

THE UNION ADVOCATE

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER
Established 1867

Published every Tuesday afternoon,
at Newcastle, New Brunswick, by the
Miramichi Publishing Co., Limited.

Subscription price in Canada and
Great Britain \$1.50 a year; in the
United States and other foreign coun-
tries, \$2.00. All subscriptions are
payable in advance.

Advertising rates quoted upon re-
quest.

Address all communications to
MIRAMICHI PUBLISHING CO. LTD.
NEWCASTLE, N. B.

TUESDAY JAN. 20, 1920

A Piano Talk

C. C. Laugher Mus. Bac.
Bowmanville

No. II.

Just listen to the master pianist,
Paderewski. When a child of three
years he played to a party of children
for dancing. When he was seven he
wrote his first musical composition,
"A Set of Dances." When Pader-
ewski became renowned some critics
were very hard on him and lay his
great charm to hypnotise. He certainly
has a magic power that holds both
the musically educated and the ig-
norant.

Let us investigate where this magic
box—the piano—came from and how
it got here:

The Lute:

You may have read about the lute
and the dulcimer, the lute of the
fifteenth and sixteenth centuries was
very popular.

The body was pear-shaped with a
neck or fingerboard, are stretched
eight strings tuned in pairs like a
mandolin, and plucked with a pick
held in the right hand.

The Virginal.

An instrument called the Virginal
is like a big lute with a key-board at-
tached; when a key is pressed down
a mechanical pick inside plucks the
string, but with the virginal each
key operates one string only—and
the tone is very weak. The virginal
was very popular and fashionable for
young ladies to play upon. Queen
Elizabeth was quite a proficient per-
former on the virginal.

The Harpsichord:

An improvement on the virginal is
the harpsichord. The key board is
similar but has two and sometimes
three strings to each key. Dr. Burney
describes the tone as "a scratch with
a sound at the end of it." The harp-
sichord sometimes has two and even
three key boards, the upper key-
board playing on one string only, the lower
on two strings.

Stops were added on this instru-
ment which attempted to produce
some thing like the effect of pedals
of our pianoforte produce. Some had
a venetian swell which opened and
closed, causing a sort of crescendo
and diminuendo.

The Clavichord:

Now the clavichord came next and
in the place of plucking the strings it
was termed "hammer string" but not
like our modern instrument. Yet it
is the direct predecessor of the pian-
forte. Handel, Haydon, Mozart, Bee-
thoven and Bach thought a lot of the
clavichord. The first clavichord had
36 notes but later the number was
increased.

The Pianoforte.

Then came the pianoforte with
struck strings. The inventor of the
pianoforte went back to the dulcimer
for the idea of striking the strings,
the dulcimer being an instrument with
steel strings stretched across a kind
of sounding-board. The wires were
struck by two hammers held in
the hand of the performer. The first
pianoforte was made in 1710 by a man
named Cristofori. This was a crude
instrument. Johann Stein improved
the action in the 18th century which
was called the Viennese Action. It
would be well for each to
examine a piano which will re-
veal the action which comprises
a system of levers, hammers and
rods, and examine the accuracy and
delicacy of its movement.

The first time a pianoforte was used
as an Opera called "The Beggar's
Opera." It read: "Miss Brickler will
sing accompanied on the new instru-
ment by Mr. Dibdin. The first solo
announced for the pianoforte was
played by J. C. Bach in London, June
2nd, 1768. Mr. Broadwood of London
invented pedals to be used with the
piano. Mr. John Hamilton of New Jer-
sey made the first upright piano in
1806. Bach and his predecessors
played with just pressing down the
keys.

