ACME OF PERFECT STRENGTH

Christian Meekness Is Not a Sign of Weakness

Blessed are the meek, for they shall possess the land.—Matthew v. 4.

The world does not esteem meekness. This virtue is looked upon as impracticable because it is held as a negative quality among the forces required of practical living.

The error most persons make is in identifying meekness with weakness. But Jesus Christ would not have counseled meekness as one of the finer qualities of life if it were a drawback to legitimate endeavor in our workaday struggles. It is not reasonable to suppose that He would have placed a heavy handicap on those who seek to follow after Him.

No, indeed. Christ left us in His own life a beautiful example of what meekness may accomplish, and yet He was one of the bravest of men in that He laid down His life for His friends. The scriptures, too, tell us that "Moses was a man exceeding meek above all men that dwelt on earth," but he stands out prominently as a man who did things.

The meek man is a type of a great moral force among us for he is capable of self-control and self-denial. At all times he is

MASTER OF HIMSELF

and is able to limit his activity within the bonds of solid principles. This is the acme of perfect strength, to be able to do and yet exercise restraint. The meek man may be compared with the stoic, but with this difference that while the stoic made passivity of emotions the end for which he labored, the meek man exercises or restrains his passions out of love of God. He but follows the example of Christ, who said, "Learn of me, for I am meek and humble of heart," and for this came the promise of reward in the words, "and you shall find rest for your souls."

The weak man, on the other hand, never has a chance of exercising meekness. He never overcomes, but yields to the opposing currents of nature. "The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" behold him bending as the willow before the storm. But as only he who bears the brunt of battle really knows the danger of the fight, so also it is only the man of strong impulses that knows the difficulty of conquering them.

"Do thy work in meekness," says Ecclesiasticus, "and thou shalt be beloved above the glory of men.' It is, moreover, a mistake to fancy that meekness can come from flying from your fellow men or by living a life of do-nothing, for meekness is not to be found in conditions, but in the hearts and characters of men—in a heart that palpitates with a fellow feeling and in a character that grows broader

WITH LOVING ACTIVITY.

In the acquirement of meekness neither submission, surrender nor self-effacement count unless these are fortified by the enduring grace of enlightenment reflected in the gospel's teaching. To be like clay in the potter's hands, to assume a "worm of the dust" attitude, to become a door mat for all men—this is not meekness, but a degradation that affronts God who made men to His own image. So the task of the meek man is not to crush the thought of his mind, but to train it, not to break his will, but to strengthen it; not to drag out of him his affections, but to purify them. And in this way he shall grasp the golden cup of opportunity and drink of it whenever it is passed.

In this manner the meek "shall possess the land," because such a man shall command every resource within reach; he shall compel permanence of perfection; he shall house superabundant energy for proper moments, but with all there shall be a perfect unfolding of his soul in the calm of a fixed purpose, co-operating with Him who was the personification of meekness, who was indeed

Meek and holy, pure and lowly,
Chief among the blessed three.

REV. JOHN J. DONLAN.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
FEB. 2.

Lesson V. Jesus the Saviour of the World. Golden Text: John 3. 16.

THE LESSON WORD STUDIES.

Based on the text of the Revised Version.

Testimony of Nicodemus.—The ministration of Jesus to the people at Jerusalem on the occasion of the Passover season was accompanied by many miracles with the result that the beginnings of a deeper faith in him were manifested in not a few of those who heard him speak and who beheld the miracles which he performed. It is John's purpose, however, to show at this point in his narrative the influence of the words and signs (miracles) of Jesus upon one who was not of the credulous and fickle multitude, but who belonged to the aristocracy which in the Jewish state implied also leadership in the religious life and thought of the nation. It is the testimony of Nicodemus to the divine character of Jesus on which the emphasis of our lesson passage is placed. The name "Nicodemus," though of Greek origin, was not uncommon among the Jews. The Talmud mentions a person bearing this name as one of the four wealthiest residents of Jerusalem and as one of the disciples of Jesus, who lived until after the destruction of Jerusalem. It is hardly probable that this person can be the Nicodemus of our lesson narrative. Nicodemus was a member of the Jewish Sanhedrin, and therefore probably a scholarly theologian and teacher of the law. His testimony to the character of Jesus was rightly considered of great importance by the apostles. To that testimony we give our attention in the study of to-day's lesson.

