

**The Semi-Weekly Telegraph**  
is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by The Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

**E. W. McCREADY,**  
President and Manager.

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Sent by mail to any address in Canada at One Dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in United States at Two Dollars a year. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

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Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion \$1.50 per inch.

Advertisements of Wares, For Sale, etc., one cent a word for each insertion.

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**THE DAILY TELEGRAPH  
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH  
THE EVENING TIMES**

New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers

These newspapers advocate:

British connection

Honesty in public life

Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion.

No graft!

No deals!

"The Rhinoceros, Shamrock, Rose and the Maple Leaf forever."

**Semi-Weekly Telegraph  
and The News**

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 7, 1912.

#### OUR NEW CITIZENS

Some time ago a movement was started in St. John to assist British settlers arriving in Canada to bring out their wives and families, by advancing the requisite money which may be repaid on easy terms.

Before the Dominion's Royal Commission in London a few days ago, in the course of an inquiry into the trade and resources of the Empire, Earl Grey and the Rt. Hon. John Burns were among those who gave information to the committee.

Canada's former Governor-General, according to the London Times, paid a tribute to the emigration work of the Salvation Army and also dealt with the movement, which was initiated at the suggestion of Mr. Norton Griffiths, M. P., to assist the wives and families of artisans who had emigrated to join their husbands.

He had received a cablegram that morning stating that since the idea originated 18 months ago, they had brought 1,000 wives and children to Winnipeg, and had paid \$60,000 in transportation. Similar work was now being done in the 20 largest Canadian cities. In Toronto, a committee had already brought out over 1,500 wives and children at a cost of \$85,000, and they had not lost a dollar.

It was a branch of this Imperial home reunion work which was undertaken here some months ago, and the success with which it has been carried on in Winnipeg and Toronto shows that it may have a most useful expansion in this province.

Karl Grey made the surprising statement that during the last eleven years there had come from Canada 170,000 applications for children to adopt, while the number of children sent to Canada by various charitable agencies during that period was only 38,890.

He thought it would be well to have this work, the handling of which is now placed in charge of a government department rather than leave it with the charitable agencies. He said Canada could absorb all the children sent there during the next few years.

Mr. John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, said that emigration had grown from 194,671 in 1909, to 233,943 in 1910. In the last year mentioned eighty-eight per cent of these went to parts of the British Empire, against fifty-four per cent in 1909. In 1911 the United Kingdom supplied 282,000 emigrants, eighty per cent of whom went to places in the British Empire. This total represented sixty per cent of the natural increase in the population of the United Kingdom. It was expected that this year those leaving the United Kingdom would number about 267,000 of which eighty-two per cent would go to points in the British Empire and eighteen per cent to foreign countries. During the six months ended September last, the number of English emigrants was 170,891; Welsh, 31,611; Scotch, 45,824; and Irish, 29,988. In the ten years from 1901 to 1911 Ireland lost by emigration 336,000 people, while the natural increase during that time was only 268,000. Between 1881 and 1911 the number of people leaving Ireland was 4,218,000, or eighty-one per cent of the average population.

Mr. Burns said that the natural increase in Scotland's population in 1910 was 57,755, and the number of people emigrating from Scotland in that year was 65,464, making a net loss in population of 7,709. In 1911 the net loss was even greater, and the indications were that in the present year the net loss would amount to from 15,000 to 25,000. More women are emigrating than previously, the total having increased from 44,000 in 1902 to 94,000 in 1911, while the number of children increased from 12,000 to 47,000 in the same period. In 1902 Canada re-

ceived only 14,780 emigrants from Great Britain. In 1911 it received 134,000, an increase of 800 per cent. Australia received, in 1911, 65,769 as against 4,386 in 1902.