Unable to Work For
Eight Months

For 4 Years Conductor Could
Only Work Half Time—
Never Misses an Hour
Now

The remarkable results being ob-
tained from Tanlac is further evi-
denced in the case of Albert Burgess,
a popular conductor on the Winnipeg
Electric Railway, who lives at 453
Stradbrook avenue, Fort Rouge. Mr.
Burgess called at Liggett's drug
store for his fifth bottle of Tanlac,
recently, and made the following
statement:

"I have been so wonderfully bene-
fited by Tanlac that I will never stop
praising it," said Mr. Burgess. "For
the past four years I have not been
able to work but about three days a
week and have had to spend a good
part of my wages trying to get my
health back. For eight months, I was
unable to do any work and was
just barely able to get about. I suf-
fered with awful pains through my
forehead all the time and also had
spells of dizziness when I would have
to catch hold of something to keep
from falling. My stomach finally got
in such a bad shape that I could
scarcely eat a thing and barely en-
ough to keep me alive. What I ate
I did eat soured on my stomach and
I suffered terribly from gas and
bloating. I took all kinds of medi-
cines, but still I suffered and could
not get my life in shape to work more
than half time. I would go for weeks
at a time without getting more than
an hour's sleep a night. My condi-
tion was awful, and I didn't know
what to do for relief.

"At last a friend begged me to try
Tanlac and, now I wish I had known
about it long ago, for it has really
made me feel like a brand new man.
I used to suffer with a dreadful hurt-
ing in the pit of my stomach, but af-
ter taking Tanlac a short while this
trouble disappeared and now my
stomach is in such a good shape that
I can eat just anything I want and
ever suffer a bit with gas or pain,
and my appetite is so big that I can
hardly get enough to eat. The pains
have not only left my head, but all
my misery is gone, and I have not
missed an hour from my work since
shortly after I began taking Tanlac.
I have also gained several pounds in
weight, but what I was after was re-
lief, and thanks to Tanlac I have
found it. I can now handle my work
as well as when I first got my run
seven years ago. It certainly was
lucky for me that I got Tanlac."

Tanlac is sold in Newcastle by E.
J. Morris and in Redbank by Wm. M.
Sullivan.

keys like the organ action but it was
Liszt who introduced the wrist action
and produced what is termed the
powerful school of pianoforte playing.

How came the name "Pianoforte"?
The pianoforte is the first instrument
that gives easy access to extremes of
power. The first part of the word
piano, means soft. The playing of
this instrument may be made in an
extreme whisper. The second part of
the word, forte, means loud and with
a competent player the imitation as
of a great orchestra may be made,
hence its name Piano-forte—capable
of extreme softness and loudness.

What piano playing now is, is large-
ly due to such men as the following:
They had been called to other employ-
ment, but afterward received the real
call to music: Haydn—a priest; Han-
del—a doctor; Drorak—a butcher;
Chopin—a book-keeper; Berlioz—a
doctor; Strauss—a bank clerk; Schu-
mann—a lawyer.

The Pianoforte is the instrument
which is second to the orchestra in its
possibilities. Years of application are
necessary to acquire the art of playing
which will comprise a mastery of the
"even touch", staccato and legato
playing and correct fingering. Book
to understand the pieces you play
that you may feel it is as a conver-
sation or dialogue and not as the
following conversation would seem
to suggest in this little skit.

Johns—Miss Bangland is going
abroad to finish her musical educa-
tion.
Brown—Where did she get her
money?

Johns—All the neighbors gladly
loaned me to contribute the necessary
money.

AMONG THE CANNIBALS:

How the Period of Famine Came to
an End.

Famine had come upon Atuona
valley, says a passage from "The
Flowing Lava Bowl," by Frederick
O'Brien and Rose Wilder Lane, in
Asia Magazine. Children wailed with
hunger on the papeas, and the
breasts of mothers shrunk so that
they gave no milk. Therefore, the
warriors set forth in the great canoes
for Motupu. Meat was the cry, and
there was no other meat than pusa
oe, the "long pig that speaks." In
the darkness the hungry fighting men
of Atuona soundlessly beached their
canoes and crept upon the sleeping
people of Motupu. Seven were killed
before they could fly to the hills, and
one was captured alive, a slender,
beautiful girl of ten years, whom
they tied hands and feet and threw
into the canoe with the slain ones.

