

"ANGEL OF THE CRIMEA" STILL ALIVE AND WELL.

The Homage of Military Men is Paid to Miss Florence Nightingale on the Fiftieth Anniversary of the First Military Hospital in England.

Few women in the history of the world have done so much for the cause of suffering humanity or made the influence of their gentle lives spread so far as has Florence Nightingale, the slender, fragile woman whose name is reverently whispered all over the world—"The angel of the Crimea."

This is the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the first military hospital at Scutari, in the Crimea, by Miss Nightingale, and all over the English-speaking military world it is being celebrated.

At this anniversary time it is interesting to review the achievements of Miss Nightingale and to consider the motives which may have actuated her.

It has been said that a youthful love affair had its importance in shaping the destiny of Florence Nightingale. However, so little of this we believe, it is a fact that she at one time was betrothed to her cousin, William Shore, and the union was so violently opposed by both families on account of their kinship that the young people separated.

Miss Nightingale started for a tour of the continent, while her lover came to America and settled in Wisconsin. The obstinate inhabitants of Fox Lake remember the quiet young Englishman well and how the story became current, through his only close friend, of his attachment for Florence Nightingale. He died and was buried at Fox Lake, Wis., in 1868.

Whether it was the memory of the man she loved that made her an angel to all men, or not, somehow one cannot help being grateful to whatever influence gave to the world the "Angel of the Crimea."

Florence Nightingale was born at Embley Park, Hampshire, in 1820. Her father was William Shore Nightingale, and her mother was Lea Hurst.

Highly educated and brilliantly accomplished, she was capable of comprehending and criticizing the civil and military hospitals in such a manner as to cause a complete revolution in the methods by which they were conducted, which she turned her attention to hospital work in 1844.

While on her continental tour she visited and inspected almost every hospital in Europe. She studied with the Sisters of Charity in Paris the system of nursing and management carried out in the hospitals in that city. It was the devotion of the Sisters of Charity to the Grand Army that caused Miss Nightingale to decide to devote her life to army nursing.

For ten years she worked and studied in the hospitals of London, acquiring a grasp of detail and a thoroughness in her scientific preparations for her life work that perhaps no other woman in the world at that time possessed, and probably few, if any, have attained since.

When the Russian and British armies clashed in the Crimea in 1854 Florence Nightingale realized what she might be able to do to alleviate the great distress among her countrymen wounded in battle. She went at the War Office, offering to go out to Scutari and organize a nursing department, pledging herself to alleviate the terrible conditions then existing. Her offer was accepted, and within a week she was on her way to the front with her nurses.

On the eve of that deadly day at Inkerman, Nov. 5, she arrived at Constantinople, just at the beginning of the terrible winter campaign, in time to receive the wounded from that second great battle into the wards already filled with the sick

and the dying to the number of 2,300 from the previous battle of the Alma. It was here that Florence Nightingale proved to the officers in command of what she was capable. Her remarkable achievement in providing comfortably, despite inadequate facilities, for all the wounded at Inkerman and in bringing quiet and discipline out of dreadful confusion, established her as one of the most important persons in the conflict. Her devotion to the sufferers can never be told in words. She had been known to stand on duty thirty hours at a stretch in order to see the wounded provided with the accommodations their conditions required.

In the spring of 1855, while in the Crimea, she was prostrated with fever, the result of constant toil and activity in organizing the nursing corps of the camp hospitals; yet she refused to leave his post, and remained in Scutari till Turkey was evacuated by the British, July 28, 1856.

A pathetic little story is told of her during the time she was ill at Scutari. One evening, while convalescent and still too weak to be on her feet, Miss Nightingale was walking through the wards of the hospital, uttering a word of encouragement and good cheer here and there to the patients, when she came to the cot of a poor fellow from Hampshire. Perhaps it was because he was from her own Hampshire and she saw he would soon cease to yearn for its green fields and sunlit glades, for he was mortally wounded that she stopped longer by him than she did the others, giving an extra touch to his pillow and more gently laying her hand on his forehead. After she had passed, her shadow fell athwart his cot, and with tears stealing down his cheeks the dying soldier kissed her shadow and exclaimed, "She's an angel." From that day she has been known as "The Angel of the Crimea."