Verse 1. A ruler of the Jews—So designated because a member of the Sanhedrin, which constituted a supreme court in Jerusalem, before which cases arising under the Jewish law were brought for judgment. The Roman authorities, however, reserved the right of pronouncing and executing a death sentence.

2. We know—Nicodemus has in mind other members of the Sanhedrin associated with him in governmental responsibilities. Many of these unquestionably must have realized the significance of the work and teaching of Jesus. But because of selfish interests at stake they had not the courage of their convictions and did not publicly admit his evident divine authority.

These signs—Referring not only to the authority Jesus had assumed in his act of cleansing the temple but to other acts and miracles also not mentioned specifically but suggested in verse 23 of the preceding chapter.

3. Verily, verily—Lit., "amen, amen," an expression used for solemn emphasis, and when preceding the clause or sentence it is intended to emphasize translated as in our text. When following the thought emphasized the word in English appears in its original form as "amen."

Born anew—Or, "from above."

The kingdom of God—Conceived of by Nicodemus as an earthly kingdom, in which the future glory of the Jewish people should find its culmination, whereas Jesus clearly had in mind the spiritual kingdom which he had come to establish in the hearts of believers. It was doubtless this wrong conception which Nicodemus, together with the vast majority of the people of his time, had concerning the kingdom of God, that led him to misunderstand the statement of Jesus concerning the necessity of being born again.

5. Born of water—The outward sign of cleansing by which confession is made of one's need of a similar inward grace.

And the Spirit—The more important element in personal regeneration. Unless a man's inner spiritual life be wholly changed by a power from above, that of the Spirit of God, he cannot, even though he be a son of Abraham according to the flesh, enter into the kingdom of God.

6. Flesh—Signifying not merely the body, but its faculties, its appetites, and desires as well, "the whole equipment with which nature furnished man for life in this world."

8. The wind bloweth—A clause sometimes translated "the Spirit breatheth," since the words for "wind" and "spirit" are identical in the Greek original.

So is everyone that is born of the Spirit—evident to those with whom he comes in contact by his life and activity, while the source and ultimate bent of his spiritual life and of his outward activity may alike be hidden from all who have not themselves become partakers of the same new life and spirit.

9. How can these things be—Rather, "transpire," or "come to pass."

11. We speak—Jesus includes his disciples with himself in this statement. But note the change to the singular in the next verse.

12. Earthly things—Such as transpire upon earth, though eternal and heavenly in character.

Heavenly things—The deeper mysteries concerning God's plan for the salvation of men.

13. No one hath ascended into heaven, to see and know these things, but he that descended out of heaven, even the Son of man.

14. The serpent in the wilderness—For the account of the events here referred to compare Num. 21.

Must . be lifted up—As a divine necessity.

15. Have eternal life—John's characteristic phrase for "life forever."

16. Many able commentators regard verses 16-21 as the words of John rather than those of Jesus. In support of this suggestion it is pointed out that John habitually throws explanatory comments of his own into his narrative, and that he does this oftimes very abruptly (compare 1. 16-18; 12. 37-41). The past tense of the verbs is also regarded as representing rather the later point of view from which the apostle writes, succeeding the completion of Christ's redemptive work. In addition to this it is pointed out that phrases like "believe on the name" and "only begotten Son" are not elsewhere used by Jesus himself but are expressions peculiar to the evangelist. Verse 16, which has sometimes been called "the gospel in miniature," gives in condensed form a very comprehensive statement of the gospel message, pointing to the love of God for the world, manifested in the sacrifice of his only begotten Son, as the origin of that gospel, and to the all-inclusive scope of the divine purpose which provides salvation and eternal life for all who believe on the Son.

