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Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 12, 1907.

THE DYNAMITERS
Reports concerning the wholesale killing of trout in lakes and streams in several counties, St. John included, have been frequent of late, and some of the more circumstantial stories will be the subject of careful investigation within the next few days. The Telegraph has been informed on several occasions recently that trout secured in this manner have been bought from the criminals for a few cents a pound and sold in this city and other centres as if they had been taken by legitimate methods. It goes without saying that few merchants would make this use of dynamite if they did not know where to find a market for the slaughtered fish. Investigation may show, in fact, that dealers who profess ignorance as to the means employed to provide trout for the market are really encouraging a practice which will be resented by the general public, and which sportsmen will take pains to stop even if it necessitates some expenditure of time and money.

The Fredericton men who are taking steps to organize an association for the protection of fish and game in New Brunswick have opened up this matter not a day too soon. Such an organization, as soon as it is in working order, could do nothing which would so quickly prove its usefulness as to look into the use of dynamite and its connection with the appearance of suspiciously large "catches" of trout sold for a song to men who know where and when they are to be had. Fishermen are not the only citizens interested in these things. With a proper organization for stream protection the province will long continue to be a fine resort for tourists who are looking for sport. Indeed many streams and lakes which have been rendered useless by nets, lime, sawdust, spears, snares, and dynamite, would, if properly guarded, again become well stocked with such game fish as filled them years ago. The use of dynamite for the wholesale slaughter of trout for the market is the most disgraceful of all crimes yet brought against the lawless "sporting" element in this province.

Sportsmen in every county should join the protective association and quickly make report of such outrages as they may hear of. A few prosecutions would have a tendency to restrain the dynamiters. These matters demand immediate attention, and from what we have heard they are likely to receive it, even though the result may be the exposure of men who are popularly supposed to be too decent to encourage fish-killing methods such as would disgrace a drunken Indian.

A FRIGHTFUL CONFESSION
The wretched whose confessions on the witness stand in Idaho are shocking the civilized world today will command attention both because of what he says of his own crimes and what he alleges concerning the inspiration of these crimes by the leaders of the most formidable labor organization the United States has developed—the Western Federation of Miners. Accepting Orchard's story of his own deeds as true, the public must regard him as a being to whom prayer means a trifle in light as air; yet, if it be true that he committed the crimes to which he confesses, they could not have been due to a desire for personal vengeance, and if they were committed for gain we are brought face to face with the unavoidable conclusion that there must have been a far-reaching conspiracy of which this cold-blooded assassin was the active instrument. So far as Orchard's revelations go they have been discounted to some extent by information made public at the time of his arrest by a detective who won fame in breaking up the "Molly Maguires" in Pennsylvania many years ago.

The point of interest now will be the state's ability to fortify the statements of Orchard by competent corroborative testimony. If the prosecuting officer lives up to the promise of his opening address this testimony will be produced and will be convincing. Without such support Orchard's story—that of an unspeakable criminal with his neck in a noose—would be wholly without value. In difficult cases the police are sometimes compelled to make use of such instruments as this who now figures as the principal witness, but the rule is that the more doubtful the character of the witness the more satisfactory must be the corroboration. It follows in this case that the state will fail of conviction unless it has other witnesses and circumstances to establish the connection which Orchard says existed between the accused officials and himself.

Orchard, Canadians will note with regret, claims Ontario as his home. His parents were respectable. There was nothing about his youth to warrant the belief that he would become remarkable or notorious. Later on he abandoned his young wife and child in the Ontario community and ran off with the wife of another man. Still later he was guilty of bigamy in the American West. After this flying start on the road to the devil he gave up work and

began to live on blackmail and murder; and apparently his prices were very moderate. For a few hundred dollars he would kill one man or a dozen, as he wears he did. The recital is made without any show of emotion, and seemingly the man is incapable of realizing the horror of the work to which he set his hand. It is said he has not been bribed by an assurance of immunity, and certainly it is to be hoped that the prosecution has made no such bargain with him. To all intents and purposes his race is run. The world has yet to learn the value of his accusations against others. If these accusations are proved the story will be almost without parallel in the criminal history of America; to say which is to recall many crimes and conspiracies horrible almost beyond understanding.

