

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1896.

TO AID THE ARMENIANS.

THERE IS NOTHING SMALL ABOUT THE PEOPLE OF MONCTON.

They Contribute Thirty-Six Dollars and Thirty-Six Cents to Bring Some Armenians to America—Will Their Action Subdue the Unspeakable Turk.

MONCTON, Nov. 10.—There was a very large, influential, and sympathetic meeting held in the Opera house last week, in the interests of the suffering christians in Armenia! It was a mass meeting, and according to the daily papers the body of the Opera house was filled. The mayor presided, and on the platform the leading clergymen of the city were grouped, Professor J. Harry Watts presided at the piano with the grace and ability which belong to him, and the meeting opened appropriately with the singing of "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name."

Mayor Chapman opened the exercises of the evening with a few well chosen remarks upon the object which called them together, and expressed his pleasure in seeing so large a number present, as the size of the gathering proved conclusively the deep interest the citizens of Moncton took in the welfare of those suffering people. He gave it as his opinion that it was our duty to do all in our power to assist the Armenians, and put a stop to the cruelties of the Turks. He then called upon the first speaker of the evening, Rev. J. M. Robinson. Mr. Robinson also expressed his pleasure at the size of his audience, and added that so large a gathering under the unfavorable conditions of the weather—the rain was coming down in sheets—reflected credit upon the citizens of Moncton and manifested their interest in the cause. The speaker then delivered an eloquent address on the situation between Turkey and Armenia, and read an extract from a letter written by a Montreal sea captain giving details of some horrible murders of these defenceless people. In conclusion Mr. Robinson moved a vigorous resolution expressing the horror and indignation felt by the people of Moncton at the atrocities inflicted upon Armenian christians by the Turkish Sultan, and government, and their hope that all christian peoples would join in aiding the oppressed. Rev. J. E. Brown seconded the resolution, and was proud that he possessed so much patriotism and christian brotherhood, as was shown by the size and enthusiasm of the audience before him. The Reverend gentleman also spoke most warmly on the subject of the horrors to which the Armenian people had been subjected, and made the practical suggestion that the audience should give some tangible evidence that Moncton was in earnest in her wish to help them, by taking hold and assisting to bring some of the sufferers to this continent, where they be free. In making this suggestion he felt that he was voicing the feeling of the audience.

The resolution was unanimously carried, and Rev. W. B. Hinson who was the next speaker read an article from the pen of Miss Frances Willard advocating the remedy of sending the Armenian refugees to America where each one will be sent to the address of some church or society which will engage to look after the wayfarer, pay his or her passage money, which will be merely a matter of some twenty-five dollars and provide the exile with work for six months. Mr. Hinson expressed his warm approval of this very practical suggestion, and hoped that Moncton people would co-operate in some such scheme for aiding their suffering brethren.

Rev. E. Bertram Hopper was the last speaker, and after seconding Mr. Hinson's resolutions in favor of practical help for the Armenians, he made the pertinent suggestion that we show our suffering Christian brethren the true sympathy which they needed by putting our hands into our pockets, that was the way to give them really practical assistance. It will readily be imagined that after listening to so much eloquence, combined with sound common sense, the large audience had reached a high pitch of enthusiasm, and religious fervor, so after adopting of all, and sundry resolutions moved, it was deemed a fitting time for taking up the collection in aid of the cause which had been advertised as one of the features of the meeting.

It seems almost incredible, but the net result of that collection was the stupendous sum of thirty six dollars, and thirty six cents! The body of the Opera house, seat six hundred people, and if, as the papers assert, it was filled, we have the truly magnificent average of six and a fraction cents, as the contribution of each of those ardent sympathizers with the down trodden armenians!

It was supposed to be a silver collection but at least one cent must have slipped in by mistake, else how can we account for that extra cent? Thirty-five would have been just even money, but thirty six proclaims with brezen tongue

the presence of the base copper son elsewhere. It was a successful meeting though, and cannot fail to have a direct influence upon the destinies of the suffering Armenians.

Once let the fact become known to the unspeakable Turk that six hundred of our best and bravest citizens have become worked up to such a pitch of indignation and horror over his treatment of the Christians within his borders that they were willing to squander thirty six dollars—and thirty six cents—on relieving the sufferers, and he will shrivel up, and be heard of no more.