18. Judged already—The life and example of Jesus Christ provides, as it were, the touchstone for every life, measured by which those who fall short of this high ideal and standard stand already adjudged before God and men as having fallen short of that standard of life which, since the coming of Christ, has been made possible to those who believe on his name.

20. Doeth—Or, "practiceth." The phrase refers to the habitual attitude toward evil.

21. Doeth the truth—A phrase occurring only here and in 1 John 1. 6. Here used in contrast with the expression "doeth evil" in the preceding verse.

Wrought in God—There is a divine element in every right and holy human action.

GIRL HUNTS SWEETHEART.

Searching for Her Poor and Proud Lover Amid Mining Camps.

Among the hills of Northern Idaho, searching the lumber and mining camps for her sweetheart, who has been missing since last spring, is Nettie Williams, daughter of a prominent merchant at Providence, Rhode Island, who declares she will not give up until she finds the man she loves, and can share with him the life he must lead in trying to recoup his fortunes in the Pacific Northwest.

Miss Williams declines to give the name of her fiance, nor will she divulge any information other than that her husband-to-be was a farmer in Rhode Island until a little more than a year ago, when the mining fever touched him and he went to Mexico, sinking his earnings in a property which turned out a poor venture. Then he was forced to toil at ordinary labor.

Too proud to return to his old home and admit his failure, he wrote a brief letter, in which he explained his circumstances, telling his promised bride that he would leave Mexico, and begin again, and she would not hear from him until he had built up a fortune, as he could not think of asking her to share his poverty with him.

Upon receiving the letter the young woman started for Mexico with the determination of finding the man she loved regardless of the fact that his fortune had been swept away. She reached Mexico only to find that he had gone to Wyoming. She traced him to several camps there, only to learn he had become dissatisfied and left.

Miss Williams believes he is somewhere in Idaho. Although she has undergone many hardships and suffered from exposure in making long mountain trips she has determined not to give up the search.

Prospectors and timber cruisers in the mining camps and forests east of Spokane are giving Miss Williams every assistance in locating the man, and have provided saddle and pack horses for her to make the journey to the various camps, but so far she has found only meagre clews. But she is not losing heart.

"The only explanation I can give for his absence is the fact that he is too proud to return home after having made a poor investment in Mexico," Miss Williams said a few days ago, "and I believe he is out here among these hills working to regain his losses. That is the reason I am out here. I have enough money for both of us, but I am ready to share his lot, no matter where he is or what he is doing to make a home."

LOST BRIDE AND MEMORY.

Man Roamed the Street of an English City.

An extraordinary story of a sequel to a Christmas Eve marriage came to light at Bristol, England, the other day.

About 10 a.m. a man went into a Bristol postoffice and stated that he had not only lost his memory, but had lost his bride. He remembered being married at Wigan the previous morning and setting out for Bristol, where he was going to spend his honeymoon. On the way he missed his wife, though he was unable to remember how this happened.

Finding himself in a strange place, without any knowledge of his name or address, he applied for assistance to the postoffice officials.

The one clue he had was that before leaving Wigan he recollected sending a telegram to relatives in Bristol, advising them that he was coming by a certain train. He knew the time he handed it in and was unable to give the name in which it was sent, but there his memory ceased.

The postoffice officials made inquiries, and were at length able to find the address to which the man wished to go. They sent him there in charge of a messenger.

He had been wandering about in Bristol streets for four or five hours before it struck him that the postoffice people might help him. When given a clue to the address he jumped readily at it, and said it came back to his memory like a flash.

After expressing his thanks to the officials he left, with the remark, "This will be a lesson to me."

STRANGLED HIS WIFE.

Husband Annoyed Because She Kept on Talking.

"I wish to give myself up for murder. I killed my wife this morning about 2 o'clock."

