

A company has been organized in Windsor, and...

The large and increasing demand for the class of goods warrants a direct and ready...

The committee appointed in connection with the...

The cotton mill scheme is gaining in popularity...

As shown in the statistics of the department or...

The total bonded indebtedness of the cities of...

At the late annual meeting of the Civil Service...

Blat furnace slag, that most hopeless of all...

St. Catharines, 18th.—A meeting of the provincial...

Respecting the employment of Chinese labor on...

The number of different kinds of postage stamps...

One of the growing industries of Australia is the...

The total product of the tomato canning industry...

From a study of phenomena of thunderstorms in...

Some years ago Mr. Pepper created some sensation...

For controlling the action of electric light machines...

Captain David Gray has been attempting a practical...

The trustees of the Lick Observatory have finally...

An important step has been attained in telephony...

In the value of the live animals imported into...

The Prescott Manufacturing Co.—Mr. H. Horwood...

The syndicate has already ordered \$250,000...

One of the growing industries of Australia is the...

The total product of the tomato canning industry...

From a study of phenomena of thunderstorms in...

Some years ago Mr. Pepper created some sensation...

For controlling the action of electric light machines...

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One of the growing industries of Australia is the...

The total product of the tomato canning industry...

From a study of phenomena of thunderstorms in...

Some years ago Mr. Pepper created some sensation...

For controlling the action of electric light machines...

4,400 specimens of different postage stamps...

The ingenious idea of lighting buoys with gas...

Dr. Otto Hahn has just published a volume under...

The total product of the tomato canning industry...

From a study of phenomena of thunderstorms in...

Some years ago Mr. Pepper created some sensation...

For controlling the action of electric light machines...

Captain David Gray has been attempting a practical...

The trustees of the Lick Observatory have finally...

An important step has been attained in telephony...

One of the growing industries of Australia is the...

