

THE UNION ADVOCATE

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER
Established 1867
ADVERTISING RATES
The Rates for Transient Advertising
in The Union Advocate, Effective
January 1st 1921 are as follows

Per inch, first insertion75c.
Per inch, second insertion40c.
Per inch, third insertion35c.
Per inch, each subsequent insert.25c.
Per inch, Card of Thanks75c.
Per inch, Engagement Announce-
ment75c.
Per line, Reading Notices10c.
with minimum charge of 50c.
Births, Deaths or Marriages75c.
In Memoriam75c.
Poetry, per line10c.
Caps and Black Faces Readers 15c per
line minimum charge 60c.
All prices above are for Cash.
Persons having no account with
this paper will oblige by a remittance
with the copy of advertisements.
Contract Display Rates on applica-
tion.
All kinds of Job Printing.
Address all communications to
MIRAMICHI PUBLISHING CO. LTD.
NEWCASTLE, N. B.

TUESDAY, JAN. 2ND 1923

THE REASON WHY

The amount of business done this
Christmas by our merchants, on the
whole, has been reported as less than
for some years. A number of reasons
for the decrease have been advanced,
but there is no gain-saying, that the
chief cause is the disregard of the
home market by the county buyers.
It is a form of disloyalty through
which the town and county mer-
chants are made to suffer, and one
would suppose that any person of
reasonable intelligence could see
that there is a mighty small chance
for the dollars sent to catalogue
houses, ever finding their way home
again.

We cannot hope to see conditions
improve until the people of this
county are ready and willing to
stand behind their own merchants
all of whom have the general interest
of the county at heart.

The surest and quickest way to
kill your county's prosperity, and to
lessen its influence and importance
as a part of New Brunswick, is to
feed your children on Catalogue
food, buy their cradle and carriage
by mail, cloth them from that big red
book too commonly referred to as
the family bible, and give them the
Catalogue Education; then put her
on in an Eaton or Simpson suit, but
thank heaven, you can't bury them
that way, because Eaton or Simpson
do not deal in those kind of boxes.

Croup At Night

Need Be Feared No More, Says
This Montreal Father

If the child seems croupy, apply
Vicks over throat and chest at bed-
time. It usually averts a night at-
tack. And if croup comes on without
warning, use of Vicks often brings
relief inside of fifteen minutes.

Mr. Keeling, of 1106 Newmarch St.
Verdun, Montreal, Que., says: "I
found Vicks very good for colds on
the chest. My boy suffers with
croupy cough and I rub his chest well
with it and I get very good results.
It is also good for colds in the head."

Vicks is the ideal treatment for
children's cold troubles; it avoids so
much internal dosing. Just as good,
too, for grown-ups' colds, and for
cuts, burns, bruises, sores, stings
and skin itchings.

At all drug stores 50c a jar. For a
free test size package, write Vich
Chemical Co., 344 St. Paul St., W
Montreal, P. Q.

Over 17 Million Jars Used Yearly

Comment Not Needed.

I see that Dr. Schussler, who has
had access to documents relating to
the quarrel between Bismarck and
the ex-kaiser, has published in Ger-
many a new political study entitled
"The Fall of Bismarck," writes a cor-
respondent. But surely no addition
is needed to Bismarck's own words
to Dr. Moritz Busch, on the day of
his resignation: "I thought he would
be thankful if I were to remain with
him for a few years, but I find that
on the contrary, he is simply longing
with his whole heart to be rid of me,
in order that he may govern alone—
with his own genius—and be able to
cover himself with glory. He does
not want the old Mentor any longer,
but only docile tools. But I cannot
make genuflections, nor crouch under
the table like a dog."

New Anesthetic.

A coal tar chemical for the elimina-
tion of all pain in dental surgery is
announced. This new chemical is
liquid in form, is applied on a pellet
of cotton to the gum or mucous mem-
brane surrounding the tooth to be an-
esthetized or into a cavity prior to
excavation where a tooth is to be filled
or treated. It produces complete local
anesthesia in from two to eight
minutes, and eliminates all feeling for
from one to six hours. Dr. Klein has
extracted teeth and pulps painlessly
with the use of this chemical. Its ef-
fect is entirely local, so it may be ap-
plied with perfect safety, regardless
of the patient's age or general phys-
ical condition. It leaves no disagree-
able after-effect.