Walking into the police station at Stonehouse, Devon, England, the other day, George Robert Crook, a young laborer of 25, startled the officials on duty by making the above confession.

On going to the man's house, in High Street, the police found the body of Mrs. Crook, who had apparently met her death by strangulation. She was 21 years of age.

After the tragedy, it is said, Crook locked the door of the room, and, proceeding to the house of his parents at Pennycross, wished them "Good-bye." Then he returned to his own house, and about 9.30 went to the station and gave himself up, handing the police the key of the room.

Crook showed complete unconcern about his terrible position. After surrendering he quietly picked up a paper in the charge room and began reading the day's news.

One of his friends to whom Crook said "Good-bye," asked him what he meant, and in reply, it is said, Crook made the following statement:—

"I have done it—I have killed Flo. I have been out to mother's; I have broken her poor heart. I never intended to do it. She (meaning his wife) kept on talking to me, and I told her to stop. I went out for half an hour. When I came back she started again. I said 'Stop it,' and she laughed in my face. Then I did it."

HEALTH

THE BACKWARD CHILD.

Do you number among your brood that most tragic of all created beings—a "backward" child? If you do, does that child seem, as backward children generally do, prompt to mischief but slow to all else? Is he, though apparently impervious to reproof, abnormally swift in resentment?

You say that, although the other children could read before they had reached his age, he is still stumbling over his letters in a kindergarten; that he cannot lace his shoes or wash his hands or take a message; and finally, that you are in despair. But you need not despair unless you are certain that you have met this state of affairs with its proper remedies.

You have perhaps done what so many parents have done before you—beseught, scolded, punished, or settled down to a sort of hopeless bickering. All this is not only useless—it is wrong. Modern science, with its great and ever-growing interest in infant psychology and pedagogies, has demonstrated that in the great majority of cases a physical cause lies back of juvenile incorrigibility, and it is the duty of parents to seek out this cause and apply its remedy. If your child does not quite hear, does not quite see, cannot quite breathe freely, neither will it quite understand, or obey, or develop. Do not allow yourself to be the judge as to whether these conditions exist or not, but take your backward child to the specialist, whose life-work it is to recognize them and put them right.

A child who habitually breathes with open mouth will probably be both deaf and inattentive, and will certainly be below par physically, but the removal of the choking growths in nose or throat is a comparatively simple matter, while the after effects may seem like some blessed miracle.

If your child has a defect of vision, he will naturally lag behind in the classroom and suffer from cruel nervous strain through all his waking hours. It makes the heart ache to think how much original sin would vanish at the snip of the tonsil scissors or the putting on of properly fitted glasses in the case of hundreds of poor, harassed, bewildered little children.

There is an old bad saying about "the black sheep in every flock." It is a medieval verdict that modern science happily tends more and more to overthrow.—Youth's Companion.

ARE YOU OVERWORKED?

Many people, influenced by a desire for wealth and wisdom, continue with their work long after it has ceased to be healthy for either brain or constitution. They tumble into bed at night, and wake next morning feeling "stale" and unrefreshed. Then they know that they have been overworking.

The point at which a man first becomes overworked, however, is not evidenced in any weariness of the brain, but in certain physical symptoms, and it is through ignorance of this fact that the health limit is so frequently overshot by men and women.

Increased circulation of blood in the cheeks or ears is with many people a certain sign of overwork, while others are warned by an unusual flushing of the temples. Strange sensations in the pit of the stomach—somewhat akin to nausea—also indicate that the limit has been passed.

One good test—a test that can be relied on with safety in the plurality of cases—is for the worker to extend each arm horizontally at the sides. Then, if his fingers are steady, he may continue his labors in safety, but if they tremble, it is an indication that he should at once cease working.

An ingenious instrument for recording the amount of energy remaining in the frame of a man or woman has been invented by Professor Angelo Mosso, the Italian scientist. This apparatus is called the "Ergograph." But by far the surest test of overwork is irritability; and when a man loses his temper he may be quite certain that further labors for the time being will prove detrimental to his work, to his friends, and to himself.