Back they came from their tri-
umph, and landed on the shore here,
within a spear's throw from the pae-
pae of Broken Plate. Their people
met them with drumbeating and with
chanting, bringing rosewood poles
for carrying the meat. The living
girl was slung over the shoulder of
the leader, still bound and weeping,
and in single file heroes and their
people marched up the trail past the
Roman Catholic Mission. Tohoaa,
Great Sea Slug, chief of Atuona, was
foremost, and over his massive
shoulder hung The Girl Who Lost
Her Strength.

Then from the mission came Pere
Orens, crucifix in hand. Tall he stood
in garment of black, facing Great
Sea Slug, and lifted on high his hand
with the crucifix in it. Pere Orens
was tapu, not to be touched under
pain of death, for he had been adopt-
ed by Great Sea Slug, to whom he
had explained the wonders of the
world and given many presents.
Powerful was the God of Pere Orens,
and could work wonders. In his
pocket he carried always a small
God, that day and night said "Mika!
Mika!" and moved tin arms around
and around a plate of white metal.
Great Sea Slug heard now the voice
of this little God in the stillness, and
he paused before the uplifted arm
of Pere Orens, while the hungry peo-
ple came closer that they might hear
what befall.

"Where are you going?" said Pere
Orens.

"To Pekia, the High Place, to
cook and eat," said Great Sea Slug.
Then for a space Pere Orens remain-
ed silent, holding on high the cruci-
fix, and in the stillness the voice of
the small God spoke without ceasing.
"Give to me that small piece of
living meat," said Pere Orens then.
"Me mamal oe, if it is your plea-
sure, take it," said Great Sea King.
"It is a trifle. We have enough, and
there is more in Motupu."

With these words he placed his
burden upon the shoulder of the
priest, and heading his band, again
led them past the Mission, over the
river and to the High Place, where
all night long the people feasted in
the deep roaring and booming of the
twelve-foot drums. But The Girl
Who Lost Her Strength remained in
the house of Pere Orens, who cut her
bonds, fed her and nursed her to
strength again. Baptized and in-
structed in the religion of her savior,
she was secretly returned to her sur-
viving relatives. There she lived to
a good age, and died four years ago,
grateful always to the God that had
preserved her from the oven.

Figures Don't Lie.

The following conflicting statistics
are a few from a collection
quoted by Franklin P. Adams in his
genial post-mortem on the Demon
Rum, which appears in Everybody's
Magazine:—

"Kansas is dry; Nebraska is wet.
Kansas had 91.1 sentenced prisoners
per 100,000 of population; Nebraska
has 55.1.

"Kansas is dry; Nebraska is wet.
Kansas' wealth per capita is the
largest in the country; its death-rate
is the lowest; it has the most home
owners.

"In thirty years insanity has in-
creased 83 per cent. in Maine and
94 per cent. in Kansas.

"Maine is dry; Minnesota is wet.
Maine has 127.3 paupers per 100-
000 of population, Minnesota has
46.2.

"Kansas is dry; New York is wet.
Kansas has 286 divorces per 100,000
of population; New York has 60.

"Maine and North Dakota are dry;
Rhode Island and Pennsylvania are
wet. Wages run higher in the wet
states.

"And so it goes. You could, I
could, anybody could, fill pages with
those things. They are the smoke-
screens of knowledge; the harassing
fire of wisdom takes more skill. Dry
Kansas has a greater per capita
wealth than wet New York; but when
you ask whether the Kansas is hap-
pier than the New Yorker, you soar
at once into metaphysics, and the
chances of a fatal wrille are big."

Tips.

German restaurants are said to
have abolished the tipping system. It
has always been regarded as a nuis-
ance by many people, but it is doubt-
ful whether its abolition would be
beneficial even to customers, says
Tit-Bits.

The word "tip" is said to be de-
rived from the initial letters of the
phrase, "To Insure Promptness." If
this is so, with the tip promptness of
the one tipped might go, too.