SAYS WORD IS MISPLACED

Writer Criticizes the Too-Frequent
Employment of Phrase, "The
Psychological Moment."

A correspondent of the London
Times sternly scolds all who are so
slipshod in their speech as to employ
that most useful of phrases, "the psy-
chological moment," says the Living
Age. Asserting that by no possible
distortion of the English language can
it legitimately be forced into its cur-
rent meaning of "the proper, or fit-
ting, moment," he proceeds to give
a history of the phrase which is vast-
ly more interesting than his diatribe
against its users.

"The psychological moment" is an
English translation of the French le
moment psychologique, which is, in
its turn, a mistranslation of the Ger-
man das psychologische moment,
which was used in the Neue Preuss-
ische Zeitung in December, 1870,
when the bombardment of Paris was
about to begin. The German writer
said: "The psychological moment (das
psychologische moment) must be
allowed to play a prominent part,
for without its co-operation there is
little to be hoped from the work of
the artillery." Confusing the neuter
German word das moment (which
means "momentum," and, as here used,
a dynamic part of the human mind
urging it to action), with the mascu-
line der moment (which means mo-
ment in its ordinary English sense)
the French translated it le moment
psychologique, and with derisive gay-
ety incorporated it into the slang of
the hour.

The French writer Francisque Sar-
cey, in his "Diary of the Siege of
Paris," tells how the beleaguered Pa-
risians pluckily made game of their
enemy's phrase:

"You know how we laugh over that
'psychological moment.' The word
has become all the rage. . . . Er-
everybody says, 'I'm hungry. The psy-
chological moment for sitting down
to dinner has arrived.' . . . When
the first ball fell in the streets of
Paris, everybody cried laughingly,
'Tiens! They must think the psychol-
ogical moment has arrived!'"

The facts are vouched for by the
new English dictionary, but for all the
lexicographers may say, "the psy-
chological moment" is too firmly fixed
in the usage to be withdrawn readily.

Indians Doing Well.

Liberty bond subscriptions by In-
dians of the World War, running into
the millions of dollars, first awakened
the public to the importance of the
race as a business factor. A glance
at their income returns is enlighten-
ing.

In Oklahoma about 116,000 Indians
received during the fiscal year ended
June 30, 1920 (the latest data avail-
able), incomes aggregating more than
\$89,000,000. In North Dakota 9,000
received more than \$1,500,000; in Utah
more than 1,000 received nearly \$2,500,
000; and in South Dakota \$2,000
received about \$4,333,333. The total
income of the race was \$72,696,431
that year, and since then has greatly
increased.

Many of those, not rich through oil,
are busy with basket weaving, pot-
tery and other native pursuits; but
they make good farmers, too, and
about 50,000 of them are thus engaged.
The crop raised, for instance, in Ok-
lahoma and in South Dakota each
amounted to substantially more than
\$1,000,000. The total value of Indian
crops was nearly \$37,000,000 in the
year named.—The Nation's Business.

Snowflake is Really Transparent.

The reflection of the sunlight on the
snowflake crystals is what gives them
the appearance of being white. Snow
is simply water turned into crystals
by the low temperature. The flake
itself is transparent, as is water, but
because of its crystal formation the
snowflake is only partially transpar-
ent, the facets of the crystal reflect-
ing the light and giving the whole
flake a white appearance.

If the light reflected by the snow
crystal is red or green the snowflake
will take on the same appearance.
When millions of snowflakes are com-
bined in one mass on the ground their
ability to reflect the light is increased
and in this way a snow bank appears
even more white than would one iso-
lated snowflake.—Cleveland News-
Leader.

Austrian Confusion.