SIMPLE REMEDIES.

To Relieve Headache.—The juice of half a lemon in one-half glass of water and one-half teaspoonful of soda will relieve sick headache.

If You Catch Cold.—Take a cup of boiling milk and add a half teaspoonful of ginger. Drink before retiring. From experience this is known to break up a cold or stop a cough.

Drop Medicine Easily.—Cut a groove along the side of the cork of a medicine bottle; put back in the bottle and it will be easy to count the drops one by one, without pouring too fast.

Add Faith to This.—Burn some paper on the flat side of an axe. This causes a kind of oil to form on the steel. Dip a bit of cotton in this oil and insert in the ear, and it will give almost instantaneous relief.

Keep Sick Room Sweet.—Set a wash-bowl of water under the bed, put a few drops of carbolic acid, and cut a raw onion into the water. It will draw impurities to it. Change it every ten hours.

Bandages from Collars—Do not throw away collars worn at the edge. They make excellent bandages. First soak out the starch and then tear into strips. Each collar makes four nice strips, which are always in readiness.

If Dieting Remember—Meats hard to digest are: Sausage, salt meats, pork, goose, heart, brain, liver, veal, duck, lamb. Meats easy to digest are: Venison, sweet bread, turkey, chicken, partridge, beef, mutton. Fish hard to digest are: Eele, salmon, salt fish, lobster, crabs. Easy to digest are: Trout, pike, oysters. Vegetables hard to digest are: Cabbage, celery. Easy to digest are: Potatoes, lettuce, beets. Fruits hard to digest are: Pickles, pineapple, cherries, plums, pears. Easy to digest are: Grapes, oranges, peaches, strawberries.

PE-RU-NA PROMPTLY RELIEVES

A Case of Dreadful Suffering Which Had Continued For Months.

An Account of a Remarkable Recovery Given By Mr. Alfred Wood, Teacher of a Private School at Launceston, Tasmania.

MR. AND MRS. ALFRED WOOD.

Mr. Alfred Wood, who has a private school at 22 Frederick street, Launceston, Tasmania (Australia), has been a teacher for 37 years under the Educational Department of Tasmania. He writes, concerning his wife's case, as follows:

"My wife was suffering for months from gastro-enteritis, and was given up by her medical attendant.

"By good fortune I was induced to try Peruna in her case, and I can truthfully state that from the first dose her *dreadful suffering* ceased; and after taking five bottles she is *permanently cured.*"

HOW does Peruna make such extraordinary cures as above recited?

By simply arousing the *forces of Nature* to throw off the diseased action.

Peruna contains no magic and does not operate in any mysterious way, but it does *help Nature to combat disease,* and thus many times comes to the rescue of the patient in some important crisis.

There is always a time in the course of any disease when a little help goes a great way.

Just as the scales are beginning to descend, when one ounce more would determine the fate of the patient, a little lift will turn the scales in favor of the patient.

Peruna is a handy medicine to have in the household.

It helps many diseases by *imparting a natural vigor* to the whole system.

As a tonic or catarrh remedy, its reputation is well established all over the world.

As a remedy for *stomach and bowel disease,* the fame of Peruna is undoubtedly destined to become greater than that of any other medicine in the world.

A great many cases like that above referred to have found Peruna of untold value when no other help seemed of any avail.

Pe-ru-na For Indigestion.

Mr. Donald Robb, Jr., 16 Wrights Ave., Halifax, Nova Scotia, member Independent Order of Forresters, writes:

"While on a visit to Boston, I must have eaten something that did not agree with my stomach, as a terrible *case of indigestion* followed.

"*Peruna was recommended* to me and after using three bottles I was *entirely cured.*

"I therefore recommend Peruna to any one suffering with stomach trouble."

Mr. Chas. Brown, Rogersville, Tenn., writes:

"A friend advised me to take Peruna for indigestion and it cured me in a short time."