At the close of the Crimean war in 1856 Florence Nightingale had the British Empire at her feet. No doubt the homage and admiration that the great military leaders, scientists and royalty itself paid her intellect and ability were very gratifying, but it was said by those in a position to know that the love and gratitude of her poor Jean Baptiste she valued above all, and considered the real reward for her hard life.

The English government voted her £50,000 as a recognition of her faithful service, but this sum she refused to appropriate to personal uses. It was used to build and endow St. Thomas' Hospital, West London, and the Nightingale School for Nurses.

Miss Nightingale has published "Notes on Nursing," "Notes on Lying-In Instructions," "Life and Death in India," and a "note" of "Interrogations," which attracted the attention and comment of the clergy on account of the way she handled religious beliefs. Her papers on hospital service and her recommendations for reform in hospital work are highly prized for their minuteness of detail and clearness in arrangement.

The Geneva convention and the Red Cross flag are among the results of Miss Nightingale's labors. Her name is indelibly inscribed among the great founders of systems. Miss Nightingale still takes an interest in the progress that is being made in nursing. She surveys the field of hospital work with the same interest and honor. Her labor time to receive the wounded from that second great battle into the wards already filled with the sick

DIAMONDS ARE HIGHER. Price Increased Five Percent in the Past Few Days.

(From the New York Tribune.)

Whoever has been planning to buy diamonds as Christmas presents must now go deeper into his pocket. In only the last few days the Diamond Trust, as the De Beers Consolidated Mines, Limited, is generally known, has raised prices five cents on the dollar. This will take out of American purses, according to trade experts, an extra revenue of more than \$1,000,000 a year. The United States now buys annually enough diamonds to constitute one-fourth of the world's entire product. It is estimated that the diamonds mined in one year are worth \$30,000,000. The diamonds both rough and cut, supplied to the United States yearly are valued at \$24,000,000.

If the De Beers Company, which controls about three-fourths of the world's output of rough diamonds, continues to advance prices as it has done, diamonds will prove a far more profitable investment than the most successful of Wall Street. In the last two years the trust has raised the price eight times and cut the weight of the stones, therefore, are valued forty per cent higher than at this time in 1902. Small sizes have advanced from 20 to 30 per cent, according to the availability.

It is not long that this country has been so fond of diamonds. Forty years ago Americans spent only one-twentieth as much money for them as they now do. The South American market has absorbed 90 per cent of the world's supply and they are prospering more than ever before. For the year ended in November of last year the De Beers Consolidated Mines, Limited, marketed \$26,205,860 worth of diamonds, and realized a profit of \$11,411,400. American consumers are turning themselves to be diamond diggers as well as diamond wearers. In the management of the De Beers Company most of the officials are Americans, and a large proportion of the mechanical devices used in the mines are of American make. "U. S." American machinery and mechanics are appreciated at Kimberley for several reasons, one of which is the fact that a company is likely to suffer losses from theft. Not only does the mine reveal small gems of great value but it is worked by a large number of hereditary instinct for stealing. When human hands, therefore, can be supplied by machinery, the mine is built and put into operation.

In digging for diamonds, there is also more debris in proportion to the coveted prize than in any other kind of mining. A wide amount of earth must be sifted as if with a fine-tooth comb. One ton of diamond-bearing soil will bear an average but quite a few grains of diamond. If the three million cubic yards of rock excavated from a mine, for example, were sifted, it would be found to contain gems worth only \$3,000. The De Beers Company has been excavating the underground roadways in their rough state the "subway" jewels, which are sold by the ounce, might be carried off by one man. Accordingly, the diamond miner must have machinery which will handle vast quantities of earth and still perform the task with extreme minuteness.

