

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1897.

## MONCTON'S MEMORIAL.

WILL IT BE A COTTAGE HOSPITAL OR A PUBLIC SQUARE.

Rival Factions are Booming the Merits of Both Projects With Great Heartiness—The Square Movement Promises to be the More Popular of the Two.

It seems to be definitely settled now that while the rest of Canada will be en fete on the twenty second of next month, and small towns and even villages are straining every nerve to celebrate fittingly so wonderful an event in the world's history as the Diamond Jubilee of our Sovereign; Moncton, ambitious Moncton who has always had such an opinion of herself and her own importance, will be content to fold her hands like any poor little back-baiter, and look on at the show. In short there will be no demonstration worthy of the name in Moncton on the occasion of her Majesty's Jubilee, and those of her citizens who feel disposed to take part in some display of loyalty will be obliged to run down to St. John, or Halifax, or take a trip up to Chatham in order to work off their superfluous enthusiasm. There will probably be creditable demonstrations even nearer at hand, as Sackville and Dorchester are sure to make special exertions for the fitting observance of an event of such national interest, while Memramcook will certainly observe the occasion worthily, and doubtless the inhabitants of Boundary Creek, Berry's Mills and Fox Creek, will mark the event with a grand tea-meeting held in their respective school houses, and a bonfire of magnificent proportions: thus putting Moncton to open shame.

But it Moncton is satisfied to stand coldly aloof in the midst of the general bustle over the fitting observance of Jubilee day no one can accuse her of any lack of activity over the permanent Jubilee memorial. She has awakened from her slumber, pulled herself together, and gone to work with a will. She was rather apathetic at first because the people who were so languidly in favor of a hospital didn't think the squares faction had a ghost of a chance of success; while the latter were so certain that the hospital scheme would never come to anything that they took things very easily and seemed inclined to await the course of events quietly, since there was no hurry about the matter one way or the other. Meantime the hospital people have been working quietly but persistently, and last week the hospital stock rose suddenly. This aroused the advocates of the square enterprise from their paternal dream of security, and they immediately grasped the situation, and several other things at the same time.

The result was that two different lists were circulated, and very largely signed, and that active canvassing became at once the order of the day. The clergy of the city were interested, and several of them preached in favor of the hospital, while at least one, set to it in a masterly manner, the great need of public squares in every city, especially one like Moncton, where so large a majority of the population consists of working men. In some ways the clergymen were rather unfortunate in their choice of arguments, since they especially enlarged upon the need of an hospital for the sick poor, and the chief reason urged against the scheme by practical men is the fact that such an institution would be really a second almshouse, and so far from helping to maintain itself would be merely a receptacle for all the sick poor of the surrounding country, and that however necessary it might be, Moncton was not in a position at the present time to support a charity of the kind. However they doubtless said what they believed to be their duty, and if their discourses have not aided the hospital cause, the fault will not be theirs.

Meanwhile the squares party have done a man's service, and the result of their labors has been a surprise even to themselves. True, their list of supporters is not by any means as long as that of their rivals, but it shows just this difference, that while the hospital list is made up chiefly of the names of women and children unadorned with any of those magic symbols which pass current in the commercial world for cash, the Consolidated Squares Jubilee Memorial association is exclusively composed of names of men, and each is accompanied by the sign \$, and more than twenty five per cent of these signs are followed by three figures. Altogether the total amount sub-

scribed towards the squares, is now about \$3,000 and those interested have only been really working for about a week.

On the other hand the hospital people have been promised some munificent subscriptions. Mr. Oliver Jones has presented them with a piece of land valued at nearly eight hundred dollars, as a site for the hospital, together with one hundred dollars, Mrs. Oliver Jones has added two hundred dollars to this, and I understand Mr. Joshua Peters has promised the substantial sum of five hundred dollars, provided eight other friends of the enterprise can be found who are willing to attest their interest by subscribing an equal sum. Of course it is improbable that Mr. Peters will ever be called upon to make good his offer but his whole souled readiness to prove how much in earnest he is in support of the hospital scheme, is none the less apparent. Other promises of substantial aid have come from many quarters and the promoters of both enterprises are hopeful of success. It is probable that the matter will be definitely decided this evening, when the electors hold a final meeting, and is to be hoped that however their decision goes once it is fairly given the people will work together harmoniously and endeavour to make the memorial worthy of the occasion.