Mr. Burns was asked why the boards of guardians did not exercise their powers by sending more poor people out of the country. He replied that from eighty-five to ninety per cent of the total people under the poor law were not fit for emigration at all. They were either too young or too old, sick, crippled or lunatic, or others whom the Dominions did not want. Of the 800,000 people dependent upon the poor law institutions there were not more than 10,000 able-bodied men altogether. This year the number of people emigrating would be 270,000, and with that large outflow it could not be thought that there was any need for state aid. The chairman asked Mr. Burns if the present emigration is the maximum which Great Britain can afford to lose, and the maximum which the colonies can, at present, absorb, and he was answered in the affirmative.

#### JOHN BULL'S WAY

If Canadians had more reliable news from Great Britain, not only about foreign relations but about business matters, it would be more difficult to circulate in this country with any degree of success inaccurate and misleading statements calculated to affect the political thought of this country. Very recently protectionist journals in this country published a gloomy account of the inward being made by cheap American motor cars in Great Britain, and warned all and sundry that only the application of a protective tariff would prevent John Bull being driven absolutely to the wall, so far at least as his motor car industry was concerned. Nearly all the protectionist newspapers of Canada republished this dismal account of John Bull's trouble, and at the moment, no doubt, many who read it forgot that similar predictions had been made in the past concerning other British industries, and that if they had all come true the British manufacturer would have gone out of business long ago.

Fortunately John Bull's case is by no means so gloomy as our protectionist friends have sought to make it appear. The last English mail brings most cheerful tidings as to the British attitude in view of the threatened invasion by cheap American motor cars.

"Mournful articles appear in the newspapers," says Pearson's Weekly, "declaring that British firms are unable to turn out a family car at £150, which is the average price of those sent over from the other side of the Atlantic. We need not worry. For years past America has been doing her best to seize our markets, and over and over again it has seemed that her success was certain. Then all of a sudden John Bull has sat up, rubbed his eyes, and quietly remarked: 'This won't do; I must buck up!' has taken off his coat, rolled up his short sleeves and sent the invaders home in a hurry."

But, has he? Yes, indeed. Pearson's proceeds to cite the evidence. First, about a dozen years ago, an American wall paper syndicate, well provided with capital decided to invade Great Britain. They sent travelers all over the country, they made their papers in English widths, they copied the best British designs, they cut prices. The newspapers, particularly those of a protectionist complexion, were exceedingly gloomy. But the British manufacturers did not go out of business. They bucked up, reorganized, and fought back. In two years the American company issued a circular to its customers expressing regret that it was impossible to fill further orders. The British manufacturers retained the market. The people meantime had purchased much good wall paper at low prices. The American invaders had bought some experience; they incurred a heavy loss, for, among other things, they had built for the special purpose of manufacturing for the English market.

There was another noteworthy case of the kind in 1901, when Mr. J. E. Duke, head of the American tobacco trust, decided to seize control of the British tobacco trade. He bought out a tobacco company in Liverpool, in order to secure a local base of operation. He announced that the American company had \$200,000 in its treasury and was prepared to employ it in making the invasion successful. In beginning the campaign the American trust gave free to retailers 200 cigarettes with every thousand sold. They gave a coupon plan by which they gave away all sorts of articles from dining room tables to bicycles. The protectionist newspapers of Great Britain were gloomy then, but they were not so gloomy as they are now. But the British tobacco firms were not at all terrified. Thirteen years ago, although their combined capital was only about \$25,000,000, not only put the American combination to rout, but actually carried the war into Africa. During the next eighteen months the Americans lost some \$7,500,000 and gave it up. In the same year—1901—the British shoe trade began to lose its markets because of the better selling quality of cheap and comfortable American shoes. The British protectionist newspapers were in mourning. Once more John Bull bucked up, bought modern machinery and reorganized his plants at great expense. Within two years he not only regained all the ground he had lost, but captured much that he had not previously thought within his reach. Then, more recently, Armour's and Swift's decided to capture the British meat trade. They acquired many stalls in Smithfield Market, paying immense prices for them. For three stalls one American firm alone paid \$100,000. But again the Americans burned their fingers. They still own a few of the Smithfield shops and stalls, but the British wholesalers' profits did not appear to have suffered at all. These are the facts cited by Pearson's, in fortifying its assertion that John Bull will soon take care

of the American invasion of the motor car trade.