One evidence of the way the De Beers Company operates is the fact that it has seen in the great mountain of junk which towers up near its mines like a Golgotha. Here may be found machines for intricate workmanship and of huge dimensions, many of them costing a good fraction of \$1,000,000 yet all abandoned to make room for other things. The machinery is dumped because some new system had been discovered which made it antiquated. Whenever a machine is found which will keep a few more hands away or which will handle a few more tons of dirt it is adopted.

Despite all the labor saving machinery introduced, the De Beers Company still employs ten thousand men. It is guarded almost as closely as keepers watch the inmates of a prison. The Kafirs contract to work not for a day or a week, but for a term not less than three months, and for that length of time they are shut off from the rest of the world. Eight hundred of the twenty-four they are at work in the mines loading the tunnel cars with the "blue stuff" or diamond bearing clay, and the other sixteen they are engaged about the "active compound," as it is called, which, in fact, is an outdoor jail, having walls around it to keep out the rest of the world of wire netting to make any attempt at throwing the diamonds outside to an accomplice futile. When a Kafir is about to be discharged he is carefully examined, and then watched for a day and a night. Yet in spite of all these precautions it is estimated that more than \$1,000,000 worth of diamonds are smuggled out each year. Most of them find their way to Natal, where they are sold by the leading merchants. No question is asked concerning their origin.

It is now generally accepted that the pipe clay pits from which the diamond bearing clay is taken are the craters of extinct volcanoes, and the clay, which because of its color is called "the blue dirt," has welled up from the bowels of the earth. The diamonds are said to be crystals that have crystallized under great heat and pressure.

WORLD'S ANTIQUITY. Fresh Proof of the Great Age of Civilization.

So far as the question of time is concerned, it deserves notice that not merely geology, but almost every form of enquiry into the past throws further back the limits usually assigned.

Egypt, for instance, is continually furnishing fresh proofs of the antiquity of civilization. Prof. Flinders Petrie, who has spent a few days ago in the results of recent explorations at Abydos, in Upper Egypt, from which it appears that the ruins at that one spot, tell a continuous story that carried us back to 5000 B. C. Abydos was the first capital of Egypt, and remained for 45 centuries the religious centre, the Canterbury of the land; and there the Egyptian exploration fund has unearthed the remains of ten successive temples, one over the other. From the age of the first temple a group of about 200 objects has been found which throws surprising light on the civilization of the first dynasty, about 4700 B. C. showed "that even then they were making glaze on a considerable scale, and also inlaying it with a second color. The ivory carving was astonishingly fine, a figure of a king showing a subtlety and power of expression as good as any work of later ages."

At about 4000 B. C. an ivory statuette of Cheops, the builder of the great pyramid, was found, the only known portrait of him. Making every possible allowance for the marvellous rapidity of art development must not many thousands of years have rolled over between the prehistoric dwellers in the Nile Valley and the men who carved ivory statuettes and manufactured glazed work inlaid with second colors? It is a long, long march from the implements to the solemn temple ivory statuettes and human portraits—London Telegraph.

FATHER OF BOTANY. The interesting Career of the Great Linnaeus.

In the early years of the eighteenth century, far away in the village of Rashult, in Sweden, lived a boy named Carl Von Linne. His father was a minister, and like many of his profession, had not much of worldly goods. It was the great wish of the parents of Carl that he should follow in his father's footsteps and prepare for the ministry. This he tried to do, but seemed quite incapable of acquiring sufficient classical lore to carry him to the desired goal. His whole heart and thought seemed centred in watching the ways of nature and searching out her mysteries. Hour upon hour he spent in the silent woods, so full of voices to him; book in hand, truly, but the eye that should have been coming the page, were examining the growth of plants and their wonderful formation, and the mind that should have been grasping the meaning of hexameters was asking why? why? why? of the mosses and ferns beneath his feet and the trees arching above his head.

