

The Union Advocate. Established 1867. NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1888.

Liberal Conservative Club. The next regular meeting of this Club will be held on MONDAY evening, January 9th, when reports of officers for past year will be presented and election of officers for next year proceeded with.

JOHN ROBINSON, Jr. Secretary. NO HARM DONE. The Advance seems very much disturbed because a representative who is in opposition is not always consulted concerning the affairs of his country, and that the government should seek its information and dispense its patronage through other channels than the person sent to parliament by the people.

EDITORIAL NOTES. Mr. Chamberlain takes a sensible view of commercial union. He told the newspaper men who interviewed him in Ottawa yesterday that there were three questions which he desired to get clear and intelligible answers before he could express any decided opinion on commercial union.

Mr. Chamberlain takes a sensible view of commercial union. He told the newspaper men who interviewed him in Ottawa yesterday that there were three questions which he desired to get clear and intelligible answers before he could express any decided opinion on commercial union. The first is, What is really meant by commercial union? the second is, Are the people of Canada in favor of it? and third, Are the majority of the citizens of the United States favorable to such a union.

Mr. Chamberlain takes a sensible view of commercial union. He told the newspaper men who interviewed him in Ottawa yesterday that there were three questions which he desired to get clear and intelligible answers before he could express any decided opinion on commercial union. He added that during his visit to the United States he had not heard an intelligent man speak of the matter except in the sense that it would lead to annexation, and that he knew of no prominent American who seriously advocated the scheme.

Mr. Chamberlain takes a sensible view of commercial union. He told the newspaper men who interviewed him in Ottawa yesterday that there were three questions which he desired to get clear and intelligible answers before he could express any decided opinion on commercial union. The efforts that have been made to convince Canadians that it is impossible for them to prosper without the closest possible trade relations with the United States so far from creating a party favorable to commercial union among Americans have made them very cool about the matter, because it has led them to believe that Canada must become an integral part of the United States.

Mr. Chamberlain takes a sensible view of commercial union. He told the newspaper men who interviewed him in Ottawa yesterday that there were three questions which he desired to get clear and intelligible answers before he could express any decided opinion on commercial union. The mind cure is something new in the treatment of disease. In physics and medicine it is revolutionary. It is the most accommodating of all remedies. All the patient has to do is to believe that the cause of his suffering does not exist. His cure is long trouble, he has only to become convinced they are not and behold, they vanish. It is simple and the wonder is that it was not thought of before.

Mr. Chamberlain takes a sensible view of commercial union. He told the newspaper men who interviewed him in Ottawa yesterday that there were three questions which he desired to get clear and intelligible answers before he could express any decided opinion on commercial union. This is the course that party politics compels. It cannot be avoided. While the principle of representation may seem to be violated, there is no injury in fact to the people. They do not suffer and their rights are not infringed upon.

Mr. Chamberlain takes a sensible view of commercial union. He told the newspaper men who interviewed him in Ottawa yesterday that there were three questions which he desired to get clear and intelligible answers before he could express any decided opinion on commercial union. The mind cure theory. "Now Mr. Baird is said to have resigned his seat. But it was not Mr. Baird's resignation. It is Mr. King's. He has not resigned it. A new election has been ordered, but the constituency is not vacant. The vacancy doesn't vacate. The member has not resigned. Mr. Baird had nothing to resign. There has been no resignation. This is good news concerning the mind cure. The mind cure is not a superstition, but it is a fact that will prevent the election of Queens from going to the polls in a few days and casting a majority of ballots for the return of Mr. Baird any more than was a certain patient prevented from death by cancer although he was firmly persuaded by mind cures that his ailment was imaginary. Facts are stubborn things, and there is every probability that they will remain so in spite of the mind cure theory.