In all these instances, it must be noted, the British buying public is very much better off today than it would have been had Great Britain adopted a protective tariff in order to prevent the ruin which protectionist newspapers predicted for its manufacturers and merchants.

#### AN IMPORTANT CHANGE

Mr. Taft made a most important suggestion in a speech a day or two ago in New York. He spoke in favor of a law giving to each department head, or his deputy, a seat in the Senate and in the House, and a right to enter into the discussion of proposed legislation in either of the national legislative bodies.

This would bring the American cabinet into line with cabinet development in Britain. It is virtually a proposal that the country adopt the British system. Mr. Taft has always regarded the constitution as sacred, and so nearly perfect that it should not be tampered with, but this is a radical change in the whole system of government as any suggested by the Progressives. The cabinet ministers at present are in no way responsible to the people; they are appointed by the President and hold office during his pleasure. The constitution expressly provides that "no person holding office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office." It was an attempt to avoid the possibility of concentrating too much power in the hands of the executive by the framers of the constitution.

But barring the members of the cabinet from active participation in the affairs of the legislative branch of government has worked to delay legislation. The change suggested by the President is needed to give the executive more influence in actual law-making for it is apparently the desire of the people to give him more real power and responsibility. He is the head of the party and is expected to shape the congressional policy and to secure the passage of the measures which the party platform has promised.

The President reasons very justly: "I do not doubt that the present system of cabinet officers on the floor of each House would give greater harmony of plan to the conduct of public business in both, and would secure much more valuable legislation in accordance with party plans than we have now. On the other hand, the system would enable Congress to get closer to the executive and pry more effectively into each act, and compel a disclosure of the reasons justifying it at the time of the act, and keep the public more quickly advised by the direct question of hostile critics which must be answered, of the progress of business under executive auspices."

The reform is one which is bound to come some time. It is a natural one, and more than anything else it will give the people power over the plutocratic forces that have so much influence in government at present.

#### GOING UP

It will be a matter of concern to the honest housekeeper to find that the professor of political economy at Yale, in an article in the current number of the North American Review, concludes that the high cost of living must be considered moderate now as compared to what it is likely to be in a few years. The indications, he says, point to its going up at the rate of at least two per cent per annum for a considerable time of years.

On the basis of the past he forecasts the future, and it is interesting to note that since the estimate was first made prices in the United States and Britain have advanced as compared with a year ago, an average of about five per cent. At the moment this seems to indicate that the general trend will be upward for some years to come. Professor Fisher expects that the general trend will terminate in a crisis in a few years, to be followed by a temporary depression. Both economic principles and statistical records indicate that any prolonged rise of general prices is likely to culminate in a crisis. The more rapidly the rise the more quickly the crisis is likely to come.

He considers that the rise in prices is connected with the general practice of over-investment in speculative enterprises, and that these may be curbed by the anti-trust policy of the United States government. They should be still more curbed by the reduction in the tariff when Wilson gets to work next spring. This practical way of cutting down needless taxation would supposedly be popular with all classes everywhere when the cost of living is mounting upward with all classes, and the privileged ones through the tariff exact tribute from all. At any rate the Democrats are definitely and thoroughly committed to it, and the protective tariff will soon receive a sharper and rougher handling than the country has known for many years.

After a consideration of many conditions Professor Fisher concludes: "I regard two per cent as a fairly safe minimum estimate for the future average annual expansion of the scale of prices, until humanly speaking, I feel perfectly safe in predicting that the trend of prices for many years to come will not be downward. As already stated, this conclusion does not preclude, of course, the possibility of even probability of temporary recessions of prices like that following the crisis of 1907."