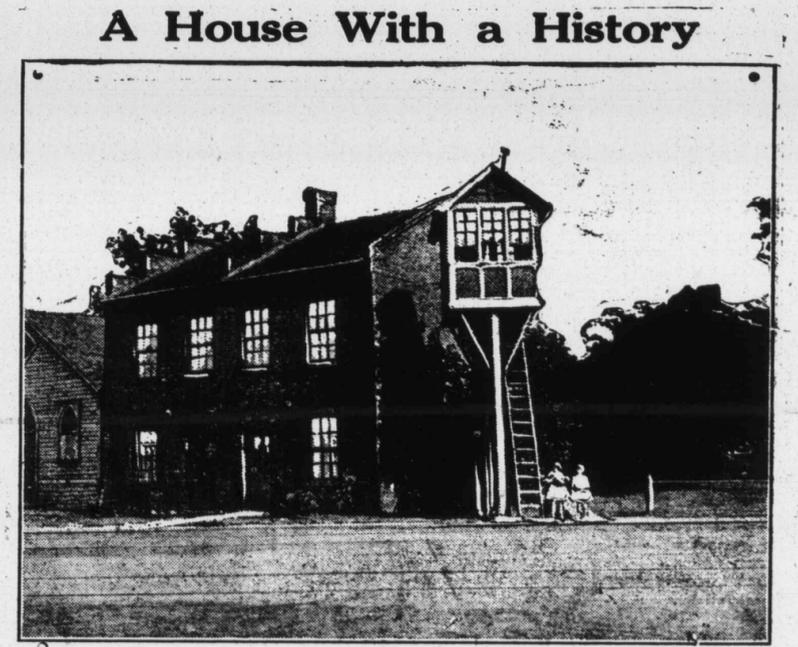
One of the stories told to illustrate
the confused diplomatic situation in
central Europe is attributed to Prince
Furstenburg. He was appointed as a
diplomatic representative of the old
Austrian government to the Ukraine,
which then was ruled by Hetman
Skorpadyk. Describing his diplo-
matic status to friends in Kiev, the
prince said: "I am the representa-
tive of a government that has ceased
to exist and accredited to one that
never existed. The most extraordi-
nary part of it is that I am paid for
performing the duties of this position
that I do not hold."

Just a Little Too Much.

Mr. Featherly weighs over two hun-
dred pounds and is sensitive about it.
He was calling on a friend the other
evening when she said, naively: "Oh,
Mr. Featherly, would you just as soon
sit in this easy chair as in that
rocket?"

"I would sit in that rocket," he re-
plied, "if I could get there, as he
thought I was going to the rocket."

We Wish You the Compliments of the Season
and beg to Announce the Opening of Our
Great January Clearance
ON
Tuesday, Jan. 2nd
Every bit of Winter Merchandise will be cut beyond
all resemblance of former prices. Watch for details
J.D. Breaghart & Co. LIMITED



