POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

THE SERVANT GIRL PROBLEM AS IT WORRIES THE ST. JOHN HOUSEKEEPER.

Some Thought of Importing Chinese Help—What the Superintendent of a Local Employment Bureau Says Have Been and Are the Conditions—A Suggestion.

The servant girl question is one that is perpetually to the front with present day housekeepers, and is one of infinitely more importance than the afternoon tea or whist, though perhaps less is heard of the matter.

It is doubtless more or less of a problem all over Canada, but it is of special importance in St. John of recent years. In the line of domestic service there are more situations vacant than can be filled, while really good girls who are worth their wages are, as one woman expressed it the other day, "as rare as honest men in party politics."

The old-fashioned domestic who was glad to get a place in a good family and was willing to do whatever tasks were assigned her, is hard to find in these days, and perhaps with the evolution of social conditions, would not be as desirable as the servant trained to latter day requirements.

At any rate the new domestic came in with the new woman some years ago and is causing more social disturbance than the latter ever did or ever will be likely to cause. In the parlance of the wild and wooly west she proposes to run the ranch when and how she pleases.

When she cannot do this she has no hesitation in promptly leaving her employers at a busy time and seeking fresh fields and pastures new for the display of her many and varied accomplishments in the art of worrying the people she professes to serve.

The old time servant was very often ignorant and not always honest, any more than some domestics of the present day, but she had at least the willingness to do what she was told to do where there was any sort of fair play given to her. Thanks to the public schools those who are ignorant of at least the rudiments of education are not so common now, but their knowledge is too often accompanied by a number of theories as to their own importance and the privileges to which their state and condition of life entitles them. They may be correct in the assumption that their service is a favor to those who employ them, but they go beyond the bounds when they presume on this to have their own way and virtually reverse the position of the employer and employed. What the majority of them will not do is more in evidence than what they will do. In few cases do they render the willing service for which their engagement makes an implied contract. There is always a constant demand for good servants in this city as elsewhere and the price of such is, as every one will acknowledge, far above rubies and not to be lightly regarded.

A lady who has had a good deal of experience in this line and who is known among her friends as a model housekeeper gave her views on the servant girl question the other day. "There are," said she, "as there always have been and always will be, faults on the part of the employers. There are women who think a servant is made to serve in much the same way as the stove is made to cook, and whom no amount of labor will satisfy. There are tyrants and bullies among women who are worse in their way than the grinding task-masters among men. There are selfish, nagging, scolding women who never can keep a girl very long and who are properly rewarded in having to do their own work much of the time. These are the exception, however, and for every one of this class there are a dozen who are anxious to treat domestics in such a way that they will be able to respect themselves and those who employ them. Yet this very class are as frequently in straits for the want of help as are the other ones. The fault is in the scarcity of the right kind of servants.

"It is no exaggeration to say that the great proportion of servants are incompetent and are paid more than they are worth. The old time servant received lower wages and did much more work than in this day of labor saving devices. The condition of modern houses from cellar to attic is such that much of the old-fashioned drudgery is unknown and labor is lightened in the kitchen and elsewhere. What is needed now in a domestic is not so much sheer strength as intelligence and skill, apart from the consideration of honesty and moral temperament. The work is not of the servile nature it formerly was and the domestic ought to be more in the nature of an assistant than a menial. Her position should be no less respected than if she were an employe of a store or any of the numerous places where female labor is found.

"Everybody who is employed by another has to serve that person and there is no reason why domestic service should not be as respectable as any other. The trouble in the past was that the ranks of domestics were largely recruited from the ranks of the ignorant, but as time goes on and the occupation becomes one more and more requiring intelligent and skilled workers the standard must be proportionately elevated. Just now it is in the transition stage, but it cannot always remain so. The question naturally arises, What is the best and most effective means of bringing about a change?

"What do I think of the suggestion to import colored help from the West Indies? Well, if one has never lived down there it is all right in theory but I have been in that part of the world off and on and I am firmly impressed that they would not make good domestics. At one time I thought seriously of bringing home three or four of them with me, but I observed them all closely and on the unbiased opinion of friends I refrained from my incipient attempt to solve the knotty problem."