THE RIGHT VIEW
Sir Wilfrid's statement that the preferential question is "a matter altogether in the hands of the British people," is precisely the statement which the Canadian people would have liked to hear him make. We do not desire to coerce the British people to the slightest extent on the question which affects their bread-and-butter, and attacks one of their most cherished prejudices. Our own attitude on the question is clear. We have given one preference and promised more if a bargain is to be struck. But we must not make the mistake of associating ourselves in the minds of the British workmen with the demands that he tax his loaf for the benefit of our farmers whose property he is constantly taught to envy.—Montreal Star.

Not all Canadian newspapers have been broad enough to take this view, and across the water party leaning has had an even greater effect in narrowing conduct than in the Dominion. The Star favors the Chamberlain policy, but it wholly endorses Sir Wilfrid's view that each of the British countries must suit itself first in fiscal matters. If we but consider how we would regard an attempt by the people of the United Kingdom, or any political party there, to impose upon us a tariff of which our people did not approve, we shall the better appreciate the wisdom of Sir Wilfrid's attitude in these matters. It should command the respect of both parties in the Dominion. Both are pledged to the retention of as large a measure of self-governing power as is consistent with loyalty to the Empire. We must not hesitate to accord to the English taxpayers the complete control of their affairs which we demand for ourselves.

AFTER HIM, THE DELUGE
Upon the life of Francis Joseph, many believe, depends not only the future of Austria-Hungary but the peace of Europe. If William of Germany is to meddle at all to the murder of the world's sleep it is evident that the death of Francis Joseph will present to the War Lord a most tempting opportunity. The Toronto Globe gives a striking review of the Austrian monarch's tragic and remarkable record, the more interesting now when it seems certain that he cannot live much longer, and that his death may set the storm signals flying in Europe. The Globe says:

The approaching sixtieth anniversary of the advent of Francis Joseph to the Austrian throne is to be observed in a manner befitting the man who, amidst extraordinary difficulties has done more than falls to the lot of most rulers to improve the condition of his subjects. When in December, 1848, he was somewhat unexpectedly called to his high office he found his realm in a state of indescribable confusion. The policy of his immediate predecessors had been harsh and repressive, and the great revolutionary war of 1848 caused formidable uprisings in both Austria and Hungary. These were eternally repressed and drastically punished. Kosuth, the leader of the Hungarian patriots, retired after their defeat to Turkey, and eventually to England. The ancient liberties of the Hungarians were curtailed and ultimately abolished, and Francis Joseph seemed destined to be perpetuated in history as one of the most despotic of European monarchs.

From this bad reputation he was saved by what seemed at the time a series of tragic misfortunes. When the Crimean war broke out in 1854 Austria displaced both sides by remaining strictly neutral. Russia expected her aid in return for assistance in suppressing the Hungarian rebellion. France expected her aid in return for connivance at her occupation of part of northern Italy. Count Cavour, the great Sardinian Minister, brought Austria's intrusion into Italy before the Congress of Paris in 1856. As nothing was done there Sardinia began to arm, and France declared war with her against Austria. In a short campaign in 1859 Austria was defeated and forced to content herself with Venice as her sole foothold in Italy. Then followed the crushing defeat inflicted on her by Prussia in 1866, and her expulsion from the German confederation.

A man of coarser fibre and more unfeeling nature would probably have been crushed by such a series of national humiliations, but they only served to make apparent the steely qualities of Francis Joseph. From projects of foreign aggression he turned to plans of national betterment. The claims of Hungary he sought to reduce the consideration they deserved. Deak, the greatest of Hungarian statesmen and jurists, had as far back as 1848 planned important reforms for his country, but these were interrupted by the civil war. For several years he lived in retirement, until his fellow-countrymen felt the need of his services and the Emperor was compelled to consider his suggestions. After the disaster in 1866 his plan for a federal empire was adopted, the new constitution being very much what it is to this day, and Francis Joseph was crowned king of Hungary in 1867.

So peculiar a constitution as that of Austria-Hungary called for the exercise of patience, tact, and administrative ability of the highest order, but for forty years he has managed to overcome all difficulties and yet retain a personal popularity which is paralleled only by that of the British King among the crowned heads of Europe. An Emperor who has occupied his throne for nearly sixty years, and has for two-thirds of that time conducted successfully an enormously difficult political experiment, is entitled to be regarded as one of the world's grand old men. Again and

again has his domestic life been darkened by unspeakable tragedies, but he has never allowed his personal afflictions to make him forget for a single moment the necessity for attending to public duties in spite of what he has been able to accomplish, the bond uniting the diverse races over which he rules is still a frail one, and its endurance depends largely on the personal qualities of the heir-apparent to the throne, of whom the world as yet knows little. But whatever may become of his final empire, the place Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary in history is well assured as that of a man of true nobility of character and exceptional humanity of temperament.

