

The Union Advocate Established 1867. NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1893.

Editorial Notes

Thursday, September 21st, text in the Treasury Building at Washington, has been set for a conference between and representatives of Canadian Railroad and steamship companies for the farth consideration of an agreement between the United States and Canada to regulate immigration.

The General Synod of the Church of England in Canada spent Friday last in discussion over the draft of a constitution submitted to it. It determined several important points, and started the discussion as to whether there shall be two houses or one in the Synod. In the afternoon a special conference of the Trinity Union was held, at which the degree of D. C. L. was conferred on six eminent dignitaries.

Boston Notes

To the Editor of the Advocate: Boston, Sept. 1893. In an interview with the Boston Daily Globe, the Hon. Peter Mitchell comments with some severity upon the weakness of the financial system of the United States, upon which fact, I am not disposed to quarrel with him, but when he suggests a remedy for the same, he fails even to hint at any system which would be an improvement. His parrot-like utterance about the "Sherman law" being the apparent cause of the distress, is so ridiculous in the fact that the product of that bill has commanded a premium over gold of 4 per cent for currency purposes. Never was hypocrisy and deceit more glaringly unmaskable than in the attempt to hoodwink the people into believing that the Sherman law had anything to do with the panic, as the bankers, supplemented by a vast press, employed all their wiles to try to discredit by false alarm the currency of the people.

It has seemed to be the fashion of late, by our daily papers, to secure the opinions of officials Canadian Statesmen (?), like our own fallacious "out of" to intrude upon the American people opinions upon finance, all the way from Lombard Street via Canada, lest perchance the American people shall not be able to devise a system of their own which to transact our internal and foreign commerce.

We know, without the aid of Canadian advice, our banking system is false, and Mr. Mitchell went out of his way to remind us of the fact, and then pointed to the Canadian system as an example for us to follow, by inferring that such a condition of affairs could never overtake the Canadian Banks. Perhaps, if Mr. Mitchell has time, he had better inform the people of Canada, the difference between Canadian and American banks, and how his pet institutions could escape the disaster which has overtaken the banks of the United States, under similar conditions. So long as banking is done by corporations, upon an inverted system of responsibility and payment, and they transact the business of land boomers and speculators, looting the people's money on time, and promising to pay all the interest at eight, these panics will occur, despite the intellectual vouchings of imported experts (who are constantly boasting that they are a statesman's reputation) who with one eye on Lombard Street and the other upon a covered table, has the effrontery to come to the home of Wendell Phillips, and teach the people of Boston their duties upon the financial question. He says he is not a Bi-metalist and Lombard street smiles.

No need to have told us that; no man who favors the bonded system is ever treated with such disrespect as the struggle of the United States to-day it resolved into this one question:—Whether we shall issue bonds to procure gold at the dictation of Lombard and Wall street upon which are the National Bank notes, or whether the people shall either issue treasury notes upon silver bullion, or Greenbacks upon the credit and faith of the people.

The Globe introduced its Hon. Gentleman to the citizens of Boston, as a democrat of democracy—and as an ardent admirer of Grover Cleveland. No more unhappy combination could have been made to suggest to the people of Boston that the Hon. Peter Mitchell's mission to the "fish of the Universe" was but a part of the great conspiracy now being carried out upon the United States a permanent bonded system as England, and by tricking the people to make them believe upon gold, subject our whole financial and industrial system to the recurring shocks incident to the movement of the yellow metal, from other country to the other.

The plea for a gold basis, is but the plea of the midnight assassin who holds you up as you would your way to your home, God, which "shilly" character, the fact as the World's bond of slavery, is the signal of death, which produced in English literature a "Malthus" to justify a theory—that the bounties of nature were inadequate to supply her children with food, and that population increased faster than subsistence.

We are now beginning to learn that capidity, hypocrisy, and rescality in high places increases faster than ether, and what is left of subsistence after Royalty and Plutocracy have taken their pound of flesh is insufficient to feed the starving millions who produce all of the wealth. Listen to the Hon. Mr. Mitchell: He says "the point is to supply to the business men of the country that amount of currency which the repeal of the silver bill deprives them of."