The idea of training schools for domestics, just as there are training schools for nurses, has often been discussed privately here. There are several such in existence in the United States and the results appear to be excellent. A girl, character and reliability being assured, is taught either general household duties or special lines of work. In due time when she has shown herself competent she receives a certificate which is a guarantee of her efficiency and ensures her the best of situations and wages. When a woman is in need of a reliable helper in the household she has only to apply to one of these training schools stating the kind of help she prefers and a girl is sent to her. The institution is responsible for the efficiency of the graduate and the girl who has a certificate is much in the position of a man who has learned a trade and is entitled to respect as a skilled mechanic or citizen. The idea is a good one in the interests of employer and employed and, judging by the complaints of housekeepers, such an institution would fill a long felt want in the cities of the maritime provinces.

There has been for about six years an employment agency in the city and the lady who presides over it probably knows and hears more about the subject than almost any other person in St. John.

"The time is coming when the girls of this country will give place to others of a different nationality unless there is a great change all along the line," said she yesterday. "The question of importing Chinese domestics has been discussed frequently and one lady, I believe, has expressed her intention of trying the experiment. Several families in Ottawa and Montreal employ them with, I am told, excellent results, and when trained to our Canadian ways, would probably make very good servants. Personally though I would prefer the colored domestic, for when they are good they are very good—and I suppose with equal truth one might finish by saying, and when they are bad they are horrid."

The American cities get the very cream of provincial girls for, though it may be said they work harder there than here, they are paid much higher wages. The Americans like to employ our girls for as a rule they are strong and healthy and trained to household duties before going to the States.

Last summer an American lady applied here for a general servant and I told her that it might be some time before I could obtain the right person. She was greatly surprised for, as she said, so many of the provincial girls come to the United States it was generally thought there was a surplus down here and being right on the spot there would be no difficulty experienced in getting a first class servant.

"The average wage here is $9 per month and, after all, double that amount is a great inducement to any girl to change the scene of her daily labors. The demand for good servants is overwhelming and it really seems to me that the question grows more complicated every year.

"I do not think that the standard of those who engage in domestic service is being raised in any way or that a better class of girls is going into service than formerly, except that the majority have at least the ability to read and write.

"We do not charge registration fees, but we expect a girl to supply references, the only exceptions being made in the case of a country girl who, as a rule, does not think to provide for that contingency; in which case we use our own judgment about placing her on the list. All who apply for situations are not entered on the books. In the past six years we have averaged 500 applicants a year and have supplied many good domestics. The demand for good servants has always been greatly in excess of supply, though as I said before, I can't see that there is any better class going into the work than there was six years ago.

"More families are taking their meals at restaurants and hotels this year than ever before and many assure me they enjoy the sense of freedom. This of course can only be temporary and the old home ways will be resumed when a good servant is available."

There is a suggestion in this problem for some one of the numerous organizations of women to act upon. It would be at least a practical work—this attempt to solve the problem of domestic service—and one which would memorialize any organization finding a successful way out of the difficulty. It is essentially a woman's work and a movement towards reform would meet with the heartiest gratitude from all whose comfort depends upon its happy solution.

GERMAN CABLE.

To Prevent Americans Acquiring the Fatherland's Steamship Lines.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

A Live Topic in Berlin Now—Tariff Bill's Fate Grows More Uncertain—A Minstrel Performance by the American Colony on Valentine's Day.

Berlin, Feb. 1.—Prince Henry has received in audience Prof. Kuno Franck of Harvard and conversed with him about the proposed Germanic museum there, manifesting lively interest in the matter. Prof. Franck has lectured on the subject at Munich, Frankfort and Nurembourg. It is projected to initiate a movement among the German university men and capitalists for supplementing Emperor William's present of the museum to Harvard by popular gifts illustrating German art development.