BRUSH AND FOREST FIRES
The relation of the brush left in the woods by lumber operators, to the fires that in summer devastate forest areas, is a subject attracting more and more attention, as the importance of preventing such fires in countries which are rapidly being denuded of their forests becomes more generally realized. Anything bearing directly on the subject is therefore interesting, and nowhere more so than in New Brunswick, which has such large and valuable forest areas in proportion to its total acreage, and in which so great damage has been done by brush fires. It is hoped that good will result from last winter's forestry convention in Fredericton, although practical lumber operators are apparently not greatly impressed by the forest lore of some of the speakers on that occasion.

Timely and interesting in this connection is a paper written by Mr. Thomas Southworth, director of the Ontario bureau of colonization. This official has the ground that the brush cut should be burned by the lumber operators, and that the burning, by consuming the dead leaves on the surface, enables the falling seed to come into contact with the soil and renew the forest growth. His letter relates to pine woods, but would apply to spruce areas as well. There can be no doubt whatever that destruction of the brush while green, and before the dry season came, would greatly lessen the danger from forest fires. If also it would contribute to reforestation, by bringing the falling seed into contact with the soil and enabling it to germinate, there would be another practical reason for such a course. Mr. Southworth points out that a very successful experiment was made in Michigan some years ago, and that for some years past the Rathbun Company of Deseronto, Ontario, have burned the brush after their logging operations. Anyone who has seen a new railway under construction through a belt of woods, even in the winter season, knows that there is a serious difficulty in burning the brush. We may quote from Mr. Southworth's letter the story of a very interesting and successful experiment made in the state of Minnesota:

In 1902 a large territory was secured by the government of the United States from the Chippewa Indians in Northern Minnesota as a National Forest Reserve. The reserve was under the management of the bureau of forestry. The reserve contained a large quantity of excellent white pine, and in addition a great number of standing green trees as well as all trees should be cut that were marked by the forest ranger. It was further provided that no trees should be left logged in the process of felling; that all tops and limbs should be burned so as to be safe from fire, under the supervision of the inspector of the bureau of forestry, and that the burning of tops or other material larger than eight inches in diameter or of tops or limbs not more than six inches in diameter should be by logging under the supervision of the inspector of the bureau of forestry, and that the burning of tops or other material larger than eight inches in diameter or of tops or limbs not more than six inches in diameter should be by logging under the supervision of the inspector of the bureau of forestry, and that the burning of tops or other material larger than eight inches in diameter or of tops or limbs not more than six inches in diameter should be by logging under the supervision of the inspector of the bureau of forestry.

Speaking of the Mormon question before the Presbyterian General Assembly in Montreal last week, the Rev. A. W. Gordon, of Lethbridge, who has worked as a missionary among these people, said that a Mormon existed among them, but only in a very limited degree, and owing to the refusal of one Mormon to testify against another, it was almost impossible to enforce the Canadian law.

The mayor of Hamilton, Ontario, has caused a sensation. It is explained by the following despatch: "Some of the members of the finance committee propose to increase the mayor's salary from \$2,000 to \$2,500. Mayor Stewart says that he does not want an increase, and if the aldermen want to increase the salary of the officer they will have to date it from the end of his term." Must be an extraordinary person—this Mayor Stewart of Hamilton.

In connection with the visit of Prince Fushimi of Japan to Canada, and the last welcome accorded, the following statement of purely commercial import made by Bradstreet's is of interest: The shipping trade between the Pacific coast and the Orient continues to grow far beyond the expectations of those who were responsible for the first steps made in this direction. The orders for flour are and have been much greater than western millers have been able to supply. It is stated that throughout the past winter wheat was sold at a price of 100 cents per bushel, and that the Japanese demand for Canadian flour is making rapid strides, and that country promises to be some of Canada's greatest customers in that respect.

NOVA SCOTIA OLD LADY DROWNED IN WELL
Halifax, N. S., June 7.—(Special)—A terrible fatality occurred on Saturday at Kinkora, when Miss Anne Clark, an aged spinster, who had resided for some time at the home of Edward McPhillips, met her death. She got out of bed, it appears, at an early hour and for some mishap fell into the well of a nearby neighbor named Peter Mahoney.