Why the sum collected at that representative gathering would more than bring one whole Armenian Christian over to New York! It would very nearly bring one and a half; and once landed at Castle Garden I am sure some charitable disposed American would look after the immigrant and provide him with work until he is on his legs, as it were, in his adopted country and can take care of himself.

On the whole I feel easier in my mind on the Armenian question than I have felt for some time! The people of Moncton have taken the matter in hand, they have poured out their substance like water, in the interests of the cause, and the far away sufferers from Turkish tyranny are on the high road to fortune now. If they could but bear the glad tidings how their hearts would rejoice, and what heartfelt prayers they would offer up for the generous citizens of a Northern city called Moncton, who had practically broken their bonds asunder and planted their feet in the pleasant paths of freedom, peace and plenty.

GEORGEY CUTHBERT STRANGE.

FACTS ABOUT THE MOON.

Some Wonderful Things that Have Been Discovered by Science.

Each of the following facts were compiled from a lecture by Professor Charles A. Young, of Princeton University, delivered at the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, recently.

Although the sun and moon look to be about the same size in the heavens, the latter is a very significant body compared with the former. The moon's apparent size is due to its proximity to the earth.

The moon is the only heavenly body besides the sun that exercises any influence upon the earth. The moon's chief influence on the earth is that it produces tides.

A secondary influence of the moon is its magnetic effect. It is a magnetic body like the earth, and when nearest the latter influences the behavior of the compass needle. The idea that the moon has any influence on the mind of man is merely superstition. Sailors firmly believe that the moon influences the weather. There is, however, no scientific verification of this in the records. That the weather will be dry when the horn is up, and wet when the horn is down is superstition without foundation. The exact position of the moon can be calculated for any instant, years hence.

The elder Herschel believed that the moon dissipated clouds, but no confirmation of this belief has been obtained. There are records showing that when the earth is nearest the moon its temperature may be increased one or one and a half degrees at the tops of mountains. An imaginary line that joins the points of the moon is always perpendicular to a line drawn to the sun. Astronomy originated in the study of the moon. The records of the moon's eclipses and changes form the earliest astronomical records. A Ninevah brick shows that an eclipse occurred on the 5th of June, 754 B. C., at 10.30 A. M., and is one of the earliest authentic records we have of any kind.

Newton was led to the discovery of the law of gravitation by watching the moon's motion and endeavoring to explain it. The moon had a great commercial value 200 years ago, as it afforded the only means for navigators to determine their longitude. Improvements in chronometers have displaced the moon for this purpose. Latitude at sea was long ago ascertained by comparing the moon's position in relation to certain stars. The moon revolves around the earth, while the earth revolves around the sun. The exact length of time it takes the moon to complete one revolution around the earth is 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, 11 seconds and 515-1000 of a second. The second figure of the fraction is known to be absolutely correct. The orbit of the moon around the earth is very nearly circular. The moon's orbit compared with a perfect circle thirty feet in diameter has a difference in the two diameters of about one-third of an inch, and the eccentricity of the orbit might be three-fourths of an inch.

According to calculations based on the tidal motion it is believed that the moon once formed part of the earth when it was a nebulous mass. Afterwards it became separated, the moon and earth forming a huge dumbbell shaped body, connected by a neck, which neck afterwards disappeared. According to this dumbbell theory the moon must gradually be receding from the earth. It will eventually reach a dis-

tance of 400,000 miles when our day will be 58 times as long as at present. This will be millions of years hence. The distance of the moon from the earth is 238,840 miles. We are sure of the distance within 10 miles. The rising and setting of the sun and moon given in almanacs are calculated under the auspices of the Government as no private individual could do it. It takes two or three men working a full year to make the necessary calculations.

The surface of the moon is two or three miles high in places. The moon's size is one-fourteenth that of the earth. Its bulk is about one-forty-ninth. The quality of matter in the moon is about one-eighth-first part of that of the earth. The average density of the moon is about that of the rocks forming the earth's surface. The central portions of the earth are three times as dense. The force of gravity is only one-sixth that of the earth. A man who could jump three feet high here would be able to jump 18 feet high there. A stone thrown from the moon's surface would fly off into space and never come back. While the moon keeps revolving around the earth it keeps the same face to the earth, so that we do not know what the other side of the moon looks like. The moon has a day 14 times as long as ours, and a night of equal length. There is no atmosphere enveloping the moon's surface.