A German version of Jerome K. Jerome's "Miss Hobbs" was produced at the Royal Theatre yesterday evening. The audience enjoyed the play but the critics predict that it will not draw long.

The American colony here will celebrate St. Valentine's day Feb. 14 by giving a minstrel show, the first to be witnessed in Germany. It is for the benefit of the American Girls' Club, of which Mrs. White (wife of the United States ambassador) is president. Twenty states and territories will be represented in the cast. Geo. W. Reed, of Chicago, is the manager.

Prof. Ernst Von Halle, who, with Tjiard Schwantze, visited the United States to study shipbuilding in behalf of the German marine ministry, writes to today's Woche advocating some sort of governmental measure to prevent Americans from acquiring German steamship lines. Among the suggestions is that the lines be officered by government officials, the ownership remaining in private hands, as in the case of the Reichsband (imperial bank) or, making the ownership of such stock unlawful for non-Germans. He points out the difficulty of the government's buying the companies outright, as it would involve the acquisition of property at ports all over the world, which might lead to complications and says that, as a result of his inquiries, he does not believe Americans have bought much German steamship stock, because the Boerse transactions therein in 1901 were few. Prof. Von Halle believes it is theoretically possible for Americans to buy a majority of the stock of German companies, elect new boards of directors and transfer the general offices abroad. But, he says, German financiers do not believe the Morgan group of capitalists possess such irresistible capital as outsiders imagine and asserts that the seemingly gigantic capital of the United States is so strongly watered that it might disappear in times of crisis.

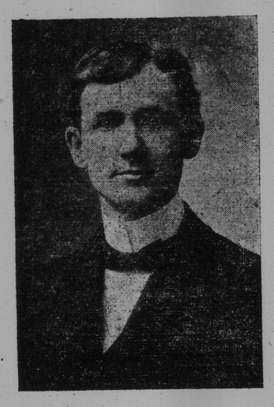
Christian science, promoted by Mrs. Seals and some other American women, has been a lively press topic this week, the city authorities having prohibited meetings of the newly organized German society in the city's gymnasium, on the general ground that psychiological treatment of disease does not deserve the municipalities' endorsement. Christian science has obtained a considerable following in high social circles.

The reichstag tariff committee's votes this week are regarded as making the bill's fate more uncertain than ever. The non-Agrarian supporters of the measure says the Agrarian majority has gravely endangered its passage, through excessive demands. The votes in favor of certificates of origin, and the application of foreign customs, regulations and duties against states treating Germany unfairly, place the government in an extremely unpleasant dilemma, after the solemn warnings of the imperial secretary of state for the interior. Much curiosity now exists regarding the government's subsequent attitude. The opinion is generally expressed that the government will finally accept the objectional amendments, relying on the bundesrath not to enforce them.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN ST. JOHN, SUBJECT OF AN INTERESTING SKETCH.

The Start of the Movement Told of, Inception of the Work Here—Success Has Marked It, and Two Churches in St. John Result—The Life of Each.

It was somewhere between 1830 and 1840 that the first work was done in this city by the Christian church. In various parts of the United States, in England and in northern Europe, men of God had been calling the attention of the religious world to the terrible degeneracy of the churches from the standard of the Bible. These men represented many of the denominations, Revs. Richard McNemar, John Thompson, John Dunlavy, Robert Marshall and Barton Warren Stone, of the Presbyterian church; Rev. James O'Kelly and others of the Methodist church, and Abner Jones of the Baptist church, had all been led in various ways to feel the need of a return to the simplicity of the New Testament or Apostolic church, and were faithfully and earnestly searching the scriptures to learn the way of the Lord more perfectly. Revival services were held in different sections, one of the most remarkable being that conducted by Rev. B. W. Stone, then a minister of the Presbyterian church. From 20,000 to 30,000 persons attended this revival. For six or seven days and nights it continued,



Rev. J. W. Stevenson, Pastor at Coburg Street.

and only disbanded because food for the great multitude could not be found in the neighborhood.

