge Dimitri as their sovereign. Feodor and his mother were dragged from the palace, imprisoned in a private house, and murdered a few days later! Thus Dimitri had no longer any rival.

That mysterious person entered the city in triumph to the intense joy of the populace. His first act was to see his mother, Maria, who identified him, on account of certain marks and scars, but it is said, she afterwards denied him. Dimitri was crowned with great pomp and received the general homage of the realm. Shortly afterward Marina, his bride entered Moscow, the marriage ceremony took place, banquets were followed by banquets, and everyone was happy, as far as it goes.

Had Dimitri been prudent, he would probably have died Czar of Russia, but he committed a great mistaken. He held in contempt the Greek religion, and he treated his subjects with insolence. He ridiculed their customs and their superstition, and he openly preferred Poles to his own subjects. The Russians passionately attached to their religion and their customs, grew discontented and denounced him as a heretic and as an impostor. On the 29th of May, 1606, a rebellion broke out, headed by Prince Vasili Shuiski. At the appointed moment the clamor of 3,000 bells filled the air and the whole populace of Moscow rose to arms. Excited by the fury of religious fanaticism, the Russians poured down upon the Poles and other foreigners, and massacred them. Dimitri was at that time in his bed-chamber for the revolution broke out in the night. He opened a window and leaped down 30 feet, but broke his leg. The insurgents, intoxicated with slaughter, triumphed over the fallen Czar, and denounced him as an impostor. He denied it to the last moment, professing to be the real Dimitri. He was slain and his corpse burned, but Marina was spared.

Thus perished Dimitri, real or false, no no one knows to this day. He possessed many noble qualities, but through imprudence lost his throne and his life. It was not the time to reform Russia, and Dimitri was not Peter the Great, to accomplish what the other, a century afterwards, tried to accomplish.

After the death of Dimitri, the nobles elected Vasili Shuiski for their czar, and he began at once to carry on war against the Poles. A series of terrible battles was fought, but the Poles led by the generals from the school of the great Batory, were everywhere victorious, and at Klushino, near Moscow, the Czar himself was taken prisoner. He died afterwards in Warsaw. The boyars in despair offered the crown to Ladislas, the oldest son of Sigismund III, king of Poland, under the condition that he would accept the Greek faith. The prince accepted the crown, but was unwilling to change his religion. A revolution broke out again, led by the brave Minin, a butcher of Nijni-Novgozod, and by Prince Pozharski, a singular combination, and the Poles were slowly driven out. A young boy of sixteen was put forward as a candidate for the vacant throne and was elected on account of his relation on the female side with the house of Rurik. The name of that boy was Michael Feodorovitsch Romanoff. It must be also mentioned here that the Poles appeared again victorious under the walls of Moscow, but finally peace was concluded greatly advantageous to Poland.

Michael's reign was peaceful. He tried to promote the prosperity of his country and he succeeded. Peace with Sweeden and Poland gave respite to the country and when he died in 1645 he left Russia in a prosperous condition to his son Alexis. The second of the Romanoffs tried again to break the barrier dividing his realys from Western Europe and of course he had to encounter first his ancient enemies the Poles.

Sigismund Vasa, of Poland, lost two crowns through his bigotry, that of Sweden, of which he was the heir, and that of Russia for his son. Ladislas, his successor, reigned in Poland gloriously, but under his brother John Casimir (1648-1668), it seemed that the republic would fall under the blows of her enemies. Simultaneously assaulted by the Cossacks who revolted against Polish rule by Alexis of Russia, the mighty Carolus Gustavus of Sweden, the great elector of Brandeburg, George Rakoezy of Transylvania, and the Tartars, Poland was on the brink of ruin. It was a terrible period for the republic, her cities taken, her king a fugitive. But the valor of the nation saved the country from utter destruction. The heroic defense of a small fortress and a monastery, Czenstochowa, raised the spirit of the people, a confederacy for defense was formed, and the brilliant victories of Stefan Czarniecki forced the enemies to evacuate the country. Peace was conquered, but at great sacrifices. Alexis of Russia, though he could not force his way towards Western Europe added largely to his dominions. Russia obtained the acknowledgement of her authority over the Dnieper Cossacks, besides Smolensk, Severia and Ischernigoff; Livonia was ceded to Sweden, and Ducal Prussia to Brandeburg. Poland was half a desert.