At last his father, in disappointment, was about to apprentice him to a shoe-maker, so that at least he might know something by which to earn a living. Luckily for Karl and Sweden, a friend of the family, who was a doctor, took the boy in hand, guiding him in the study of physiology and botany, and giving him a year's education.

This was his starting point. When about nineteen he went to the University of Upsala for a course in medicine. He endured the utmost privation, his poverty being extreme, but he attracted much attention by his great personal knowledge of botany. It was during this time that he first outlined the system of sex in plants, the originality of which brought him notice from the great professors of the time.

One of his many important services to science was the grouping and naming of plants, and we, in the present day, use his work with but little material alteration.

From the boy that was so careless of his classics he had become the natural history of all departments of natural science, and a leading scientist, winning at length the name of the Great Linnaeus—Father of Botany.

Always simple of life and manner, his happiest hours were those spent amid the loveliness of nature, and one is not surprised to read of his having knelt at sight of a turz bush in full bloom, and thanking God that he had lived to see it. It is said that the plant he loved most was the tiny vine that bears the scented pink bells of the twin flower. After him it is called "Linnaea borealis." It grows in mossy spots in our own beautiful woods and sways its tiny bells daintily to gladden our eyes just as it did so many years ago when the sad-hearted Swedish boy first saw them.

There is a story of a student of Linnaeus who, knowing his love for the pretty plant, had a service of china, decorated with the Linnaea made as a gift for his beloved teacher and friend. It would be difficult to find a lovelier design for the expression of a beautiful thought.

GRAFTERS AND GRAFT. (Toledo Blade.)

The grafter is indeed a traitor—and of the meanest kind. He takes advantage of a place, given him by the grace of the people, to rob the people. His philosophy that he is in public position to levy toll on public funds is the philosophy of a traitor. His practice of dividing up or taking money on the side is the practice of a traitor. And this grafting strikes at the vitals of American principles. It makes a government of the grafters, by the grafters, and for the grafters!

ST. JOHN FIRE ALARM.

- 2 No. 2 Engine House, King Square.
3 No. 3 Engine House, Union St.
4 Cor. Main and Garden Sts.
5 Cor. Mill and Union Sts.
6 Market Square, Auer Light Store.
7 Mechanic and Carthagen Sts.
8 Cor. Mill and Pond Sts.
9 Foot of Union St. (east).
10 Waterloo, opposite Peters St.
11 Cor. St. Patrick and Union Sts.
12 Cor. St. Patrick and Union Sts.
13 Cor. St. Patrick and Union Sts.
14 Cor. Brussels and Richmond Sts.
15 Brussels St. near old Everett Foundry.
16 Cor. Brussels and Hanover Sts.
17 Cor. Bagniswick and Erin Sts.
18 Cor. Queen and Carmarthen Sts.
19 Cor. Courtenay and St. David's Sts.
20 Waterloo, opposite Golding St.
21 Cor. Germain and King Sts.
22 (Private) Manchester, Robertson & Allison.
23 Cor. Princess and Charlotte Sts.
24 No. 1 Engine House, Charlotte St.
25 City Hall, Princess and Prince William Sts.
26 Main St.
27 Breez's Cor. King Square.
28 Cor. Duke and Prince Wm. Sts.
29 Cor. King and Pitt Sts.
30 Cor. Duke and Sydney Sts.
31 Cor. Westworth and Princess Sts.
32 Cor. Queen and Germain Sts.
33 Cor. Queen and Carmarthen Sts.
34 Cor. St. James and Sydney Sts.
35 Carmarthen St. between Orange and Duke.
36 Cor. St. James and Prince William Sts.
37 Cor. Pitt and Duke Sts.
38 Cor. Broad and Carmarthen Sts.
39 Cor. Brittain and Charlotte Sts.
40 Cor. Pitt and St. James Sts.
41 Foot Sydney St.
42 Cor. Sheffield and Pitt Sts.
43 City Road, near Skating Rink.
44 Pond St. near Fleming's Foundry.
45 Exmouth St.
46 City Hospital.
47 York Cotton Mill Courtney Bay.