Fashion Hints.

HINTS TO DRESSMAKERS.

In making garments of thin materials, if the edges of the seams are laid even and run through a narrow hemmer, a French seam is easily made with a fraction of the ordinary trouble and time.

To give a fitted coat a rounded, well-shaped look over the bust, and also to prevent its losing its shape, take a piece of well-shrunken haircloth, cut to the shape of the front, but about two inches smaller at the front, neck, shoulders and armholes. Finish in a point at three inches above the waist line. Cut a V-shaped piece out at this point and draw edges together, to make it fit, instead of a dart. Over this seam and around the haircloth edges baste strips of ordinary lining cambric. This serves to cover raw edges and gives something by which to sew it to the canvas lining. Attach the haircloth piece to the canvas by padding stitches, and hem it all around at the bound edges. Baste a piece of canvas about three inches wide, cut to shape and carefully fitted, around neck at back and armholes to meet canvas lining in front.

A well-fitting coat should keep to the figure at the bust even when not buttoned. If it is inclined to flare at this point and not to lie close to the form, take one or two tiny dartlike tucks in the canvas lining about one-fourth of an inch at front edge, running out to nothing, about two inches back. Mark then and slash the canvas lapping over the same spaces made by the tucks. Draw these together and cover with a strip of lining cambric. The cloth will now have a slight fullness where it has been taken out of the canvas by tucks. This must be gathered on a thread and shrunk by means of a wet cloth and hot iron, pressing until it corresponds with the canvas lining.

The padding stitch is desired to keep canvas and cloth together in lapels or collars. This is done by means of many small stitches about half an inch long, and in rows covering the whole surface of the canvas lining. The proper way to make this padding stitch is to hold the canvas uppermost, and both cloth and canvas over the first finger of the left hand. The stitches just barely catch through the cloth, so as not to be visible on the right side. Start at a line or fold of the lapel or collar, and sew in successive rows to the edge.

If in doubt as to just what is meant, rip up an old coat collar belonging to one of the men of the family, and it will be seen just what is required.

The plaited skirt, either box plaits or side plaits, with medium-length cutaway coats, fitted to perfection and bound with braid, is the popular skirt model this season. The skirts are extremely full below the knees, so that the plaits give the effect of a lot of material being used. Rarely are there tucks or folds on the skirt, but occasionally two or three rows of braid are used. Silk mohair braid, with some effective design worked in it, is often chosen.

The new coats show a great variety of models than do skirts. There is the natty little semi-fitting hip length, so becoming to short figures; the trim, trig military coat and the smart, well-fitting cutaway wraps, to say nothing of the modified prince chap, the three-quarter length, snug-looking, tight-fitting and buttoned the whole way, and the same model with the long vest, to choose from. The three first mentioned, however, are those most in favor at the moment.

The striped is liked best made in the hip or half-length designs, semi-fitting, and suggesting jauntiness. There is something girlish and chic about such models, especially when beautifully tailored.

The military coat must be made from plain material, stripes not lending themselves successfully to this style of coat, and, besides, the meaning would be lost were other than plain cloth used.

When using a skirt pattern the perforations indicating the plaits should be carefully and accurately marked with tailor's chalk. If the material is white or very light colored, tailor's tacks with colored cotton can be substituted for the chalk. After cutting and marking the plaits, baste those in each breadth and press with a damp cloth. The attempt to put the width of the garment together first and then lay the plaits is accountable for many failures, except in the case of the straight skirt, and this should be pressed before the back seam is joined.

In all gored models the plaits of one breadth overlap the edge of the next one. After they are carefully basted and pressed, lay each gore accurately over the other according to the notches and perforations. Baste them into place with small stitches that will not pull or give in the fitting. After all are put together, try on and see if any alterations are necessary. After fitting accurately over the hips and waist, stitch the seams and plaits into position. Bind the seams and press them. Put the skirt on the wearer and adjust the bands at the waist and the inverted plaits at the back. Get the desired length at the bottom by measuring with a yardstick the required distance from the floor and basting accordingly.