In Pennsylvania were two Presbyterians who were destined to exercise a very powerful influence in the "restoration movement of the 19th century"—Rev. Dr. Thomas Campbell and his son Alexander. It was in 1809 that they, together with a few other of like mind, formed the "Christian Association of Washington," and in the public statement then issued were indicated the reasons for organization. This statement was entitled A Declaration and Address, and said among other things "it is high time for us not only to think but also to act for ourselves and to take all our measures directly and indirectly from the Divine standard." The purpose of this association was declared to be "to promote simple evangelical Christianity." Each member was to pay a specified sum of money "to support a pure gospel ministry, that shall reduce to practice that whole form of doctrine, worship, discipline and government, expressly revealed and enjoined in the word of God; and also to supply the poor with the Holy Scriptures."

This association did not consider itself a church nor did it assume the powers peculiar to such, but was rather a church reformation society. It soon became apparent, however, that the denominations were not prepared to take the ground advocated. The union sentiment among the churches was so weak as to be practically unrecognizable, consequently it was not long before those advocating the return to apostolic Christianity (as the only hope of a united Christendom) found themselves compelled to organize into congregations for the purpose of observing the Christian ordinances and for instruction and encouragement. The first church so constituted was in 1811 in Pennsylvania. About 25 years later the first work by this people was done in the maritime provinces, and in 1839 there were reported about 80 members in this city and about 200 in Nova Scotia, besides a number in other parts of New Brunswick.

Early Work in St. John.

The first meeting of the disciples in this city were held in a truly apostolic manner, viz., from house to house, the little company meeting each first day of the week to partake of the Lord's Supper according to His command. The attendance increasing, it was necessary to rent a hall and then the need of a church building was apparent. A lot of land on Duke street was purchased and the church was built. Great success attended the work for several years. About this time George Garity came to care for the congregation and under his ministration the attendance taxed to the utmost the capacity of the building. After the St. John fire, however, the work was discontinued, the building and land being sold to the school board and most of the members uniting with what had then become the Coburg street Christian church.

In 1873 another congregation was organized, meeting first in the hall formerly occupied by the Y. M. C. A. on Charlotte street. Among the charter members were Milton Barnes, J. T. Barnes, O. B. Emery, J. E. Barnes, J. Howe, Joseph Brewing, Richard Phillips, J. B. Moore, G. T. Purvis, James Ashley, R. M. Gibson, S. Brentnell, W. A. Barnes and D. Tennant. It is worthy of note that the first business transacted after organization was the passing of a resolution "that the deacons engage a coach to convey to the services on the Lord's day three or four aged members who could not otherwise attend." Another resolution passed before the congregation had a regular minister was that "a missionary collection be taken the first Lord's day in each month" in order to help more needy points.

On March 14, 1874, the quarterly meeting of the disciples of Christ in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick was held in St. John.. At this meeting the following preachers were present: W. W. Hayden, W. F. Hughes, C. C. Foote and Harris Greenlaw. It was not until December of this year that a regular minister was employed in the person of Hiram Wallace. At the quarterly meeting held in March, 1875, there was the first large ingathering of this congregation, 21 being added.

The Church Building.

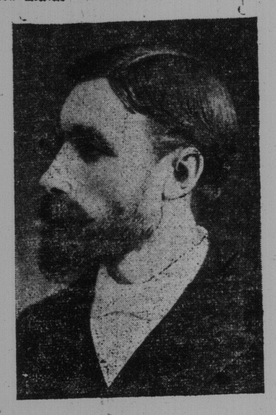
March 1, 1875, saw the appointment of the following as a building committee: J. E. Barnes, M. Barnes, O. B. Emery, J. B. Moore, S. Brentnell. The next year James E. Barnes purchased and presented to the congregation a lot of land on Coburg street, upon which the church is now standing. The first business meeting was held in the new building on Feb. 19, 1877. At first only the basement was finished, but in 1881 James Emery and Geo. T. Purvis were added to the building committee and the work of completing the church was undertaken and carried through successfully.