Among the causes for the high cost of living he places the tariff, the trusts, the labor unions, the middlemen's profits, advertising, war armaments, waste in industries, and others of similar nature. But as a chief cause he places the increase in the production and circulation of gold. Men who understand the principles of economics have always been ready to give a large place in the cause of varying prices to the changing quantity of this medium of exchange. When gold is plentiful and circulates freely prices go up. When the amount and velocity of gold are less, that is, when less is mined and when men hoard in cellars and stockings

a larger percentage than usual, the effect is to decrease prices. Individual prices act and react on one another in thousands of ways, but these pushes and pulls between different commodities do not raise them all, any more than pulling on one boot-strap will raise us from the ground. The causes which raise the general level of prices are as distinct from those which change individual prices, as are the causes affecting the tides distinct from those affecting individual waves. The ground-swell or ocean tide of prices is primarily the result of inflation of some kind. The present high tide is due to gold and credit inflation, and it will continue going on-ward to its flood tide.

The only cure for this disturbed condition which makes a dollar now worth about half of what it was ten years ago, is to standardize just as the yard-stick has been standardized or any other unit of measure or weight employed in commerce. A dollar ought to be always the same. The fall in the purchasing power of money has in recent years robbed all the savings-bank deposits of their interest. A hundred dollars deposited fifteen years ago has no more purchasing power today, with the interest added, than the bare hundred would have had at the time it was placed in the bank. The depositor fondly believed he was making money; but now it has no more purchasing power than the original hundred dollars. Not only have savings-bank deposits been losing interest, but salaries and wages have been similarly heavy losers. Falling prices on the other hand, cause losses in the opposite direction.

#### THE UNIONIST PROGRAMME

The Unionist leader of the Unionists, Lord R. B. B. has let the cat out of the bag regarding the new form of Colonial preference party proposals. Mr. Law has his "moments of weakness" like our own Mr. Foster, and he is doing his best to explain away the frankness of his statement regarding this proposed policy. He declared that the new Tory proposition was that Ireland under Home Rule was to be treated as a colony; that is, her goods were to be taxed as if they were colonial goods. With this proposition, Mr. Law repudiated the passage from his speech on which it rested and declared it due to interruptions. But it was easy for his opponents to show that the fatal declaration preceded rather than followed the interruptions.

In the event of Unionist success in Britain, the Colonies are faced with the loss of the free English market. This is a phase of the subject which has received too little attention on this side, where it is of the first importance. Britain's fiscal policy is a thing for herself to determine without interference from outside, but it is rather surprising to find that this proposed change, which if brought about, will most adversely affect Canadian industries, finds Canadianists the most eloquent advocates in the British Parliament. We have engaged in foolish tariff wars with the United States following the direction of Jingoism who committed us to the British market in preference to the one near at hand. We have by long and slow processes adapted our productions to suit that market, and if it is closed to us by a protective tariff the result will be most serious.

That this is the deliberate intention of the Unionists, Mr. Bonar Law leaves no room for doubt. He says: "And what I say now is that so long as Ireland is an integral part of the United Kingdom there will be no difference in treatment between Ireland and any other part of the kingdom; but if she chooses to put herself in the status of a colony, then we will give her a preference, but we will not treat her as a colony, but we will treat her as a foreign country, but we will not intend to treat her as we treat ourselves."

We are not in a position to find fault with this attitude, for the policy of protection as it was always applied by the Tories of Canada treated Britain entirely as a foreign country. This policy affected the United Kingdom more adversely than any other country because her trade with us was larger and more important than that of other countries. It was only when the Liberals came into power in 1890 that the idea of a preference to Britain was first mooted. This was granted in the following year, and it has always been fought by the Tories.