those who do not often uncharitable enough to refuse them to those who do. But they are necessary to the spiritual childhood of the world, for they nourish hope, without which there is no progress. Those who style themselves infidels delight to take away the chief pleasures and comforts of the human mind. Dr. Hall has been one of the ablest defenders of certain religious beliefs which he thinks are essential to the happiness of the race. Others call them superstitions. Perhaps they are, but the world extracts comfort from them, and it is well that they should remain. When Dr. Hall attempts to take away the Santa Claus superstition from the little ones he joins hands with Bob Ingersoll and other infidels in assaults upon the divine method of educating mankind. He is doing that for which he is condemning others, destroying a superstition that gives pleasure because he has outgrown it himself. It would be more manly and more intelligent for him to make a charitable war upon the beliefs that constrain the minds of full grown men and let the little ones enjoy their fables. Their pleasure is only for a short season. Let Santa Claus remain. It would be better that Dr. John Hall should go.

Mr. Chamberlain takes a sensible view of commercial union. He told the newspaper men who interviewed him in Ottawa yesterday that there were three questions which he desired to get clear and intelligible answers before he could express any decided opinion on commercial union. The Liberal press has come down a good many notches of late in the commercial union discussion. That shadowy, indefinable thing that was raised by a foreigner before the Canadian people to further his private enterprises, and upon which the Liberals seized, hoping that in its novelty and very vagueness there might be some power to lure the unsuspecting to its support and help them out of the ditch into which their political stupidity and lack of policy had thrown them, is rapidly vanishing before the better judgment of the people at the mist vanishes before the rising sun. The same journals which a few weeks ago were declaring that commercial union, and that alone, was what Canada wanted and what she should not cease to strive for, are now either refusing to discuss it or are pointing out its objectionable features. They have begun to play with the word reciprocity, and shade it off with adjectives and qualifications that tend to mislead the public. The determined effort made by the conservative press to clear away the mists surrounding commercial union and to show that it meant commercial vassalage, the yielding of privileges we fought so hard to obtain and the placing of the control of our commerce into alien hands, has had such an effect upon the public mind that the liberal organs are seeing that further support of the *fad* is useless. The victory the conservative journals are having in laying this commercial union ghost is almost complete.

Mr. Chamberlain takes a sensible view of commercial union. He told the newspaper men who interviewed him in Ottawa yesterday that there were three questions which he desired to get clear and intelligible answers before he could express any decided opinion on commercial union. The Liberal papers that are now willing to let commercial union go. That journal which has become aware of the fact that a certain kind of reciprocity would do much better. In a sensible article on Monday, the *Telegraph* acknowledges its belief that it is principally the enemies of the country that are promoting the discussion, and as that paper is loyal to the cause, it sees that it cannot assist further those members of the party who are selling their disloyalty behind commercial union. This is gratifying, and it is to be hoped that other Liberal papers will discover they have been imposed upon and have the courage to speak out.

Mr. Chamberlain takes a sensible view of commercial union. He told the newspaper men who interviewed him in Ottawa yesterday that there were three questions which he desired to get clear and intelligible answers before he could express any decided opinion on commercial union. But what becomes of the discussion now? Simply this, we want some reciprocal commercial arrangement with the United States, a relation that will develop our resources while preserving our national honor and self-respect. This is no doubt what the *Telegraph* wants, and in giving expression to which it follows in the wake of the liberal-conservative policy. The government long ago declared its wish for a favorable reciprocity with the United States, and it was from their inability to secure this that the national policy sprang. That was merely a measure of self-defense. The Liberal papers that cry for a goodly measure of reciprocity are pleading the cause of the government, but in being loud-mouthed and vindictive about it they show very little sense. Our government has done all that political decency could expect to secure reciprocity, and any work that remains to be done in that direction is to be performed on the other side of the line. If the Liberal party can persuade Congress to grant it there will be some sense in their continuing to howl about it, otherwise their efforts are nonsensical and childish. Discussing the question in Canadian territory is now of little use. The only thing that remains to be done is to send missionaries over the border to convert the American people into a willingness to trade. If the Liberals undertake to do this they will show at least that their ability to deal practically with public questions has not altogether forsaken them.

