

The Union Advocate

Established 1867.
NEWCASTLE, N.B.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22, 1897.
Newcastle Societies.

MEET AS FOLLOWS—
NORTHERNBERLAND LODGE NO. 17 A. F. & A. M., in the Lodge rooms on the evening of the second Tuesday of each month at 7.30 o'clock.
NEWCASTLE DIVISION NO. 45 S. T. in the Temperance Hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.
COURT MIRMINGH NO. 165 I. O. F. in their rooms, Masonic Hall, on the evening of the fourth Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock.
Derby.
COURT HAPPY RETREAT NO. 150 I. O. F., in Foresters' Hall, Derby, on the 3rd Thursday of each month at 7.30 o'clock.

A Merry Christmas

to you all.

Editorial Notes.

The Hon. Judge Steadman has got leave of absence from his duties for one year and on the afternoon of Tuesday last left for Boston en route for Florida where he intends to spend the winter. During his absence his official duties will be performed by Judge Forbes.

The great mass of the American people are at last awakening to the fact that the Dingley bill is a failure as a revenue producer. It has neither prevented stagnation in business to the manufacturers nor increased the wages of the working men. It has proved a failure as well as a disappointment all round except to a few of the more predatory trusts.

There is not only trouble but revolt in the Liberal camp at Quebec against the manner in which Mr. Tarte is dispensing the Dominion patronage of that province. In an interview Mr. Calixte Lebeon, ex-president of the Club National says that he warned Mr. Laurier that if he took Mr. Tarte into his cabinet he would create trouble. Mr. Lebeon also says that the old Liberals, who have fought the battle of the Liberal cause during the past thirty years, have in the hour of victory been thrust aside, and men who were but lately Conservatives are enjoying the sweets of office.

If this statement is correct, the Liberals of Quebec have good reason to complain and they have the sympathy of a large body of the Conservatives who have neither sympathy nor feeling for the political Conservative party that have recently joined the Liberal party in search of spoils and plunder.

Political Parties.

It has been said that the aim of all politics is to secure good government for the country, and that the formation of parties by its people are the means they adopt to secure that most desirable end.

For many years the Conservative party were in power in Canada and during that time the organs and organs of the Liberal party carried on a vigorous crusade against both its policy and its acts. They claimed that the trade policy it had adopted was injurious to the business of the country, and in addition to this they asserted that the Government was politically corrupt as it was sacrificing the interests of the people for the benefit of combines and monopolies, and until there was a change in the administration of affairs, the country would not secure honest and economical government.

There is not the least doubt that a country would be better with a change of government every seven or eight years. Experience has more conclusively proved that no matter how pure and honest the members of an administration may be when they assume the reins of power, in the course of a few years they will be corrupted in that place of being the servants they are virtually the masters of the people. The British people, after many years of trial, have at last come to this decision and the result has been that the very few governments have remained in power longer than seven or eight years. This political truth the people of the United States and Canada have yet to learn and put in practice. When they do there will be a radical change for the better in the character of both their governments and politicians.

Now that the Liberal party is in power in Canada, its leader must remember that narrow leadership has as much to do with the disintegration of a political party as allowing the corrupting in its ranks to prostitute the government to the carrying out of their own personal and sordid purposes. It is only under narrow minded leadership that corruption creeps into a party and undermines and ruins it. Under a broad minded leader who has the good of his country at heart and is governed by honest and upright motives, it is impossible for narrow and corrupt men to gain the upper hand and control the policy of a government. There is nothing that has such a strong and powerful influence over the masses of a people as that exercised by the leader of a government, or party who is pursuing an honest, straight forward and upright policy. In such a man people put their trust and have faith, while they put to confidence in the plausible schemes and stories told them by sharp, cunning, political tricksters. The people are not by any means as simple as these men imagine them to be. They have proved this fact time after time by the fate they have meted out to politicians of this class after they have made the discovery that they are deficient in all these qualities that an honest, upright politician should possess.

The International Language.

The Westminster Review in a recent issue has a lengthy article upon this interesting subject. During the article it says—There is now no room for doubt that the great international language of the future will be English. Thus this magnificent language has been suspected by some to be as long as the prophets were.

Moncton Fire—\$40,000 Loss.