The work of this congregation has been done quietly and faithfully with the result that many have been added to its membership. Early in 1891 T. H. Capp resigned after a pastorate of nearly 11 years. He was succeeded by H. W. Stewart, who remained with the congregation for eight years and a half, his poor health compelling him to seek a warmer and drier climate. During his pastorate Coburg street church had its most prosperous experiences, the congregation becoming too large for the building. The organization of a congregation at Silver Falls and one in the North End was largely due to his earnest devoted efforts and he is still very affectionately remembered by a large circle of friends in this city. For about two years the congregation had no settled ministry. G. Nelson Stevenson accepted the work in November last and the services and work already show improvement.

Many eminent preachers have filled the pulpit at different times, among whom may be mentioned B. B. Tyler, Bayard Craig, A. McLean, R. B. Neal, Neil McLeod, Wm. Shaw, Donald Crawford, etc. Of the evangelists who have conducted services, H. A. Northcutt and W. J. Shannon were the most successful.

The North End Church.

Early in 1895 a mission Sunday school was organized at the Temple of Honor hall, Main street. It soon became that the building was too small and the Union hall was engaged. Jan. 1, 1896, a congregation was organized under the leadership of R. W. Stevenson. His labors were very successful and the work was moving along with enthusiasm. But after a few months his health failed and he was



Rev. J. C. B Appel, Pastor at Douglas Avenue.

obliged to resign. Mr. Murray supplied the pulpit for a few weeks and then J. Chas. B. Appel accepted a call, entering into the work in November, 1896, and has continued until the present.

The need of a church home was very manifest, and at last the most desirable lot for the purpose was purchased. At first the intention was to erect a brick structure, but later it was deemed better to have a wooden building, in order that it might be on a more modern and convenient plan. May 25, 1899, work was begun on the excavations. It was also the day of the Indiantown fire. The membership was severely tested, but work was continued and slowly but surely the building advanced until July, 1900, when the front part was opened for public service. The rear hall contains the Sunday school class rooms and prayer meeting room and is something which will soon have to receive attention.

Evangelist J. A. L. Romig held services with this church in 1900 and A. Martin, of Muncie, Indiana, dedicated the new building. At that time the following preachers of the Christian church were also present: Mr. Murray, U. B. Miller, and Dr. R. B. Ray. This congregation is making steady progress and the present outlook is favorable to the completion of the building and the development of a strong church. At the present time a very interesting series of special services is being conducted by Evangelist Ralph Gebbie, who has been engaged by the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Home Mission Board of the Christian church to labor in these provinces.

NED HANLAN'S YOUNGSTER.

Eight-year-old Son of the Ex-Champion Oarsman Follows His Father's Course.

New York, Jan. 30.—Heredity plays a large part in the rowing skill of Edward Gordon Hanlan, the 8-year-old son of Edward Hanlan, former champion of the world, and present coach of the Columbia University oarsmen.

Hanlan, Jr., is a frail looking little chap and weighs a scant 70 pounds, yet every afternoon he is down in the rowing room with the Columbia crews and there follows the regular routine of training which his father prescribes for the older oarsmen.

Mr. Hanlan takes great pride in instructing his son. About 4 o'clock every afternoon, after school is over, the boy goes to the Columbia gymnasium, gets into his flimsy rowing trunks and goes down beneath the gymnasium to the rowing machines.

There the regular oarsmen, sturdy, iron muscled and enduring, go through their hard work that is their preliminary practice for the regatta at Poughkeepsie six months hence.

Although he is barely half their weight, young Hanlan sends his sweep swiftly and follows with remarkable skill the stroke, slow or fast, that is set by the stroke oar. His father, with a huge megaphone, stands at the bow and yells directions to the various oarsmen and gives especially precise instructions to his son.

After the boy has rowed the equivalent of four or five miles, feathering the oar with the skill that usually comes only from long practice, he quits the rowing machine and runs out to the swimming pool, where he takes a lively plunge and goes up and down the tank against some of the members of the swimming team.