One proof of the absence of atmosphere is that when the moon is about to eclipse a star no gradual diminution in the intensity of the star is observable as the moon is about to cover it, as there would be if an atmosphere were present. The law of gravitation furnishes additional proof in combination with the kinetic theory of gases. Even if there were an atmosphere it would soon fly away owing to the small force of gravity compared to the velocity of the moving particles of gas. There is no water on the moon's surface. The light of the moon is only about one-sixth hundred thousandths that of the sun. The heat of the moon is only about one-one hundred and sixty thousandths part of that which we get from the sun. The moon's temperature is about that of the freezing point. A strange, unexplainable phenomenon is that when the moon is eclipsed its heat suddenly disappears and does not come back for an hour and a half after the eclipse is over. The moon is the most beautiful of telescopic objects.

The one side toward the earth has been accurately mapped out and various portions named. It is stated that the moon's face toward us is better known than the earth's as a whole. We get to within 100 miles of the moon by means of powerful telescopes. There are no lights as powerful as our electric lights on the moon's surface; if so they would be detected. The moon's surface in the telescope appears to be covered with volcanoes, some 16,000 of which have been photographed and named. Great cracks appear on the moon's surface. These are supposed to be either old water-courses or lava streams from the great volcanoes. Some of them extend almost clear across its face. One of the largest craters, Newton, is 1900 feet deep and 64 miles across. It is a mooted question whether any changes are going on in the moon at present. It is generally believed that there are none. There are well-developed mountain chains and valleys readily seen by the telescope. If the moon were rent to pieces for any reason, the parts would, nevertheless, hold together and revolve as before.

CHARGED BY A COW MOOSE.

Anderson Disbelieves Stories of the Power of the Human Eye.

It is the belief of George Anderson, a trapper up in Maine, that all the stories he has read about how wild beasts have been cowed by the steady, unvarying gaze of a man are nonsense. This belief is a result of an experience he had with a cow moose on the little branch of Ripple Creek.

Anderson was looking after some traps he had set for mink and marten, and his only weapon was a 22 calibre rifle. He was walking along a ridge beside the stream when about fifteen yards away he saw what appeared to be a rabbit. Drawing down on it with his rifle he fired, whereupon a big, ungainly moose calf jumped up from the brush and stood still bellowing with pain and fear.

The trapper was so startled that he forgot to work the little grip that throws new shells into his rifle. Five seconds after the shot a big cow moose came through the woods on the run and without stopping to lick the calf, as a bear would have done to a wounded cub, she made for the man. She was too close to be escaped by a tree climbing or running. Anderson's mind worked fast, and he decided at once that his only hope was to stampede the cow by gazing at her severely. He gazed all right, and thinks that he looked more severe than scared, but the moose kept right on coming with her eyes twinkling and looking straight at him. Anderson began to be worried by the time she was ten feet away. He realized that so far as stopping a charging cow moose is concerned the human eye isn't what it has been cracked up to be. The mink turned to jump and the moose butted him on the right hip and knocked him a good three rods down the back of the ridge, landing him out of sight in the brush. Both moose went away and Anderson limped home and sleeps on his left side now.

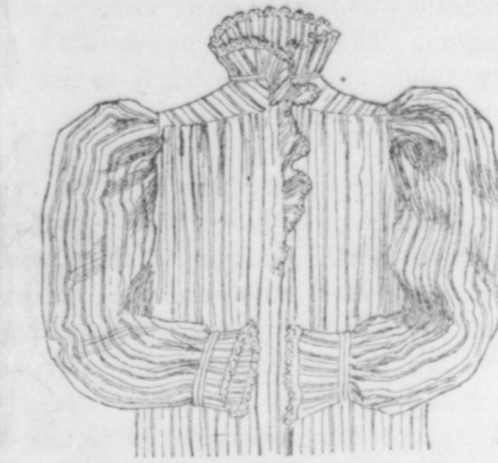
Most Unusual Value

in Ladies' Flannelette Night Gowns

Made from Superior Quality English Flannelette, in light fancy stripes; trimmed torchon lace; full sizes, with large Bishop Sleeves.

Price \$1.00 each.

These garments are superior in style, material and finish, and are worth much more than the price quoted.



Manchester Robertson & Allison, St. John

THIS TIGER LIKES RATS.

Sagely Shown by the Savage Beast in Capturing the Rodents.