Mr. Bonar Law's language at least should dispose of the delusion that a United Empire can be secured by protective tariffs. His sentence, "We do not intend to treat the Colonies as we treat ourselves," claims the insularity of the whole policy. Protective tariffs are always disastrous and destructive of union. They are based on selfishness, and a policy of treating ourselves better than others will hardly build up an Empire on the seven seas. Mr. Chamberlain and his followers proudly glibly of what would happen if Britain did not act on the motto: "Every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost," and they pointed upon a few figures which seemed to give point to their contention. From this meagre statistical basis they drew large conclusions, and it is astonishing how a man of great mental power, like Mr. Chamberlain, fell into this weakness. His mental power should have been a sufficient defense against it, but it was not. His talk may have been half-consciously delusive, but there are plenty of instances in which a man begins by wholly deluding himself. The fallacies of protection have never captured Mr. Balfour. He has uttered many queer things in that line, but he has never undertaken a serious argument in its favor. As for Mr. Bonar Law, he has always used statistics, not as an aid to thinking, but as a substitute to it; and now he has really plunged into a statement of what his policy really means for Britain and her Colonies.

#### THE NEW BISHOP AND THE OLD

The Catholics of this diocese have given

to their new Bishop, the Right Rev. Edward A. LeBlanc, a heart warming welcome. The very sort of that welcome was finely crystallized in the address prepared and read by Dr. Quigley. In it were the art of the scholar and a rare capacity for interpreting the feeling of the Catholic people. What Dr. Quigley did with distinction on behalf of the laity, Rev. Father Walsh did with marked felicity on behalf of the Catholic clergy. The new Bishop's reputation for solid ability, for breadth, and for scholarship has preceded, and there is every reason to anticipate that his work will amply justify the warmth with which his new flock have welcomed him.

Even though His Lordship Bishop Casey is removed by promotion, his people cannot see him go without very keen regret. He has displayed in St. John very marked ability as an administrator and so little courage and talent as a preacher. Then, too, he has given evidence of many qualities of mind and heart which have left their impress upon all who have known him. In welcoming the new Bishop it is perhaps unnecessary to say that hearty wishes for the success and welfare of the old will follow him westward.

#### AUSTRIA'S "CONTRIBUTION"

Austria is building and will man and control a navy of its own, which will help to fight the battles of the Empire if need arises. It ought not to be forgotten by those who tell us of Australia's naval progress that the Commonwealth has not made "emergency" contributions, but is developing its own navy, as Canada should do. In this connection it is instructive to quote the United Empire, the journal of the Royal Colonial Institute, edited by Mr. Archibald R. Colquhoun:

"In 1909, which was the starting point of the present situation, Australia abandoned her proposal to make an emergency contribution, the Admiralty agreeing that it might be wiser for her to concentrate on the permanent task which was then allotted to her in the joint programme for the Pacific. It is instructive to note that, as a result of this decision, the Commonwealth has incidentally accomplished more than any other Dominion to meet the 'emergency' by increasing the margin of the Empire's naval preponderance. Already her fleet unit is well advanced. The second-class cruiser Melbourne is expected to be ready in January. The battle-cruiser Australia and the cruiser Sydney are to be ready soon afterwards, and are expected to call at the Cape, where their appearance should serve to stimulate South African emulation. Smaller craft, including submarines, are being built both in Britain and Australia. All these vessels would, no doubt, be available as soon as ready for the disposal of the Admiralty, should any crisis arise in the near future. Meanwhile the naval college and the rest of the local organization are being steadily developed. Recruiting placards of the 'Royal Australian Navy' are exhibited alongside those of the older Royal Navy throughout the Old Country, catching the eye and imagination of every passer-by."

The United Empire further says that the persistent agitation for emergency contributions has embarrassed Australia, and that there are constant difficulties in any haphazard system of Dominion contributions to the British navy, whether in cash or ships.

What the Malay States do, or what the Indian Princes do is not necessarily any guide for Canada—what is able, as they are not, to build and maintain a navy of the own, which would pass under control of the British Admiralty in the event of a real emergency. A money contribution would be, at best, a temporary thing, not a permanent policy worthy of this country and his respect for the dominion of the sea.