The choice of a location for the square has been rather an unfortunate one considering that it is situated not only in the very centre of the city, far removed from all possibility of a view of any kind, amidst most squalid surroundings, and is remote from fresh air as possible, but also in the heart of the slum district. There are other sites at the lower end of the city near the water, and on the high ground at the West end where the view is at least open, and the air fresh and pure which might be procured at a slight increase on the first cost, and where there would be no expense in removing buildings and clearing away obstructions.

Doubtless the citizens will take all these matters into consideration when they meet, and reach a conclusion which will please a certain number of people, which is about all that can be expected.

GEOFFREY CUTHBERT STRANGE.

### THE GREEK ROYALTIES.

Personalities and Peculiarities of the King and Queen of Greece.

The Royal House of Greece is composed of various nationalities. It includes a Russian, a Prussian, a Dane, and some Greeks, each one of its seven leading members having a strong individuality and marked characteristics of his or her own. It may be remarked in passing that no language of civilized Europe is unknown to any of the house, and that Danish is less spoken there than either Russian or English, while, after Greek, French is the tongue most in use, Italian perhaps ranking third. Take them in detail as regards their attitude toward the national question of the moment. The King, Kyrie Vasilefs, is a man of peace. He does not want war, and does not see why there should be any call for it. There are plenty of ways for increasing the area of your kingdom without fighting. As a matter of fact, Greece is nearly half as large again as it was at the time of his election three-and thirty years ago, yet not a drop of Greek blood has been shed in battle during that time. The matter of war or peace does not touch His Majesty so closely as it does his son, for the Royal George has earned the right to retire tomorrow if he will, to that residence known as the Palace of the King of the Greeks in Copenhagen, which has been waiting for him all these years. This, rather than Athens or even his beloved little shooting box in Corfu, means home for him. He would leave three stalwart and popular sons behind him if he went, and would always be a welcome and an honored guest should he care to revisit the court where his son played King.

The Crown Prince loves peace even more than his father. The point is, can he afford to advocate it. If the King abdicated, the Prince's position would be, if anything, more improved, but if the dynasty were changed, that position would become exceedingly uncomfortable. His consort is Princess Sophia, of Prussia, and you don't

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cars to take the sister of any reigning emperor, let alone of William of Germany, into exile; then his eldest son, a sturdy boy, seven years of age, is quite old enough to ask awkward questions if he be carried away from the sunny land of his birth. Of course it is unlikely that the Greeks will turn against their sovereign and the heir apparent, who have devoted their lives to shepherding their interests. Still the memory of the Hellenic is proverbially short, and, setting aside the subject of a change of dynasty, if once the populace believe the family councils are divided, and that Geo. of the navy will give them Crete if he can get it, and that his father and brother will only take it if Europe will let them, the elder princes will have short shrift. However, that question may not arise. For though Prince Constantinos (they usually call him thus in Greece) in practice hates strife, in theory he loves it well, and Europe has few more ardent students of the war game than he. He is a silent man and a Slav to the core, more so than his mother.

Prince Andrew and Prince Christopher are bright, healthy, lusty examples of the genus schoolboy, and their horoscope has not yet been cast.

To pass to the royal ladies. Queen Olga is grave eyed, sad lipped and subdued in her manner, although her domestic life has been a happy one, great sorrow only twice having approached her. The first time was when her eldest daughter, the Grand Duchess Paul of Russia, was killed in a carriage accident near Moscow, eighteen months after her marriage; the second grief was that of two years ago, when her cousin, the Emperor of Russia, to whom she was much attached, died in her arms, and those of his wife, under circumstances described by Queen Olga in touching terms in her diary, passages from which were made public at the time. Her Majesty is a frequent visitor at the hospitals, but it is among the outcasts of society in the State prison, that her form is most frequently to be seen, when she can be spared from the ties of her home and her court life. Next on the list stands the Crown Princess, Sophia of Hohenzollern. She is the most gifted, the most energetic, the most ambitious of her daughters of the Empress Frederick, and it is generally believed that she has great influence in the family circle. Since she arrived at Athens she has become more Greek than the Greeks. Greek politics are her favorite subject of conversation. Her babies are to be brought up according to Hellenic tradition and she applied herself with so much vigor to the study of the language that before she had been six months in the country she could bear her part in a general conversation with precision and fluency. The story of her willing conversion to the Orthodox Church, in spite of the entreaties and commands of her illustrious brother, who adjured her to take advantage of the clause in her marriage contract, which stipulated that she might remain a Lutheran, is too well known to need recapitulation here.

The character of Princess Marie, the remaining member of King George's household, and his only surviving daughter, can be given in a nutshell. When Grand Duke George Michaelovitch, in turn sued for her hand, she gave each his comings with decision, saying she "did not intend to marry till the question was settled."—Westminster Budget.