Ben the Pirate, that great, gaunt, lean, royal Bengal tiger at the Zoological park, has recently distinguished himself in a manner both remarkable and sagacious. Since the pirate was taken from his native jungle, where his chief occupation in life consisted in proving himself to be an active member of the cat-eater species, his opportunity for dining on succulent steaks of the genus homo have been reduced to a minimum by the iron bars of the cage which confine him and his ambition. Ben has never taken kindly to captivity, and long brooding over his misfortunes made him morose and sullen to a degree that rendered him decidedly uncompanionable.

Unusual and extraordinary efforts were made for months by the keepers to sweeten the disposition of the pirate, but kind words and choice portehouse steaks never pleased him. In a surly and ungrateful manner he accepted what he got, and leered his thanks in the vicious manner habitual to him. After months of earnest effort by the keepers to make friends with the pirate the attempt was practically abandoned, although they treated the man-eater with as much delicate attention as ever.

A few days ago one of the keepers went to the cage to see if Ben was behaving himself, and he was struck almost dumb by the changed expression on the face of the brute. The vicious dogged appearance so common to the pirate was absent, and in its place there was an expression of perfect satisfaction, and a gleam of subdued triumph flashed from his usually fierce eyes. Ben was sitting on his haunches, gazing through the bars of his cage to the elk paddock across the creek.

"Ben, how do you feel today?" said the keeper to him.

The pirate, for the first known time, gave his tail a friendly swish, and actually blinked his eyes in a kindly manner, and then, as if remembering his situation, again resumed his old surly appearance, ignored the keeper and prostrated himself for a sleep.

The keeper quickly informed his associates of the changed manner of the pirate, and all wondered. As first it was suggested that Ben was sick, had a toothache, or had swallowed a green apple, but his excellent appetite showed these conclusions to be incorrect. That day, as he does every day, he ate five pounds of meat more than the noble lion did in the adjoining cage. After much deliberation it was determined to keep a close eye on the pirate and to note his appearance for the next two or three days.

The following day Ben seemed nervous and more than usually irritable, and he grew more surly as the hours came and went. At night when it became time for him to go to bed, his conduct was as ugly as his surroundings would permit. The next day the reverse happened, and one of the keepers said he would make an affidavit that he saw the pirate laugh. He was almost gentle for an hour. The mystery of the changing moods of the pirate became greater, and after consultation it was decided that Ben should not be left alone for a minute, and his very action should be watched. The keeper kept close watch all night, but discovered nothing. When the sun began to climb up from the horizon, the pirate left his sleeping apartment, and stealthily made his way to his cage, and threw himself upon the ground. The keeper kept watching as if his life depended on the result. In a few minutes the pirate got up, looked carefully about as if to see if any one was observing him, and apparently satisfied that the coast was clear, he began slowly to walk about the cage with his nose close to the iron bars. Presently the keeper saw him stick his great tongue through the rail and with it pick up a grain of corn that had been with some others, dropped by the man that feeds the tigers. Ben next lay down with his face near the bars, the grain of corn

directly in front of him. He was evidently waiting for something to happen, and he did not have to wait long.

Presently the watching keeper noticed three large ordinary rats leave the antelope house and slowly make their way towards the path that leads to the fowl yard. The rats were in search of food, and they found some grains of corn that had been spilled. In searching for more they made their way to the front of the pirate's cage. A moment later one of the rats discovered the grain near Ben's nose. He cautiously made for it, and just as he was about to secure the corn, snap went the great jaws of the man-eater. The capture and destruction of the rat had been so quick and noiseless that his two companions were ignorant of it. A moment later rat No. 2 approached the coveted corn, and disappeared through the same channel his predecessor had gone. In less than two minutes the third rat shared the same fate. The keeper rubbed his eyes and pinched himself to make certain that he was awake.

Ben waited for half an hour for more rats to come, and as it convinced that his days fun was ended, he got up and walked around, wearing the same contented expression on his face that "cavassback duck gives to an epicure, and it was the same expression that had first attracted the attention of the keeper. The mystery was explained. Since then the keepers are careful to see that no corn is scattered near the rat's cage, for they do not want him to eat rats.—Washington Post.

FACIAL PECULIARITIES.

A Study of the Features May Produce Strange Results.

If one is interested in the study of physiognomy a close scrutiny of the faces of those with whom one comes in daily contact will reveal many interesting inconsistencies. Writers have so elaborately descanted on the subject that it would seem that nothing of novelty were left for the investigator, yet while the traits of character revealed by the eyes, nose, mouth, ears, chin, teeth and even the wrinkles, have been so exhaustively treated, another subject replete with inconsistencies and interest has escaped the general epitomizing.