Mr. McLeod's services in the New Mills congregation for the past seventeen years and his tenure of the clerkship of the Presbyterian for the last ten years. Deep appreciation of Mr. McLeod's work and profound regret at his departure was expressed by all the members present.

Rev. J. M. McLeod, of Chatham, was appointed clerk of the Presbyterian vice Rev. Mr. McLeod, who is removing from the Presbytery.

Grove Livingston, student of Pine Hill College, Halifax, who has been supplying the pulpit at Millbank, was certified to the college for the continuation of his studies.

Congregations giving less than \$500 a year stipend were strongly urged to come up to the required standard.

A letter was read from the hymnal committee of the general assembly suggesting the establishment of a suitable memorial to the late Dr. Robert Murray, editor of the Presbyterian Witness and author of some of the best hymns in the Book of Praise. The idea was to have a sum of money collected sufficient to provide an annual interest capable of paying for prizes for essays on the service of song. It was agreed to give three hundred dollars to the hymnal committee of the Book of Praise, and to have a sum of \$500 each to William Tweedie, of Knapdale, and Robert Scott, of Rexton, who are students in arts in Dalhousie University preparing for the ministry.

Rev. J. M. McLeod presented the home mission report, showing excellent work being done in the various home mission fields, by student missionaries during the summer months. Five of the mission stations paid the expenses in full.

The annual budget for this Presbytery amounts to \$8,329, distributed as follows: college, \$770; home missions, \$1,412; augmentation, \$900; foreign missions, \$3,175; widows and orphans' fund, \$335; assembly fund, \$33 (general) and \$278 (travelling expenses); French evangelists, \$130; Point aux Trembles school, \$87; social service and evangelism, \$485; bursary, \$170; Sunday schools and young people's societies, \$212; synod fund, \$120. The total 1913 budget for the Presbyterian church in Canada is about \$1,300,000, the maritime synod to raise \$116,946. It is recommended that each Presbytery arrange for a visitation of each congregation to bring this matter definitely before them.

The allocation of synod funds among the congregations of this Presbytery was fixed at 11-1/2 per cent, increase over that of last year. Each family's share will still be less than \$4 a year, a little more than one cent a day.

In the evening a conference on young people's societies and Sabbath schools was held under the direction of Rev. Mr. McKeigan, of St. John.

It was resolved to hold the next quarterly meeting in St. Andrew's Hall, Chatham, second Tuesday of March next.

**Killed a Moose and Bear.**  
Alma, N. B., Dec. 2.—Alfred McKimley killed a moose and a bear Friday, and Lifford Dixon, a moose the same day.

months together, it is not so badly off in Canada. There was a man in town the other day from the famous Okanagan Valley who talked about astorism at certain periods of the year, and about a temperature of fifteen below zero at others. And the British Columbia fruit growers are still having trouble because of expensive transportation and keen competition. Fruit growing in New Brunswick will begin to come into its own after a while. Next year should see a marked expansion.

The British battle cruiser Princess Royal, the nineteenth ship of the Dreadnought type to be completed for the British navy, is a vessel of 10,000 horse-power and was designed to give a speed of twenty-eight knots. But on her official trial she is reported to have made 34-1/2 knots, or 39-3/4 miles an hour. This is the fastest speed ever made by any other large armored vessel in the world. The total cost of the Princess Royal was \$2,013,888.

The Conservative Ottawa Citizen has been looking over the tariff situation in the United States. It says:

"The question never has been more live than now. The demand for downward revision is unmistakable. The people are not in a mood to be put off with procrastinating phrases. Congress itself is back of the movement. The Democratic party is somewhat divided upon the issue, but hardly to the extent of blocking substantial results in tariff reform. Much may happen between now and April, but the chances are good for material change. The process of revision will be of great interest to Canada. While the advantage from the anticipated tariff reduction will accrue to the American consumer, the Canadian exporter will benefit from the resultant increase in trade."