The fatality was not discovered until Mr. Mahoney went to the well to draw water, when he found the body. The well is seventy-five feet deep.

Two things make my wife very angry. "What are they?" "To get ready for company that doesn't come, and to have company come when she isn't ready."

THE WHITE PLAGUE
The failure thus far to provide in New Brunswick any adequate means of fighting tuberculosis should be a source of universal regret. When one reflects upon the annual loss inflicted by this plague, the feeling aroused is very far from being one of self-satisfaction. The following paragraph from the Winnipeg Free Press is worthy of attention hereabouts:

"The neighboring cities of Coventry and Birmingham, England, are to co-operate in establishing a sanatorium for consumptives. Very encouraging results have been secured from the operation treatment in England, without a change in the climate, and the decrease of the disease in that country during the past fifty years has been so marked that the medical health officer of Coventry declares that at the present rate in another half-century phthisis will be as rare as leprosy. This may be regarded as an optimistic prediction; but that sanatoria effect a progressive checking of the disease is an established fact."

NOTE AND COMMENT
Mr. William J. Bryan can make a keen thrust when occasion offers. Referring to the Republican party, in an interview in New York last week, he said: "There are two elements in the Republican party, today, one which I might call the extremists, and the other 'the stand-patters,' the latter representing those people who have put their hands into other people's pockets and wish to keep them there."

LIFE CRUSHED OUT BY IRON VAULT DOOR
Michael Gillen Fatally Hurt Working on New Royal Bank Building.
Crushed beneath a heavy vault door, Michael Gillen, an employee of the St. John Iron Works Ltd., was fatally injured on Saturday morning while at work on the new Royal Bank building, and died about an hour later in the hospital.

Mr. Gillen was an iron worker by trade and was helping to put the door of the vault in place when it suddenly fell over him and he was caught beneath it. His collar bone was broken, several ribs fractured, and he was injured otherwise. His chest was literally crushed in. With all the dispatch possible the door was raised by fellow-workmen and the injured man, who had not altogether lost consciousness, was carried into the contractor's office. Dr. T. H. Lunn and Dr. J. S. Bentley were summoned and were quickly on hand, and they advised the removal of the unfortunate man to the General Public Hospital.

Though suffering intensely, Mr. Gillen survived the drive in the ambulance, but expired just after being taken into the institution. His body was removed to his home at 40 Union street.

Mr. Gillen was a native of Charlottetown (P. E. I.), and moved here two years ago with wife and large family. He was an excellent type of the hard-working, honest mechanic and was a great favorite with his fellow employees. He is described by his friends as a man of exemplary habits and upright principles, and the blow to his wife and five children is a hard one. Besides his wife he leaves four sons—Thomas W., Albert H., John H., and Margaret L. Gillen. Two brothers—Thomas and James Gillen, of Charlottetown, also survive.

Coner Berryman was called to view the body and gave permission for it to be removed to the dead man's home. Asked to explain the cause of the injury, he would be decided, the coroner said that he had not decided, but that there were so many rumors that there was a possibility that one might be held.

DECKHAND OF DREDGE ST. LAWRENCE DROWNED
Campbellton, N. B., June 8.—The body of Hugh McKenzie, a deck hand of the dredge St. Lawrence, who was reported missing Thursday morning last, was found floating under the wharf alongside which the dredge was lying. McKenzie had fallen on between the vessel and the wharf. McKenzie belonged to Pictou (N. S.).

LURED TO LAKE BY TROUT
Three North End Men Are Reported for Poaching

EARLY HOURS OF SUNDAY CHOSEN
Caught at It at 3 a. m., and There Will Likely Be Two Reports, Poaching and Sabbath Desecration—Policeman Crawford's Early Morning Trip.

Three bold fishermen cast their lines in Lily Lake early Sunday morning, but when next heard from their lines will be next in as pleasant a place for they must attend in the police court to hear the law on the matter of poaching and possibly also Sabbath desecration.

Three hopeful fishermen cautiously wended their way to the lake through the darkness of the early morning hours and three eagerly expectant fishermen baited their hooks and swished their lines out from the bank near the ice house run. Three jolly fishermen were they for the nonce, but sad the change. Searching eyes were on them though they knew it not and their hopes were dashed when Policeman Crawford, breaking out from ambush called a halt to their piscatorial efforts. Sadly and in some measure disturbed by the denouncement, three pent fishermen returned home to wash up and get ready for Sunday morning church.