He continues by saying: "The most feasible way to do that would seem to be to call on the \$400,000,000 of silver bars now owned by the United States, by coining them and putting that amount of money afloat, or at least such portion of it as would meet the immediate demands of the business community." Even this, however, would afford only a partial relief within the limits of the United States.

Now right here, he reaches the climax when he says—"It would not help to pay American indebtedness in foreign countries. The remedy in that case, the most practicable and available, it seems to me, would be for the United States government to issue a sufficient number of bonds in order to purchase gold."

Stated of Sam Adams, Jefferson, and Washington, has it come to this that a currency issued by the people of the United States, would be a good thing? It is not good enough to liquidate our foreign indebtedness to a nation which a hundred years ago was removed from this soil for so small an offense as taxing us without representation. And now, a hundred years later, we have within the city of Sam Adams a poor tramp who has our currency in his pocket, and who is not good enough to be taxed by that nation which was driven from our shores, beaten in the attempt to enslave our people, and he has the audacity to tell the American people that they must issue bonds and tax the people to pay the interest (by the way there was a fight on that tax question before), in order to procure gold to pay the interest on the bonds they purchased, he when a favorable opportunity arrives, when gold leaves again either by the natural laws of trade or of conspiracy, we are again invited to issue more bonds to get the gold back.

Now Mr. Editor, reformers and honest men must seem to be severe in order to be just, and in this case I have no need to apologize. As a citizen of this country this money question is to me and all working men, a serious, "very serious" matter. In Grant's time the National Debt of our country was doubled by one single enactment; and after twenty years an effort is being made to double not only the National debt, but the liability of every state, city, county, and town in the United States, with all the world there is a conspiracy on foot to rob the wealth producers of this country of about \$9,000,000,000, and as a wage worker I hereby enter my most solemn protest.

A man's residence must be very palpable who does not know that the "iron law of wages" is a "fixed star," and if the wage-worker has his obligations increased it is a deprivation of the means whereby he lives, and the dramatist considered this equivalent to taking his life.

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Lastly, if we butcher it by inserting the common place "where" for "there" we drag it down from that sublime height, that is referred to as "there, the bosom of his father and his God," to the scolding means whereby he lives, and the dramatist considered this equivalent to taking his life.

And now for the summing up. Here in these United States, a country teeming with wealth, a country whose natural resources have scarcely been touched, with warehouses and graineries overcrowded, with machinery capable of producing more than the combined labor of the world's population, a country whose scientific genius has annihilated space, and measured the distance from here to the sun, whose school children know to a certainty the weight of the earth, and the number of gallons of water there are upon the globe are to remain passive, with all the industry at a stand-still and literally starve, and all because the "ex-probrer of New Brunswick," one of the failures of Canadian Confederation, a statesman of forty years experience, neglected to inform us that we must go abroad for a particular kind of metal to coin in tools of trade wherewith to estimate the values we wish to exchange. If this is statesmanship I prefer to be a workman.

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Coronator. Miss Annie Copeland left Newcastle last week for Manitoba on a month's visit to her sister Mrs. Williamson. Mr. W. R. Robinson left Newcastle yesterday for Dalhousie College, Halifax. He holds the office of Grand Superintendent of study preparatory to entering the Presbyterian ministry. Mr. Robinson has been an active temperance worker for years, first as a member of Newcastle Division, No. 43 B. of N. of Temperance, then as a charter member of Holdfast Lodge, No. 191, O. G. T. On the meeting of the Grand Lodge of the latter body in 1888, although he was not elected, he was elected to the office of Grand Chief Templar, and performed the duties of that office with credit to himself and honor to the Order.

At the following annual session, he was elected Grand Secretary and Lecturer, and for three years he faithfully performed the arduous duties of that office, the Order largely benefitting by his incessant labors. At present he holds the office of Grand Superintendent of study preparatory to entering the Presbyterian ministry. Mr. Robinson has been an active temperance worker for years, first as a member of Newcastle Division, No. 43 B. of N. of Temperance, then as a charter member of Holdfast Lodge, No. 191, O. G. T. On the meeting of the Grand Lodge of the latter body in 1888, although he was not elected, he was elected to the office of Grand Chief Templar, and performed the duties of that office with credit to himself and honor to the Order.