Not the Same.

Unreasonable shoppers are caricatured by the Washington Star.

"How is this?" said a woman to the shopkeeper. "You ask as much for these thermometers as you did for those you showed me last August."

"Why, of course; they are the same thermometers."

"Indeed they are not. Those you showed me in the summer had almost twice as much mercury in them. These certainly ought to be cheaper."

### THE LIGHT OF THE FUTURE.

An Austrian Inventor of a Phosphorescent Lamp Which Gives Cold Light.

Experiments are now being carried on in Europe which may revolutionize the lighting system of the world. The incandescent and the arc lamps as we now have them would become obsolete and the promises of the Tesla system of illumination will not need to be fulfilled. The individual conducting these experiments is the Austrian physicist Paluz (pronounced Paluie), whose researches and discoveries in the domain of what is known as cold light have given him prominence and standing in the scientific world. Fifteen years ago he invented a so called phosphorescent lamp. It excited little comment at the time, as it was thought to be but an imitation of the tubes of Geissler or Crookes. But in the light of modern ether discoveries it has taken an importance. It generates not only intense Roentgen rays, but it also transforms nearly all of the energy of the electric current into light. It emits an intense greenish white light in sufficient quantity to 'illuminate a small room.' Professor Ebert has made measurements which shows that a single horsepower of electric energy would be sufficient to operate 46,000,000 Paluz lamps.

Taken in connection with a recent statement of Professor Oliver J. Lodge we can well believe that the lighting system of the future will be little short of marvelous as far as the generation of the light is concerned. Professor Lodge, who is the head of the department of experimental physics in University college, Liverpool, says that, "if mechanical energy can be converted entirely into light alone, one man turning the crank of a suitable machine could generate enough light for a whole city." Paluz claims that his lamp fulfills this condition, and he is working hard to bring it down to a practical basis.

To produce light without heat is to perfect a system in which all of the producing energy will be turned into light. As our electric lighting system now exists only from 1 to 3 per cent of the energy is expanded in light. The rest of it passes off in the form of heat. It is this immense waste of energy which makes it necessary for us to employ steam engines, dynamos

and expense creating apparatus of all kinds in producing what is after all but a mere residuum of illumination.

Paluz's lamp is not operated by dynamos or storage batteries. It operates with a different kind of electric current. It is lighted by means of an induction coil or a glass plate electric machine. The static electricity thus produced is the same in every respect as lightning. The lamp of Paluz can be operated even though only one terminal of the induction coil (the negative pole for instance) is connected to it. The lamp itself is shaped very much the same as an ordinary Edison incandescent lamp, except that the wires leading into the lamp do not extend up the neck from a socket. They extend directly through the side of the bulb. They are made of aluminium. The negative pole, or cathode, ends in a small reflector shaped disk. Hanging from the point, or apex, of the lamp globe is a small square sheet of mica. The piece of mica faces the reflector disk or negative pole and is painted with sulphide of calcium an extremely phosphorescent substance. When the negative pole of the lamp is connected with the induction coil, the current, as it were, concentrated by the little disk in the lamp and a stream of radiant electricity flows from it to the painted sheet of mica, which immediately glows with an intensely brilliant phosphorescent light.

This is Paluz's lamp as it exists today. The best evolved from it is so small that it can be neglected. Nearly all of the energy put into it is converted into light. It is therefore the nearest possible approach to cold light that has yet been made. But it is not in its present stage available for general lighting purposes. Paluz is experimenting with a view to arriving at a solution of his problem. He is carrying on a series of investigations to the end of producing a chemical lighting system. Not the production of light through the consumption of chemicals, but, as far as can be learned, the development of ethereal light vibrations by chemical means.

Tesla once made a remark which was full of the spirit of future progress in the matter of lighting. "It is of no little interest," to contemplate that we have a possible way of producing by other than chemical means a veritable flame which would give light and heat without any material being consumed, without any chemical process taking place, and to accomplish this we only need to perfect methods of producing enormous frequencies and potentials."—New York Sun.

## The Blue and the Gray.

Both men and women are apt to feel a little blue, when the gray hairs begin to show. It's a very natural feeling. In the normal condition of things gray hairs belong to advanced age. They have no business whitening the head of man or woman, who has not begun to go down the slope of life. As a matter of fact, the hair turns gray regardless of age, or of life's seasons; sometimes it is whitened by sickness, but more often from lack of care. When the hair fades or turns gray there's no need to resort to hair dyes. The normal color of the hair is restored and retained by the use of

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