Protests against tipping are by no
means of modern growth. George I.
complained about it when he first
came to the throne. "This is a
strange country," he declared. "The
first morning after my arrival at St.
James' I looked out of the window,
and saw a park with walks and a
canal, which I was told were mine."

The next day Lord Chetwynd, the
ranger of my park, sent me a fine
brace of carp out of my canal, and
I was told I must give five guineas
for it. Chetwynd's servant, for
bringing me my carp, sent out of my
own canal in my own park."

The first club of American work-
ing girls was formed thirty years ago
in New York city.

Mens Overalls

We are selling agents for the Famous
Snag Proof, double sewn, extra roomy and
guaranteed not to rip. They come in all
sizes in blue, black and striped blue denim,

\$2.75 each

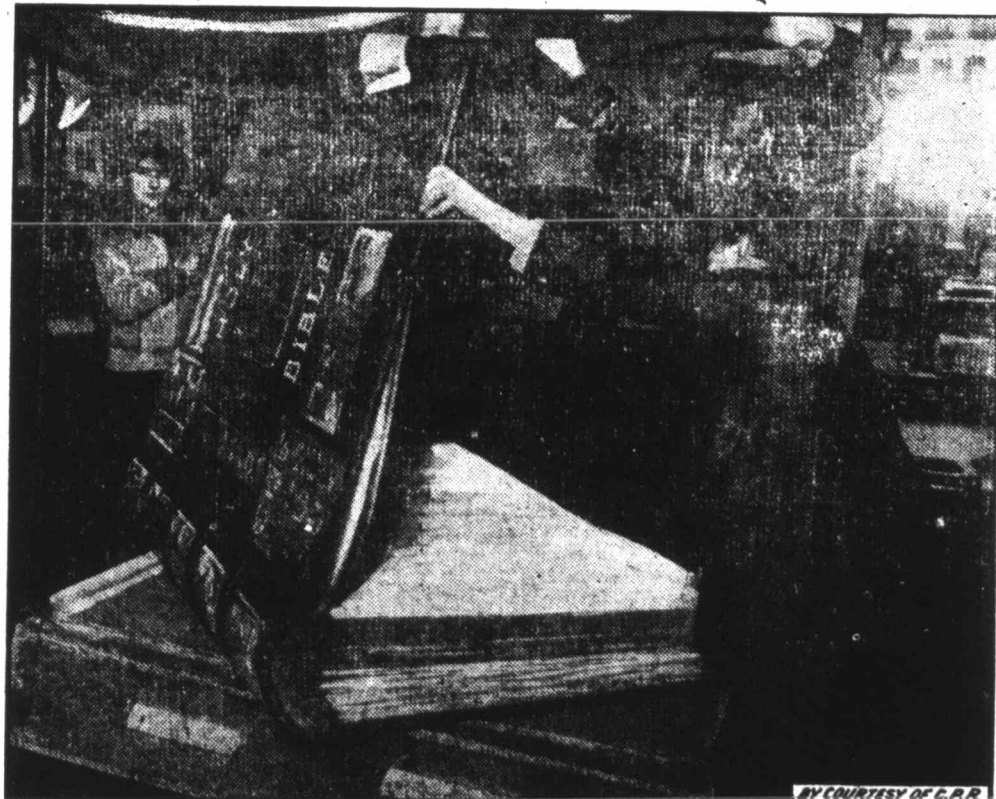
Heavy Work Shirts

in Flannels and Tweeds at

\$1.50 to \$3.50

Pure Wool Hewson Homespun
and Bannockburn Pants
at **\$4.95, 5.50 and \$6.95**

J.D. Breaghnan & Co.
LIMITED



This great hand-written Bible is the largest volume in the world. It is being com-
piled of written testimonials from 12,000 contributors, from the highest to the lowest
rank. The King and Queen of England are to contribute. The purpose is to concen-
trate attention afresh upon the Bible. It will be exhibited in Canada, America and
Australia. The size of the Bible is 5 feet 2 inches by 8 feet 6 inches.