NORTH END.

- 121 Bridge St. near Stetson's Mill.
122 Cor. Main and Garden Sts.
123 Street Railway car sheds.
124 Cor. Adelaide Road and Peel St.
125 Engine House, No. 1, Main St.
126 Douglas avenue, opp. Hon. James Holly.
127 Douglas avenue near Bentley St.
128 Cor. Main and Victoria Sts.
129 Opp. Hamilton's mill Strait Shore.
130 Engine House, No. 2, Main St.
131 Cor. Stanley and Winter Sts.
132 Wright Street.
133 Head Millidge and Somerset Streets, Port Howe.
134 Cor. City Road and Gilbert's Lane.
141 Marsh Road.

WEST END.

- 117 Engine House, King St.
118 Cor. Main and Garden Sts.
119 King St. and Market Place.
120 Middle St. Old Fort.
121 Cor. Main and Victoria Sts.
122 Sand Point Wharf.
123 Queen and Victoria Sts.
124 Lanselet's Mill, Strait Shore.
125 Cor. Main and Watson Sts.
126 Watson and Winslow Sts.
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S. S. Beatrice E. Waring will leave St. John for Head of Belleisle and intermediate points every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 a. m. Returning, leave Belleisle on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a. m. Phone 611A. B. E. WARING, Mgr.

Star Line Steamship Co

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Returning from Baywater at 7.10 a. m.; and 4.15 p. m. Saturday leaves Millidgeville at 7.15 and 9 a. m.; and 3.30, and 5 p. m.

Returning at 6.30, 8, and 10 a. m., and 4.15, and 5.45 p. m. Sunday leaves Millidgeville at 9, and 10.30 a. m., and 6 p. m. Returning at 9.45 a. m., and 5 p. m.

JOHN MCGOLDRICK, Agent, Telephone 228A.

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RAILROADS. INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

On and after SUNDAY, July 3, 1904, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

Table with 2 columns: TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN. and TRAINS ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN. Lists various train numbers and destinations like Halifax, Moncton, and Sydney.

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ST. JOHN TO LONDON. S.S. Montrose, Nov. 29. Second Cabin Only. S.S. Lake Michigan, Dec. 20. Third Class Only. Rates same as via Liverpool. For Tickets and further information apply to W. H. C. MACKAY, St. John, N. B., or write to C. B. FOSTER, D.P.A., St. John, N. B.

WHAT THE JAPS READ.

American Fiction is not Popular But Science and Poetry are.

The first Western novel translated into Japanese was "Ernest Maltravers" by Bulwer Lytton. This was in 1879. It was published under the title "A Spring Story of Flowers and Willows." The latest action over which Japan is poring in stores is the term of his sentence, railway and steamship houses - "The Letters of a Self-Made Merchant to His Son," and pirated at that! The lack of an international copyright law and the lax literary morality of the Japanese has robbed Mr. Lorimer of a royalty on more than two hundred thousand copies which have been sold in the Sunnise Kingdom. But Mr. Lorimer has some revenge. Japanese clerks have been appropriating a good thing when they see it, without the formality of using quotation marks. Only we Occidentals are not so honest about it. The "little, brown polyglots," as Mr. Boice appropriately and picturesquely calls them - look upon plagiarism "as an indication of extensive and tenacious memory," and regard the use of quotation marks as "an exhibition of questionable taste." The production was accepted solely as a serious gospel to over confident young manhood. And yet Japan is not so far astray in its estimate of the book, which does not present a class business gospel in homely language. But piracy and even plagiarism are not considered more than minor offences in Japan. Many a hard worked preacher or editor will sympathize with the literary workers of Japan who make no bones about appropriating a good thing when they see it, without the formality of using quotation marks. Only we Occidentals are not so honest about it. 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