In applying folds, where the figure admits of wearing the skirt without alterations, the perforated lines on the pattern showing where the folds are to be applied is all that is necessary toward good results.

In other cases the folds should not be applied until the skirt is sewed to the belt, the length ascertained, and the bottom finished.

In applying folds, measure from the lower edge up the required distance from the first fold, and after that is in place measure in the same manner from this for the next fold, and so on.

It is most important in cutting the folds that a true basis be maintained, otherwise they will twist and give much trouble in their application to the skirt.

After the folds are all in place and sewed fast, remove all bastings from the entire garment, and give it a final pressing. This is as important for the smart appearance of the gown as is the careful making.

Guimpes with sleeves to match are part of every smart frock in the young girl's wardrobe, and the exquisite lace and handwork of which they are composed would be in keeping with the most elaborate of gowns. Round valenciennes lace in horizontal bands is thought more youthful than the all-over lace, but the fine lingerie, with tiny tucks, and the lace medallions, are not thought too old. The heavier laces are not nearly so popular as the finer, even when imitation is used instead of real.

TO KNOCK O

Virtual Emascu fect of Bill

Winnipeg, Jan lation of the fu peg Grain and the intent of a introduced in t ture as a Gover Hon. R. P. Robl

It is stated t drafted to suit Manitoba Grain who last year tempt to prove of an illegal con of trade. Last s grain men and der Government some agreement at regarding ame ter of the excha grain growers. T its pledge to care dations of this c ers being in the recommendations did not meet wit grain men. The are now embodie Mr. Roblin is int

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In addition to th ment contains seve able clauses, inclu fect that the publi trading-room and wheat at any time. gards this as princ owner of its own

The exchange ha agricultural commi ture, but there is protest being enter constitute the majo

The members a close the wheat p business temporaril through, for the p to the farmers that ize the highest pri ducts without the exchange.

Despairs o

St. Petersburg, Douma's slowness duties as a Legislat ated a bad impressi country, particularl herents of moderate The feeling has take usual chastisement bers of the Douma b its president, in an Vovoe Vremva, in dent complains in tones of his inabil Douma into any sem mentary efficiency. indifferences shown ber of the members, hardly ever cross th ride Palace.

Although three mo ed since the opening the Douma has sca consideration of the of local courts and while eleven minor passed, have been the failure of the dr to get together. He disappointment is al nant as he knows the ing the third Douma eye. Instead of labo skepticism, he charge falling into disreput sloth. In closing, h thoroughly pessimisti to the Douma."

Czar's Family Gr

St. Petersburg, Ja demic of influenza h Imperial family.

Grand Duke Alexis the Emperor's only so sisters, all have been condition of the heir a plicated by an inflan ear, and Prof. Sima cialist in aural dise summoned to Tsarskoe him.

The Grand Duchess na, daughter of Gran Alexandrovitch, and fi Wilhelm of Sweden, als the disease.

It is thought the brought to the palace sion of the recent celebration. At this dren of the Emperor Christmas gifts and with the soldiers of the

Had Bombs and R

Lisbon, Jan. 27.—Th issued a statement Satur the conspirators in the overthrow the state had volvers, bombs and othe had unsuccessfully tried the officers and soldiers so that they might bring tiny at the proper mom ing, the statement says ment has taken all the cessary to guarantee ord ty in the army.

Advices received here that all Portugal is calm No further arrests have Lisbon.

Russia Fears Ch

St. Petersburg, Jan. 2 ister of War has ordered of infantry, now stationed to proceed to Trans- strengthen the garrison borhood of the Russo-Chi This constitutes the large troops in Russia since t Japan, and is a plain i the disquieting characte military activity on the p with reference to the Chi relations.

CASTOR
Bears the Signature of The Kind You
Chas. H. Fletc