Mr. Chamberlain takes a sensible view of commercial union. He told the newspaper men who interviewed him in Ottawa yesterday that there were three questions which he desired to get clear and intelligible answers before he could express any decided opinion on commercial union. There is another very sensible thing for the Liberals to do, and that is to cease placing their country in the position of a spurned applicant, and turn their energies to encouraging a spirit of self-reliance among the people and a desire to develop Canada upon a basis of commercial and political independence. This might at first be unpalatable to them, because it would be going back on their record and giving a support to the declared policy of the present government, but they could afford to sink their political prejudice to win back from the country a settled confidence in their patriotism and intelligence.

Mr. Chamberlain takes a sensible view of commercial union. He told the newspaper men who interviewed him in Ottawa yesterday that there were three questions which he desired to get clear and intelligible answers before he could express any decided opinion on commercial union. New Year's. There were no watch night services in any of the churches on New Year's eve, the only religious gathering on the New Year was given at the barracks by the Salvation Army, where a religious service was held. Monday was kept as New Year's day, and was celebrated by sleigh driving and colling, though very little of the latter was done, the custom having almost died out. The day was kept very quietly, with no noisy noises or "pranks" to disturb the public peace.

Mr. Chamberlain takes a sensible view of commercial union. He told the newspaper men who interviewed him in Ottawa yesterday that there were three questions which he desired to get clear and intelligible answers before he could express any decided opinion on commercial union. The toboggan slide is about finished and will be opened shortly. The structure is larger than the one that was unfortunately chopped down by the railroad authorities last spring, and is built on an improved plan. It will be open on different nights than those of the old one, so that the young people of the town can participate in both amusements.

Instructing Parisian Printers. The Columbus *Teller* has the following concerning Mr. John Henderson, of the New York *Herald*, who "devilled" in the *Printer* office in Chatham and afterward worked with the late Mr. Logrin of Fredericton. "Jack" Henderson, the old-time foreman of the New York *Herald*, who some five months ago was called to Paris by James Gordon Bennett, to superintend the mechanical arrangements for an European edition of the New York *Herald*, died on the 29th of November. Mr. Henderson succeeded, after much trouble and vexation, in getting the Paris office in running condition on the American plan.

Mr. Henderson says: "From an informant who has been found difficult in getting an efficient force of compositors, and teaching them the art of setting type, I have been secured in London, but some of the compositors were so ignorant of the French office compositors being compelled to do their matter and then proving it in the form. The proof press was used to save the printer's time, and the antiquated method in short order. Everything done in a French office is done in a French office, and there is no rushing. All the machinery of an office is run with a weariness of motion expiring to the average of a man's life. The machinery and burry of a New York office. He stated he would rather get out an office in New York than a page paper in Paris. Having but eight columns to set on one occasion it appeared before the printer's press, forms to press. Five thousand ems in seven hours is considered a big day's work, and one man succeeded in reaching the printer's press in less than two hours. The compositor did not set more than 2,000 lines that time. The day's work on morning papers is a heavy one, and the introduction of such an arrangement of hours to shake the status of Benjamin Franklin. The wages made would be no inducement to an American printer—unless he had a copy book hand—of a week being the average."

Mr. Henderson says there is no end to red tape in the municipal government of Paris. Regarding the extent of the work he was obliged to apply to the Prefect of Police to get a permit to employ a large number of men, and to get a permit to do the work. This minute police supervision of affairs is a source of great annoyance to one unacquainted with the practice. "Mr. Henderson says there is no end to red tape in the municipal government of Paris. Regarding the extent of the work he was obliged to apply to the Prefect of Police to get a permit to employ a large number of men, and to get a permit to do the work. This minute police supervision of affairs is a source of great annoyance to one unacquainted with the practice."

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