It seemed that this terrible lesson would force the Polish nobles to amend the constitution of the republic and provide for the more stable form of government, but it was not to be so. The nobility, more jealous than ever of their privileges, would do nothing to strengthen the royal power. John Casimir, despairing of the future of his country, abdicated and retired to France, and Michael Wisniowiecki was elected king.

It was during this reign that the noble John Sobieski distinguished himself by some of the most extraordinary military achievements that the history of Europe can show. This illustrious champion of Christendom, with very inferior forces saved more than once not only Poland, but Europe from the Ottoman invasion. He vanquished the Turks, Tartars and the Cossacks in 1665, 1667 and 1673, and in the following year, on the throne becoming vacant, he was elected King. His military qualities were of such high order that once, with 10,000 Poles, he successfully withstood 150,000 Turks led by the Pasha of Damascus, a man of high military fame. His victory of Chocim, when he completely defeated 80,000 Turkish veterans, strongly entrenched, is regarded the greatest victory achieved by the Christian arms since the battle of Ascalon. But his greatest fame rests with the victory of Vienna, beleagured by 300,000. All Christendom looked on with apprehension, for it seemed that Europe would be overwhelmed by the immense torrent of fanatical warriors. In this awful crisis Sobieski, with a handful of Poles, came to the rescue, and joined by Charles of Lorraine, with several German contingents, he boldly attacked the immense host and routed the Turks. From this glorious day the tide of the Ottoman power retreated; from the walls of Vienna it shrank back, affrighted and forever.

Thus Sobieski had saved Austria, which, not quite 100 years later, participated in the greatest of all crimes—in the infamous partition of Poland. He saved a foreign country, he could not save his own. He brought forward many projects of reform, but the nobility would not listen to his advice. The diet had in every way opposed his views and desires, and had even dared to brand the hero as a tyrant and despot, desiring to destroy the liberties of his country and perpetuate the sovereignty in his own family.

Sobieski died in 1696, and with him departed the glory of Poland. Through the insane abuse of privileges and jealousy of the nobility, Poland declined from her former splender, while Russia less civilized, but ruled with iron hand by the aristocratic czars, emerged from darkness and became the great power.

Alexis, who added largely to Russia's dominions, was succeeded by his son, Feodor, who left two young brothers, Ivan and Peter. The second one was that intellectual barbarian, surnamed the Great, under whose rule Russia took first place among the nations of Europe.

(To be Continued.)

ON HIS DIGNITY.

Abbas the Second, the new Khedive, although but eighteen years of age, seems destined to become a source of great trouble to England. A little over a week ago, Sir Evelyn Baring, who has known Prince Abbas from his earliest childhood, and who has often had him romping with his own boys at the British Legation, called at the palace to pay a friendly visit to the boy Khedive. He was kept cooling his heels in the antechamber for about three-quarters of an hour. Finally a native chamberlain appeared, who informed him that the Khedive regretted his inability to accord an audience to the British envoy without being notified thereof in advance. The chamberlain added that he had, moreover, received his master's instructions to draw the attention of Sir Evelyn to the fact that the garb of the latter—a gray top-hat, gray frock-coat, and trousers—was scarcely of a suitable character in which to present himself before the sovereign to whose court he was accredited as envoy. Sir Evelyn became almost purple in the face, and departed in high dudgeon.

A DOG'S FIDELITY.

A living example of a dog's fidelity is presented by that noble Newfoundland owned by the late Oscar C. McCulloch. He is a large dark brown fellow and is well-known to the congregation of the Plymouth Church. He was generally permitted to attend church services during the life of his master and in fact was considered a privileged character about the institute. On rare occasions he was even dignified with a place at the Rev. McCulloch's feet in the pulpit. At the meeting of the National Association of Charities last year at Plymouth Church this dog appeared regularly every morning and afternoon upon the rostrum with his master. The dog still goes to church and walks about the room as though he were looking for somebody—no doubt he is. Frequently he curls up under a seat in the auditorium at the beginning of services and if anybody attempts to take the seat over him he offers a prompt protest that settles matters. This dog is very popular about the church and is as dignified as any potentate under the sun, but when it comes to a question of personal rights the handsome canine is decidedly patriotic.—Indianapolis Journal.