The police decline at this juncture to give out the names save to say they are young men belonging to the North End. Perhaps it must be whispered low, but it is a fact that an ardent streamer would like to have try for the big trout which are known to inhabit Lily Lake. "I've seen them jump," said one, "and I've seen them swim near the shore. I'd give \$5 just for one half hour's sport on the lake with rod and line." "There always were good trout there," he added, "but two years ago 20,000 were placed there by David Russell of Montreal and they are fine luscious specimens now and able to give a good tug at a strong river, I'll be bound."

But the law and the Horticultural Association have been uncompromising guardians of the tempting waters of the lake and to try for trout there were a sore offence. Still there have been some venturesome ones who were not inclined to await the hour when the lake would be declared open, and at one time was thought would be this year, and there have been little stories of visits by night and the inspiring sound of the fishy "swish, swish" of a line through the water has not been unknown.

And so it was that about 3 o'clock Sunday morning Policeman Crawford received a hurried order for him to the hills to the water stretch in Rockwood. Reaching the lake he went cautiously and speled three dark figures near the shore, and near the head. A little nearer and he made out two men on the bank and a third on the ice company's landing stage which runs out into the lake. As he caught sight of the men he had been caught, but they were trying and there was hope until it was rudely shattered by the appearance of the man in blue. They fled in a moment and, as a police court tribunal to face and—worst of all—no trout.

The case will arouse interest, no doubt. There has been several times cases of poaching on Beaver and Ball's lakes, but this is the first in the city and it has also in it that which is the element of the Sunday observance law.

THREE PRIESTS ORDAINED AT CHATHAM
Basement of New Cathedral, Which Will Cost \$200,000, Used for First Time.

Chatham, N. B., June 9.—The basement of the new Roman Catholic cathedral has just been finished and services were held there today for the first time, large congregations attending. Mass was celebrated at 7 o'clock by Mgr. Varrilly, of Bathurst Village, and at 8 by Rev. Father O'Keefe. The 10 o'clock service commenced with a procession from the sacristy down the epistle side of the church and up the centre aisle to the sanctuary, which was followed by Mass and the ordination of Claude Cyr of St. Hilaire, George Carrier of St. Basil, Naomie Savoire of Regville to the priesthood, and Joseph Albert-Hart of Edmundston to minor orders by Bishop Barry, assisted by Mgr. Dugal, V. G., and Varrilly. Rev. Father VanDemerle, who preached the sermon, congratulated the congregation and diocese on their beautiful building, referred to the office of the priesthood, its nobility, etc., and asked the prayers of the congregation for the newly ordained priests.

Bishop Barry briefly expressed his appreciation for the cooperation and support of the congregation in the erection of the building, and congratulated them upon the result of their efforts. He then turned to the new priests, including the entire congregation.

Among the clergymen in the sanctuary were Mgr. Dugal, V. G.; Mgr. Allard, Carapet; Mgr. Richard, Rogersville; Mgr. Varrilly, Bathurst village; Rev. Father Pelletier, St. Louis; Rev. Father Morrisey, Dieppe; Rev. Father VanDeusen, Bellefleur; Rev. Father Wallace, Campbellton; Rev. Father Comeau, St. Hilaire; Rev. Father Dixon, Newcastle.

Pontifical benediction was given at 7 o'clock this evening.

COLLEGE SUNDAY IN ROTHESAY CHURCH
Fifteen Boys Confirmed by Bishop Richardson, Who Delivers Inspiring Sermon.

Rothsay, June 9.—In spite of the rain this afternoon more people attended college service in St. Paul's than could obtain admission to that spacious edifice. There had been confirmation in the morning, when about fifteen of the college boys went forward and were presented to the cathedral bishop for confirmation. This ceremony was solemn and interesting, and was witnessed by a large congregation. The address of the cathedral afterwards contained kind words of counsel to those who had been confirmed, and the college boys had to form these with the choir and the Union Jack, and there were some flowers in evidence as well.

Besides the rector of the parish and his assistant, Rev. Mr. Thompson, B. D., the rector of Trinity assisted in the service, which was made very impressive and beautiful by the singing of the boys of the college choir and Mr. J. St. John, an alto solo. J. S. Ford was the organist. The cathedral bishop preached a powerful sermon, dwelling upon the opportunity that the boys had to form their character at school. He regarded this as the best part of education and placed the formation of the mind before the mere memorizing of dates and formulas.