A House With a History
Few Canadians are aware that
among the landmarks of United
States history that stand on Cana-
dian soil is the house in which John
Brown, of American civil war fame
hatched the conspiracy that led to his
being hanged and that helped to pre-
cipitate the great struggle between the
North and South. The house stands
at Chatham, Ontario, within a stone's
throw of the C.P.R. station, and in
plain view of those who pass through.
According to local tradition the house
was one of the more imposing resi-
dences of the town when, 60 years ago,
John Brown and his friends met in
one of its rooms to arrange his anti-
slavery crusade.
To-day somewhat diminished from
its original imposing proportion the
building houses the towerman who is
on duty at the immediately adjacent
street crossing.
Sixty years and more ago, says the
"Galt Reporter," the present structure
was a four-tenement building, and one
of the "show places" in the older por-
tion of Chatham. Between 25 and 30
years ago, when the C.P.R. was run
through Chatham, half of the building
was torn down. Still later, the remain-
ing two tenements were converted into
a single residence, and as such the
building survives to-day.
Chatham in the two decades preced-
ing the Civil War, was one of the
northern terminals of the celebrated
"underground railway" organized by
American abolitionists to facilitate the
escape of negro slaves to Canada. Large
numbers of the escaped slaves settled
in Windsor, Chatham, and various
points in Essex and Kent counties, and
several townships were laid out at that
time as model negro communities.
These townships are still shown on old
maps, but the communities themselves
unlike Topsy, never "grewed," or, if
they attained any proportions have,
with one or two exceptions, long since
dwindled into insignificance, with the
departure of the greater portion of the
colored population.
In the latter 50's, however, South-
western Ontario contained a large
negro element, and many of the escaped
slaves had established themselves in
business and were ambitious, well-edu-
cated and well-to-do. So when "Ossa-
watomie" Brown, nursing his daring
scheme of freeing the slaves at a single
stroke, looked about for support, he
turned naturally to the negro settle-
ments in Southwestern Ontario for
funds and helpers.
The exact date of the conference at
which the date was planned is not pre-
served in the local tradition. It seems
probable that John Brown visited Cha-
tham on several occasions in connection
with his work for the slaves. The confer-
ence probably took place late in
1858, or early in 1859.
The Chatham structure is often care-
lessly referred to as "the Holden
house." The owner, however, was a
colored man named Eli Holden. Hol-
den was present at the meeting held by
John Brown. So was Isaac Holden,
another prominent colored man. Both
were big men, physically, and leaders in
the colored community. E. C. Cooper
and a little man named Harris, with
several others, took part in the confer-
ence.
To what extent Brown secured sup-
port, financial and otherwise, is not
known. The details of the meeting were,
naturally, kept secret at the time; and
what little the public ultimately knew
came out, most of it, after the raid.
It was on Oct. 17, 1859, that the
Chatham conference bore fruit in the
startling raid on Harper's Ferry, in
Northern Virginia, where Brown, with
several of his sons and a number of
other white men, seized the national
armory and issued a proclamation call-
ing upon the slaves to rise in insurrec-
tion against their master. The raid in
a few hours spread consternation, not
merely throughout Virginia, but
throughout the United States. Lt.-Col.
Robert E. Lee, however, arrived with
a detachment of marines, the armory
was recaptured, and Brown and a few
of his companions were taken prisoner.
Brown was hanged at Charleston, Vir-
ginia, Dec. 2, 1859.
A few months later, Abraham Lin-
coln, at his Cooper Institute speech at
New York, referred to Brown's raid in
the following words:
"John Brown's effort was peculiar.
It was not a slave insurrection. It
was an attempt by white men to get up
a revolt among the slaves, in which the
slaves refused to participate. In fact,
it was so absurd that the slaves, with
all their ignorance, saw plainly enough
it could not succeed."
Within a little more than a year of
that speech, and within two years of
the raid, Lincoln was in the White
House, and the Southern States were
seceding. However thinking men might
condemn his folly, the Northern States
generally regarded Brown as a martyr,
and "John Brown's body lies a-mould-
ering in the grave," became the battle
song of the soldiers who were destined,
a few years later, to compel the surren-
der at Appomattox of Brown's con-
queror.

Organ Recital and Concert
St. James' Church, Newcastle
Thursday Evening, January 4th
PROGRAM
1 a } Orpheus Overture Suppe
b } L'Angelus Massenet
Organ
2 Choir, "Unfold Ye Portals Everlasting"
(From the Redemption) Gounod
3 Orchestra--Overture, "Determination" Haydn
4 Reading, Selected Miss D. Nicholson
5 a } Balmoral Fantasia on Scotch Airs De Sevrain
b } Barcarolle from The Tales of Hoffman Offenbach
Organ
6 Choir, "Sing O' Heavens" Sir A. Sullivan
7 a } Serenade d'Amour F. Von Blon
b } Largo Haendel
8 Reading, Selected Miss D. Nicholson
9 a } Yuletide Charm Engelmann
b } Jerusalem the Golden (variations) Dr. Clarke
(By request) Organ,
10 Choir, Gloria (from Mozart's 12th Mass.) Mozart
11 Orchestra, Nedda Selection G. Harteg
12 a } Evensong Johnson
b } Overture to William Tell Rossini

GOD SAVE THE KING
Organist, Prof. F. J. Lincoln

CHANGE IN
TRAIN SERVICE
STANLEY BRANCH
Effective Monday January 8th,
1923, on account of winter operating
conditions, the passenger service by
motor car on the Stanley Branch will
be discontinued. The passenger train
No. 28 between Fredericton and New-
castle will operate to and from Stan-
ley as follows:
No. 28 leave Fredericton at 11:54 a.m.
No. 28 leave Newcastle at 5:05 a.m.

CASTORIA
The way freight will run into Stan-
ley, Tuesday and Friday the same as
at present.

Nu-Point
The New Propelling PENCIL
in Three Styles
GOLD NICKLE \$1.00
GOLD FILLED \$2.00
NUGGET in Gold Filled and
Silver \$1.00
H. WILLISTON & CO.
London Est. 1867