One of the most disastrous and sweeping fires that Moncton ever experienced broke out in the Central Book-store shortly after twelve o'clock Sunday night. The financial damage reached the large amount of \$40,000 with only about \$20,000 insurance. The following were the buildings affected: F. P. Reid & Co.'s wholesale grocery and Central Bookstore, wiped out of existence. Riddick's book adjoining totally ruined. G. A. Vye Building partially burned and badly gutted. J. B. Moore's barber shop gone and Conors' restaurant gutted. Mrs. G. J. Dobson burned out. Mr. John Conors, who was returning from his stable shortly after midnight noticed sparks coming out of the building occupied by the Central Book-store, and at first came to the conclusion that a chimney was on fire. On reaching Main street and obtaining a better view he began to think that there was more fire and smoke emanating from the building than was usually caused by a burning chimney, and upon a closer investigation discovered that the place was on fire. He ran to box 25, foot of Bedford street, but not understanding just how to get at the key, he hastened to the police station, crying fire in the meantime. Officer Miller, who was at the look-up, immediately pulled in box 24, corner of Main and Duke streets. When discovered the fire, smoke and sparks were issuing from the roof of the Central Book-store, and about ten minutes later the flames burst out of the office window of the Central Book-store in the rear, and shortly after communicated with the rear part of the Riddick building, only a few feet distant.

United States and Canada.

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"Sir Wilfrid Laurier and our government have not been able to settle all at once the numerous questions that have so long been in dispute between the two countries. But a good beginning has been made, and if the Canadians will follow up their new policy the troubled relations of the Dominion and the Republic will be smoothed out before very long."

"It would have been impossible to devise a method of negotiations better calculated to cause mutual exasperation than that which has prevailed hitherto between Canada and America. Canada has turned her back on the United States, and released her grievances against England. Our government has turned its back on Canada and pointed the way into the British ear. On each side, of course, the pretensions have been advanced in exaggerated form. England has occupied the position of counsel for one of the disputants, with no judge to bring the case to a final decision. "If Canada had maintained a representative at Washington, and we had had one at Ottawa, such country would have negotiated with some regard to the other's point of view. It is to be hoped that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's visit may pave the way for the establishment of at least an unofficial Canadian Legation at Washington. The cordial relations we have maintained with Mexico for so many years prove that we can keep on good terms with our neighbors easily enough. Before this time we have been in Mexico all the time we have had to discuss Mexican affairs with the Cabinet of Spain."

The Chatham Book Store.

This is written for the benefit of those in Newcastle who have not read about the Police committee and the policemen at Chatham relating to the Scott Act. It gives some weeks ago. This matter has and will probably continue to be talked pro and con. In the first place the Chatham Temperance Act is upon the statute books and as a law should be strictly enforced.

The Police committee of Chatham, appointed by the Town Council, through its chairman gave verbal orders to the police not to serve Scott Act papers. The police acted in accordance to the dictates of their superiors, so when the Scott Act inspector asked one of the officers of the Act to execute some papers, the latter refused to do so and when questioned why, said those were his instructions. When this was noticed it created such bitter indignation that in less than twenty-four hours, written instructions were meted out to the police importing that they must serve all Scott Act papers, and also do it without pay, and in addition to this they asserted that this sudden change was due to the high pressure of equity, popular sentiment and a determination that the law as it stands should be strictly enforced. Furthermore, the committee went so far as to say in the public columns of the papers that it never gave out any such verbal orders. Now, who has told the truth, the committee or the police? This is the question many people of Northumberland County, especially those in Chatham desiring to see justice carried out, have asked and they have a right to know the truth of the matter. When they are told that the police are honest and upright motives, it is impossible for narrow and corrupt men to gain the upper hand and control the policy of a government. There is nothing that has such a strong and powerful influence over the masses of a people as that exercised by the leader of a government, or party who is pursuing an honest, straight forward and upright policy. In such a man people put their trust and have faith, while they put to confidence in the plausible schemes and stories told them by sharp, cunning, political tricksters. The people are not by any means as simple as these men imagine them to be. They have proved this fact time after time by the fate they have meted out to politicians of this class after they have made the discovery that they are deficient in all these qualities that an honest, upright politician should possess.

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The funeral was held Sunday at St. Stephen and was largely attended by many people from St. John, Fredericton and St. Andrews. It was conducted under the rites of the Masonic Order. Ident. Governor McClellan and members of the Government attended. The service at the grave was rendered by Dr. Thomas Walker, of St. John.

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The funeral was held Sunday at St. Stephen and was largely attended by many people from St. John, Fredericton and St. Andrews. It was conducted under the rites of the Masonic Order. Ident. Governor McClellan and members of the Government attended. The service at the grave was rendered by Dr. Thomas Walker, of St. John.

Moncton Fire—\$40,000 Loss.