But, after being guilty of these displays of innuendo, he complains that the Epitaph is labored and hard to read intelligently; he can expect an intelligence of the character he has proven his to be, to grasp the subtleties of such a miscreant without labor.

Lastly, if we butcher it by inserting the common place "where" for "there" we drag it down from that sublime height, that is referred to as "there, the bosom of his father and his God," to the scolding means whereby he lives, and the dramatist considered this equivalent to taking his life.

And now for the summing up. Here in these United States, a country teeming with wealth, a country whose natural resources have scarcely been touched, with warehouses and graineries overcrowded, with machinery capable of producing more than the combined labor of the world's population, a country whose scientific genius has annihilated space, and measured the distance from here to the sun, whose school children know to a certainty the weight of the earth, and the number of gallons of water there are upon the globe are to remain passive, with all the industry at a stand-still and literally starve, and all because the "ex-probrer of New Brunswick," one of the failures of Canadian Confederation, a statesman of forty years experience, neglected to inform us that we must go abroad for a particular kind of metal to coin in tools of trade wherewith to estimate the values we wish to exchange. If this is statesmanship I prefer to be a workman.

DEATH OF REV. J. R. NARRAWAY. The death is announced of Rev. J. R. Narraway, one of the most widely known Wesleyan ministers in the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Narraway was born in 1819 in Devonshire, England, and came to this country when a youth. He had to start for himself from his boyhood up, and his education was largely the result of home study. When he began preaching it was more difficult than it is now to acquire a foothold as a Methodist preacher, for it was not a period of aggressiveness in pushing the work of the denomination, but Mr. Narraway and some others who succeeded in obtaining official recognition about the same time simply justified their position. His name appeared on the list in 1841. Mr. Narraway came to St. John in 1862 as the pastor of the Carlton congregation. During the whole of his life as minister Mr. Narraway was afflicted with deafness, and for a great part of the time he could not hear at all. This trouble was more less through the cleverness and devotion of Mrs. Narraway, who accompanied him to meetings of all kinds, reported speeches and conversation in shorthand, passing him the notes. He was thus able to minister perfectly all that was said and done and to take his share in the most lively discussion. In later life his daughter performed this office. Mr. Narraway was a minister in the Baptist Church, and he was also a contributor to the "Wesleyan" in association with the late Mr. Pickett. He was also a contributor to the "Wesleyan Progression," and later contributor and for quite a time principal editor of the "Wesleyan" in St. John. He wrote occasionally for the "Star" in earlier days.

For more than thirty years Mr. Narraway has been a familiar figure on the streets of this city, and his keen intellectual faculty might be seen among the audience in the church services or at public gatherings. His last appearance at a large gathering was on the occasion of the reception to Rev. J. J. Teasdale in the Centenary church. Mr. Narraway married Miss Hannah Mary Close, a native of England, who survives. He leaves six daughters and one son. The daughters are Mrs. W. H. Fairall, of this city; Mrs. Nicholas, wife of F. W. Nicholas, professor of Latin in Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; and Miss Madam Narraway, vice-principal of the Victoria High School. The son, J. E. Narraway, is in the department of justice at Ottawa.

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Let us take up a few of the mutilated portions, for example "forever," in the opinion of Michael Walsan, let me correct, he would suggest "for all time" in its stead.

Now such a good authority as Booth's Analytical Dictionary, says, "In forever, which has recently become one word, was our currency in his pocket, and who is not good enough to be taxed by that nation which was driven from our shores, beaten in the attempt to enslave our people, and he has the audacity to tell the American people that they must issue bonds and tax the people to pay the interest (by the way there was a fight on that tax question before), in order to procure gold to pay the interest on the bonds they purchased, he when a favorable opportunity arrives, when gold leaves again either by the natural laws of trade or of conspiracy, we are again invited to issue more bonds to get the gold back."

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