"This comes dangerously near to constituting an admission of the benefits of free trade. No Conservative newspaper has yet explained how we are to get a steady market at competitive prices for all the crops we can raise, and all the products of the forest and the fisheries that we can offer for sale, short of an arrangement which will give our producers easier access to the United States market. This country will welcome whatever additional trade we can pick up through a preferential arrangement with the West Indies—but while we are seeking that small increase in trade we are rejecting a trade twenty times as great, or more, which we can have for the asking so long as the reciprocity agreement stands unrepelled at Washington."

**MIRAMICHI PRESBYTERY.**  
Rev. J. M. McLeod, of New Mills, Accepts Call to P. E. Church—Other Business of the Session.

"Newcastle, Dec. 2.—The Presbytery of Miramichi met here yesterday forenoon. Rev. W. B. McCallum, of New Richmond (R. Q.), being appointed moderator. Officers present were: Rev. T. P. Drummond, Campbellton; C. A. Hardy, Tide Head; J. H. Kirk, Dalhousie; S. J. MacArthur, Newcastle; T. S. Simpson, Douglastown; F. M. McCurdy, Redbank; L. Beaton, Bellefleur; A. Bette, Millerton; George Wood, Chatham (St. John's); J. M. McLeod, Chatham (St. John's); A. D. Archibald, Rexton; R. H. Stavert, Harcourt; J. B. Miller, Miramichi; J. M. McLeod, New Mills, clerk. The laymen present were Joseph Henderson, Bathurst; W. R. MacMillan, New Mills, and P. A. Forsythe, Redbank.

Rev. J. M. McLeod intimated his acceptance of a call from St. Peter's congregation, Prince Edward Island. His translation will take place after the 8th instant. A committee, consisting of Rev. Drummond, MacArthur and Archibald, were appointed to draw up a suitable resolution respecting Mr. McLeod's services in the New Mills congregation for the past seventeen years and his tenure of the clerkship of the Presbyterian for the last ten years. Deep appreciation of Mr. McLeod's work and profound regret at his departure was expressed by all the members present.

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## CAPTAIN'S ERROR COST FIVE LIVES

Mistook Light on Cape Enrage for Apple River and Went on Reef

GLOOM AT WATERSIDE

Body of Second Mate Sterling of the Ethyl B. Sumner Not Found Yet—Survivors Washed Up on rocky Cliff and Later Taken Aboard Schooner Friendship—Cargo Lost Vessel Insured.

Hopewell Hill, Dec. 4.—The rock bound number of disasters but few have been attended with sadder results than that in which the ill-fated schooner Ethyl B. and four of her crew to destruction.

The terrible catastrophe has been almost its occurrence when the little vessel of Waterside near where the tragically lost place has been under a shadow of gloom since the first tidings of the calamity reached the residents in the early hours of Tuesday morning. The loss of life has been subject to much comment and the strongest sympathy is expressed for the grief-stricken families of the victims of the disaster. This feeling was perhaps enhanced today when the little power vessel Vanguard, which arrived from St. John, left Waterside having on board the bodies of Captain Patterson, Mate Cates and Suman Hopkins which were being conveyed to their homes across the bay. The body of Second Mate Sterling has not been recovered and it is supposed it is probably under some wreckage along the shore.

The vessel is a total wreck, not a spar left standing and the hull completely demolished. Wreckage floats everywhere on the water and the cargo of 410,000 feet of lumber is being blown about the coast for miles. Much of this will be gathered up and the owners have given W. H. Martin charge of its salvage. The cargo was insured.

Additional particulars of the disaster to those which have already appeared in The Telegraph show that it was supposed, the captain mistook the light on Cape Enrage for Apple River light, and went on the rocks of the bay. When the small light on the Waterside breakwater was made, the captain realized his position but it was too late and in a moment the vessel struck the reef. In the terrific sea that was breaking on the rocky shore the schooner soon went to pieces and the crew of seven were thrown into the boiling sea. This was shortly after midnight and the storm was breaking with terrible force.