dent of the Senate; M. Bequerel, and other mem-

THE NEW CZAR

Alexander Alexandrovitch, the new Czar, is thirty-five years old. He is not a handsome man. His face is decidedly Catnach in type. He is growing bald on the temples and back of the head, like the Prince of Wales and many other Royal princes of Europe. He has a heavy square forehead, a short flat nose, a Mephistophelian mouth, and a rosy complexion. The expression of his countenance is a curious mixture of good nature and harshness. His fine, general demeanor and character present a marked contrast to the noble form and stately presence of his father. He wears a uniform, and rarely wears one. He prefers driving to riding, solitude to company, the sight of workmen to that of courtiers, and plain speech to that of diplomatic hypocrisy. He has the peculiar habit of silently sucking the head of a silver mounted cane, which he seldom fails to carry. He is rather stout, and dreads corpulence nearly as much as his grandfather Nicholas did. His education was exclusively military. On the death of his elder brother he had no scientific instruction, and no knowledge of foreign languages except French. Of politics and sociology he knew next to nothing. He was inclined to a life of pleasure rather than one of labor. To acquire the necessary qualifications for his new calling was a serious task. He had hardly time for it. He was obliged to enter at once upon the duties of a Crown Prince. He had a seat in the Council of State. He was forced to take an interest in executive affairs and in questions of public policy, and to show by deeds and words that he was endowed with as much judgment as his lamented brother. Though not always equal to the occasion, his wisdom surpassed all expectations. As Alexander II., when simple Czarvitch, possessed more liberal opinions than his father, so did Alexander Alexandrovitch entertain views far more in keeping with the progress of our age than those of the late Emperor. As the latter fought for a more liberal policy against Nicholas, so the new Czar always advocated the adoption of measures that would further the liberties of his fellow citizens. He has occasionally sided so openly with the revolutionists as to be suspected of an affiliation with their secret societies. The new Empress inherited even his wife from his brother. Maria Sophia Frederika Dagmar, Princess of Denmark, was betrothed to Nicholas a few months before his death. With his parents she stood at his deathbed. She promised him that she would become his brother's bride. Her noble character and beauty kindled the flame of love in Alexander's heart. This love, born of and nurtured in grief, has proved strong and true. The new Czar and Princess Dagmar, now Maria Feodorovna, seem to love each other more to-day than when they became husband and wife, four years ago. The name of the new Emperor is coupled with no scandal. He is pointed out as a model husband and father. He blesses his brother's memory for bequeathing him such a wife. His wife's influence accounts for his anti-German proclivities. Popular spirit in Russia is opposed to Germany. Once only has he tried to hide his dislike of Prince Bismarck and of the Prussian court. That was seven years ago, when the Emperor William visited St. Petersburg. The new Czar has always been a zealous partisan of the national cause, and a decided admirer of Kalkoff and other patriots. In the winter of 1867-68 he was Chairman of the Committee of Relief for the northern provinces of Russia, then sorely tried by famine. The committee was politically antagonistic to Waiouloff. As chairman he was responsible for the fall of the Governor. This action led to the first quarrel between the late Emperor and his son. Since that time there has been no close harmony between them. Encouraged by its victory, the national party of Moscow recognized the new Czar as its leader. He had a lively correspondence with Ivan Aksakoff, the publicist. All political questions of vital interest were freely discussed. The secret police intercepted some of the letters. Count Schouvaloff showed them to the late Emperor. He suspected a conspiracy. The Czarvitch was summoned before the Emperor. He declined to give any explanation, and indignantly complained that one of his father's subjects dared to state the secrecy of his correspondence. He is said to have slapped Schouvaloff's face. He boldly demanded his dismissal. The Count assured the Emperor that he could not answer for the safety of the empire if restricted in his investigations. Alexander told his son that the committee was tolerated merely as a charitable institution, and that its chairman would be dismissed should he again indulge in a political correspondence. The blow lessened the authority of the new Czar. He was much grieved and almost repented to private life. Alexander Alexandrovitch is not so firm and independent in his opinions as is generally believed. His enthusiasm for a cause is of short duration. Outer influences frequently change the course of his thoughts and modify his actions. In this way his French sympathies were singularly modified by the action of the Communists. Nor did he show greater determination and perseverance when the reform of the Russian army was discussed. Gen. Miliutin advocated a gradual change in its armament. Bariatinski and Taderoff supported a radical and immediate change. The new Emperor took sides with the latter. Yielding to the impulses of his patriotism, he displayed the greatest activity in hastening the work of reform. He hired skilful mechanics and engineers and paid out of his private purse for the manufacture of several thousand rifles and scores of cannons. At the end of a few months, however, his enthusiasm was vaporized and things resumed their natural course. Ten years ago, on all economical questions he swore by Tschibakoff. Although Tschibakoff was neither a great economist nor a man of a peculiar talent, he was Alexander's most trusted adviser. It was he who persuaded the new Emperor to undertake his campaign against Waiouloff. But Tschibakoff's supremacy was transient. Aksakoff took his shoes, and in its turn gave way to a celebrated painter, Ilgoljaboff. The new Czar has grown more independent of late. It would be a strange thing, indeed, if this prince, educated amid the contradictory and warring tendencies of Russian society, should develop into a sovereign capable of resisting the intrigues of his courtiers. All the Czarvitches have been liberal. Alexander II. was by far more liberal than his father, but failed to keep his promises. Alexander Alexandrovitch is certainly more liberal minded than Alexander II. His reign will probably begin by great reforms, but the Czar will be the Czar. As such he will be the representative of a system, the heir of a policy as well as of a principle, the custodian of a nation's prejudices, ambitions and hopes, a part of a grand machine which he must work or be crushed beneath its wheels. He evidently cherishes the idea of giving the country a constitution and of sharing the care of government with a national body of representatives. He may carry out this project, but it is doubtful whether he will persevere in his liberalism, and whether he will give as much as the revolutionists will demand. If he does he may be carried away by the current, destroying his own personality, if he does not, revolution will follow, and his Government may become as reactionary as that of Alexander II. His position is unenviable. His task is doubtless heavier than that of any predecessor. Alexander III. cannot, it would be a mere noanality. He must leave some mark on the history of his country and of Europe. He may reconcile the largest empire in the world with civilization and freedom.—N. J. Spa.