He touched upon the advantages of education to a business man, and combated the idea that the boy intended for a business man should be set to work after leaving school rather than giving him the advantages of a better education. Referring to this, he mentioned the statement of an educationist in the west who had told him of seventeen bank managers who were college graduates.

He told the boys that it was an excellent thing to win class honors but far better to win to themselves with honor, to fight for right, to do nothing mean, to avoid falsehood and subterfuge and by so doing to form their character for all time. It was no harm for them to want an easy life in manhood or to have power or money, but these things were of far less importance than some things they might strive for.

The choice of an occupation, the temptation to choose an easy one, was dwelt upon, but he reminded them that a strong character was never made out of an easy life. They must struggle for the right. He put in a plea for his own profession, telling them what a grand thing it would be if Christian soldiers could be summoned to the fight for Christ, and for the right, messengers as used to carry the news of war in Scotland in days of old by means of the cross dipped in blood.

He spoke of Mr. Davy Gray, who, like the sponge, soaked up all the spirituality within reach and had to be squeezed before they would do any work for the cause of Christ. There was great need for men and women to carry the cross and he hoped that some of them would elect to do so either in this land or across the seas among the heathen.

In conclusion, he reminded them that life itself was their greatest opportunity, and each must do something for good or evil, but as they served now so they would reap in the future, and that in the end man must leave money and riches behind and appear before God as he was.

The cathedral bishop came to St. John in Gordon Taylor's automobile after the service, and will leave for Charlotte county Monday morning.

STEAMER BRIDGEWATER A TOTAL WRECK
Went Ashore in Bunkers 100 Miles East of Halifax

Halifax, N. S., June 7.—The steamer Bridgewater went ashore in the bunkers off Nizay Head, 100 miles east of Halifax, this afternoon and will be a total loss. She left Halifax late last night for St. John with cargo and a large passenger list. The passengers and crew all got ashore safely but whether any of the cargo will be saved depends on the weather.

The fog was dense when the Bridgewater struck on the shoal. Capt. Reid, who was medical officer of the Halifax and Cape Sable Steamship Company, six months ago this company lost the steamer Strathcona, which was burned as she was entering Port Dufferin. The Bridgewater was insured for \$22,000, and was insured for two-thirds her value.

TENDERS CALLED FOR MONCTON-CHIPMAN SECTION G. T. P.
Ottawa, June 7.—The Transcontinental railway commission is applying for tenders for the construction of a section of railway from Chipman to Moncton. Plans, profiles and specifications may be seen at Ottawa and also at the district engineer's office in St. John. The tenders will be received at Ottawa until 12 o'clock June 23 next.

HITCH HAIK PLANS OF SKINNER—FORGET WEDDING
Ceremony Set for Next Thursday But Difference in Religion Causes Archbishop Bruchesi to Forbid Ceremony Before Catholic Altar

Moncton, June 9.—There is a good deal of interest in the coming Skinner-Forget wedding, which is set for Thursday next. Mr. Skinner is a son of Recorder Skinner of St. John (N. B.), a law partner of Bole Smith, K. C., and a Protestant, while the prospective bride is the daughter of Hon. L. J. Forget, a Roman Catholic, and both young people are very popular in society.

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The choice of an occupation, the temptation to choose an easy one, was dwelt upon, but he reminded them that a strong character was never made out of an easy life. They must struggle for the right. He put in a plea for his own profession, telling them what a grand thing it would be if Christian soldiers could be summoned to the fight for Christ, and for the right, messengers as used to carry the news of war in Scotland in days of old by means of the cross dipped in blood.

He spoke of Mr. Davy Gray, who, like the sponge, soaked up all the spirituality within reach and had to be squeezed before they would do any work for the cause of Christ. There was great need for men and women to carry the cross and he hoped that some of them would elect to do so either in this land or across the seas among the heathen.

In conclusion, he reminded them that life itself was their greatest opportunity, and each must do something for good or evil, but as they served now so they would reap in the future, and that in the end man must leave money and riches behind and appear before God as he was.

The cathedral bishop came to St. John in Gordon Taylor's automobile after the service, and will leave for Charlotte county Monday morning.

STEAMER BRIDGEWATER A TOTAL WRECK
Went Ashore in Bunkers 100 Miles East of Halifax