Then he comes in and trots half a dozen laps about the running track, still following the routine of the 'varsity men. A rub-down follows, and the lad receives the congratulations of his father and the 'varsity men, who are quite proud of their young mascot.

Mr. Hanlan intends, as soon as the outdoor rowing season opens, to have a small shell built for his son, and will then continue his training on the water. He also expects to take some playmate of his son and put the two lads in a pair oar shell.

Duchesses Will Make a Sensation.

London, Feb. 3.—It is expected that the Duchess of Marlborough and the Duchess of Sutherland will make quite a sensation at St. Petersburg this week. Both, as is well known, are very handsome women, and they have taken all their jewels with them. Among the Sutherland jewels a tiara in particular is extremely beautiful.

In order that no risk may be run of the jewels being stolen a detective accompanies the party and mounts guard at the hotel where they stop. After their stay at St. Petersburg the whole party will go to Moscow.

Urged Reduction of Cuban Import Duties.

Washington, Feb. 1—The war department made public today four cablegrams from Cuban sources, urging in the strongest terms the speedy reduction of import duties on Cuban sugar and tobacco and stating that such action is the only salvation of the island in the present crisis of its economic situation.

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cause the Colds that cause Pneumonia and Consumption. . . . . .

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

cures the cold, heals the lungs and makes you well. SHILOH cures Consumption and all Lung and Throat Troubles; and Coughs and Colds in a day. Positively guaranteed. 25 cents. . .

Write to S. C. WELLS & Co., Toronto, Can., for a free trial bottle.

Karl's Clover Root Tea Cures Headache

IRISH DELEGATES COMING.

Preparations to Meet Redmond and Devlin at New York.

New York, Feb. 2—The delegates of the United Irish League, W. H. K. Redmond, M. P., and Joseph Devlin, president of the league's directorate in Belfast, who are now on the Atlantic on their way to this city by the steamer Cymric, which is due here on Thursday next, will be warmly received on their arrival. Various committees are at work making arrangements for their coming and for the establishment of branches of the league.

Mr. Redmond is a brother of the Irish leader in parliament and member for East Clare. Mr Devlin is one of the leaders of the Nationalist movement in Ulster. His fellow townsmen in this city have appointed a committee to welcome him and a dinner in his honor will be given during his stay in the United States. George K. McQuaid is chairman of the committee of arrangements.

MAINE ICE SITUATION.

Fifty Thousand Tons So Far Harvested---Last Week a Good One.

Augusta, Me., Feb. 1—George N. Lawrence, general manager of the American Ice Company, tonight, on the general situation, said:

"The past week has been most prolific. The ice has run all the way from 12 to 14 inches in thickness, with an average of 13, and of good quality. The only places along the river where ice has been housed thus far are at Hodges, Iceboro, Cedar Grove, Berry and Hawthorne houses, and at Wiscasset and Boothbay. Thus far only 50,000 tons have been harvested, but it is the intention of the company to harvest 500,000 tons." A light snow is falling, which it is thought will not affect the ice situation along the river.

Some idea of the immense amount of work done in the offices of a railway with a mileage of 10,400 miles may be gathered from the fact that the printed matter issued by one company detailing the changes made in the passenger service for the summer months amounted to over five tons in weight.

KILLED A POLICEMAN.

Negro Prisoner on Way to Jail Shoots Officer.

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 1.—Kim Redmond, a member of the police force, was shot through the heart and instantly killed at 7 o'clock tonight by a negro from Canton, said to be Jim Frye, whom he was taking to jail. The negro was hustled off to jail with a mob at his heels and but for Sheriff Harding there would have been a lynching. Gov. Long called out the Capitol Light Guards and they were placed on duty around the jail. Judge Powell announced later that he had reconvened the grand jury and would give the murderer immediate trial.

The dedication and consecration of the new Roman Catholic cathedral at Westminister will take place in coronation week.

Because of unwillingness to wear glasses women suffer more from their eyes than do men.

PERFECTION FOR HOME OR STORE USE.