Were a line drawn directly down through the centre of the face the two halves would discover marked difference. The outlines of the forehead where the hair begins to grow will vary materially, giving distinctive outlines, adding in many cases, at least, one half inch to the height of the forehead.

Regarding the eyebrows, in many faces the difference is hardly perceptible, yet were they measured mathematically, the curves would show variations of outline. Of the eyes, a careful analysis will discover the right one not only larger, but differing in expression as well as in color, in some instances. The difference also in the slanting of the orbits will be noticeable. It is in the eyes that the greatest difference is likely to be found. The upper lids differ materially from exact drawings and below the eyes, the upper lids are even more pronounced in their variations.

A careful study of the nose will discover the nostrils decidedly different. One is often larger than the other, or will extend below a line drawn diametrically across the face. In fact, if carefully scrutinized the entire nose will be found different on either side.

The mouth is decidedly the feature where the study becomes most interesting. The drooping of the corners will often give a sneering expression, or, as in the cases where the movements of the under lip on one side of the mouth when the person is speaking is in direct contrast to the movements of the lips on the other side. This peculiarity indicates an unsteady, unreliable nature, lacking both in mental and moral force. The check on one side of the face will, in many instances, be more rounded than on the other, and the difference in the position and general contour of the ears is often startling.

Residing in New York city is a prominent society matron whose eyes are of distinctly perceptible different colors, one being dark blue, the other a dark grayish brown. When first noticed the effect is uncanny in the extreme.

The differences of facial features are often too slight to be noticeable, and do

not mar the harmony of the face; in other instances they are strikingly pronounced. The eyes of the spiritualistic mediums are often uncanny in this respect, suggesting the evil eye, with all its superstitious associations. A medium whose life is wholly given up to the exercise of her peculiar gifts betrays many puzzling facial eccentricities.

Scientists claim that the two hemispheres of the brain operate differently, the right controlling the physical life; the left, the mental qualities. The physical qualities of the right hemisphere of the brain affects the right side of the face more quickly than the workings on the left, consequently, facial contracts are more noticeable in the old than in the young.

That these differences do exist is unquestionable, and the student of physiognomy will find in them an unexplored and interesting field for study.

AN ENEMY'S SERVICE.

The Noble Act of an Officer in the Ranks of the Enemy.

One of the stories of the Crimean War told by the novelist Turgeneff, and well authenticated by existing letters, is peculiarly touching—Sergius Ivanovitch, a young Russian lieutenant, was one of an attacking party which was ordered out on a cold night to drive a body of French from a position in front of the Russian lines. In order to be as free as possible in his movements, the young lieutenant left his military cloak behind.

The French were found well posted in the edge of a wood. A desperate fight followed, at the end of which the Russians were compelled to withdraw, leaving their dead and wounded behind them. Among the grievously wounded was Sergius Ivanovitch, and all about him were French wounded.

Sergius suffered worse even from the cold than he did from his wound; and as a bullet had penetrated his leg, he was sure that the exposure of the night, rather than the wound, would be the end of him. Groaning and shivering, he was about to examine as best he could the wound in his leg, when some one said in French:

"You had best let your wound alone. Suffer, and disturb it as little as possible."

The Russian found that the man who had spoken was a veteran French captain who, even worse wounded than himself, lay close by.

"No doubt you are right," said Sergius, "but I shall perish of cold before morning, anyway."

Then the Frenchman reproved him for coming out in the snow without his cloak. "Experience has taught me," he said, never to go out without my capote. But this time it is not likely to save me. I am mortally wounded."

"Oh, they will come and get you."

"No, my dear enemy. It is all up with me. The shot has gone deep—I shall not last till help comes. Here, take my cloak and wrap yourself in it and sleep. At your age one can sleep anywhere."

Despite his protests, the young Russian felt the Frenchman's cloak laid upon him. Exhausted, he fell asleep under its warming influence. Waking in the morning, he found the French captain dead at his side.

The Art of Dyeing

has been so thoroughly mastered by UNGAR'S Laundry and Dye Works that his work is always satisfactory. There are more articles to be dyed and thus renewed and ready for use again than the people have any idea of.

Are there any in your house? Think for a moment and you will find there are.

Send them to UNGAR'S. He makes the old new.

UNGAR'S Laundry and Dye Works

28 to 34 Waterloo Street. We pay express 000 ways.