The Riddick building was valued at about \$2000 and was insured for that amount. Mr. J. B. Moore, barber, had \$2000 insurance on his stock and his loss will be covered. Mr. Macgown had no insurance. He saved some of his furniture, but placed his home at about \$400.00. The Montreal fire carried about a \$1000 stock and had no insurance. Nothing to speak of was saved from this shop. The Vye building is worth about \$5,000 insured for \$2000. Mr. Conors saved a little of his stock in a damaged condition. He carried \$600 insurance and had about a \$1000 stock on hand. Mrs. Dobson's stock also suffered. Her store was completely gutted and the stock saved is a total loss. She carried some insurance. Like most fires, the origin of this conflagration is something of a mystery, although it is pretty safe to say that it started in the Central Bookstore. The night was pretty cold and Mr. Stansfield, who was on duty, was looking for a better view he began to think that there was more fire and smoke emanating from the building than was usually caused by a burning chimney, and upon a closer investigation discovered that the place was on fire. He ran to box 25, foot of Bedford street, but not understanding just how to get at the key, he hastened to the police station, crying fire in the meantime. Officer Miller, who was at the look-up, immediately pulled in box 24, corner of Main and Duke streets. When discovered the fire, smoke and sparks were issuing from the roof of the Central Book-store, and about ten minutes later the flames burst out of the office window of the Central Book-store in the rear, and shortly after communicated with the rear part of the Riddick building, only a few feet distant.

United States and Canada.

The New York Journal in a recent issue has an article upon the late visit upon the Canadian Premier and his colleagues to Washington. After saying that the visit had ended in temporary failure, it makes the following comments:—
"Sir Wilfrid Laurier and our government have not been able to settle all at once the numerous questions that have so long been in dispute between the two countries. But a good beginning has been made, and if the Canadians will follow up their new policy the troubled relations of the Dominion and the Republic will be smoothed out before very long."

"It would have been impossible to devise a method of negotiations better calculated to cause mutual exasperation than that which has prevailed hitherto between Canada and America. Canada has turned her back on the United States, and released her grievances against England. Our government has turned its back on Canada and pointed the way into the British ear. On each side, of course, the pretensions have been advanced in exaggerated form. England has occupied the position of counsel for one of the disputants, with no judge to bring the case to a final decision. "If Canada had maintained a representative at Washington, and we had had one at Ottawa, such country would have negotiated with some regard to the other's point of view. It is to be hoped that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's visit may pave the way for the establishment of at least an unofficial Canadian Legation at Washington. The cordial relations we have maintained with Mexico for so many years prove that we can keep on good terms with our neighbors easily enough. Before this time we have been in Mexico all the time we have had to discuss Mexican affairs with the Cabinet of Spain."

The Chatham Book Store.

This is written for the benefit of those in Newcastle who have not read about the Police committee and the policemen at Chatham relating to the Scott Act. It gives some weeks ago. This matter has and will probably continue to be talked pro and con. In the first place the Chatham Temperance Act is upon the statute books and as a law should be strictly enforced.

The Police committee of Chatham, appointed by the Town Council, through its chairman gave verbal orders to the police not to serve Scott Act papers. The police acted in accordance to the dictates of their superiors, so when the Scott Act inspector asked one of the officers of the Act to execute some papers, the latter refused to do so and when questioned why, said those were his instructions. When this was noticed it created such bitter indignation that in less than twenty-four hours, written instructions were meted out to the police importing that they must serve all Scott Act papers, and also do it without pay, and in addition to this they asserted that this sudden change was due to the high pressure of equity, popular sentiment and a determination that the law as it stands should be strictly enforced. Furthermore, the committee went so far as to say in the public columns of the papers that it never gave out any such verbal orders. Now, who has told the truth, the committee or the police? This is the question many people of Northumberland County, especially those in Chatham desiring to see justice carried out, have asked and they have a right to know the truth of the matter. When they are told that the police are honest and upright motives, it is impossible for narrow and corrupt men to gain the upper hand and control the policy of a government. There is nothing that has such a strong and powerful influence over the masses of a people as that exercised by the leader of a government, or party who is pursuing an honest, straight forward and upright policy. In such a man people put their trust and have faith, while they put to confidence in the plausible schemes and stories told them by sharp, cunning, political tricksters. The people are not by any means as simple as these men imagine them to be. They have proved this fact time after time by the fate they have meted out to politicians of this class after they have made the discovery that they are deficient in all these qualities that an honest, upright politician should possess.

Death of Hon. Mr. Mitchell.

The Hon. James Mitchell, who recently retired from the position of Premier of this Province died at midnight on Wednesday last of cancer of the throat. Mr. Mitchell was highly esteemed and respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and his death will be heard with universal regret throughout the Province. The following is a brief sketch of his life and political career:—
Hon. James Mitchell, Q. C., M. A., was a son of William Mitchell, a native of Liverpool, Kent, Scotland, who emigrated to New Brunswick in 1827 and settled at Scotch Settlement, York Co. Deceased was born there March 16, 1843; was educated in the common schools