No wiring, or piping, yet beats gas and Electricity. Cheaper than oil. Never out of order. Gives a delightfully soft light which does not strain the eyes. Descriptive catalogue. Write for it.

AUER LIGHT CO., MAKERS, MONTREAL.

DOMVILLE FOR SENATOR.

Liberals of Kings County Strongly Urge His Appointment.

Sussex, N. B., Feb. 2—(Special)—After an important meeting of the Liberal Association, held here on Saturday night, a number of the supporters of the government sent telegrams to the executive at Ottawa calling their attention to the fact that Kings county had never been represented in the senate and to the great advantage that it would be to the Liberal party in the county if such recognition were possible; also strongly pressing Colonel Domville's appointment to the present vacancy in the senate.

BOXERS AGAIN RISING.

Two Thousand Reported Ravaging Towns in Korea.

London, Feb. 3—"A report has reached here from Western Corea," wires the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, "that two thousand Chinese Boxers have crossed the Corean frontier and plundered several towns, the inhabitants of which fled.

"The governor has asked for military assistance."

Wirelessness to Dawson.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 2—W. F. Thompson, former proprietor of the Yukon Sun, is leaving Vancouver for Ottawa and New York to endeavor to perfect arrangements for the use of the Marconi system in transmitting messages to Dawson. The government telegraph line to Dawson is down so much of the time that it is declared to be practically a failure.

CLAIMANT OF PART OF DRAKE'S WEALTH.

Boston Man Says He's a Descendant of Sir Francis Drake, and Wants Part of $100,000,000.

Brockton, Mass., Feb. 1—Wm. O. Drake, a business man of this city, believes he is one of the few heirs to the fortune of $100,000,000 in England, left by Sir Francis Drake, who died intestate. He says he is a direct descendant of Thomas Drake, who died in Weymouth, Mass., in 1691, and who was in direct line from the original Sir Thomas Drake. Mr. Drake will go to Providence Monday to confer with relatives, and believes he can establish his claim to heirship.

SOUNDED THE RIOT CALL.

First Act of Mayor Who Attempts to Run the Police Force.

Salem, Mass., Feb. 1—Mayor John F. Hurley assumed personal command of the police force this afternoon. He ordered the "riot" call sounded on the fire alarm the station and through the blockaded whistles. Thousands of people flocked to strets came hurrying policemen from every precinct, until 40 out of the 42 available were in the guard room. They were obliged to jostle their way through jeering, laughing crowds to get into the building. The mayor-marshal then addressed them.

The sale of medicines of unknown composition (patent medicines) is prohibited in Turkey.

NOTES AT THE CAPITAL.

Georgian Bay Canal--Movers of the Address --Gone to New York.

Ottawa, Feb. 2—(Special)—Hon. F. R. Latchford, Thomas Murray, M. P.; McCool, M. P.; Edwards, M. P.; Belcourt, M. P., and others, waited on the premier yesterday afternoon and asked that a sum be placed in the estimates for the approaching session to permit of work being commenced on the French River section of the Georgian Bay canal. Sir Wilfrid said that he would lay the matter before his colleagues.

Archie Campbell, M. P., who was elected in West York, will move the address in reply to the speech from the throne in the commons, and Dr. Beland, of Beauce, will second it. Mr. Campbell is an old parliamentarian and a good speaker.

Hon. W. S. Fielding left for New York yesterday. He will meet Premier Murray there.

Queen Margherita of Italy did a great many kind deeds in aid of men of letters and artists which are gradually coming to light. She discovered the musical gifts of Puccini, and sent him to Milan to study at her expense.

"VIGILANT" NEST

SLIDING—ADJUSTABLE

(Patented Can. & U.S.).

The only nest in the World which positively prevents hens from eating their eggs.

Simple—Effective—Durable

No springs — Eggs cannot break. The inclined nest gathers them safely in lower section. Prevents fleas, or parasites, etc. Everlasting, never failing, comfortable. Thousands now in use. Ask your dealer for it or write to L. F. Morin, Inventor, Mfr, 24 Antoine St., St. Hyacinthe, Que.

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