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E. W. MCCREARY, Editor.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 8, 1903.

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 advance-
ment of our great Dominion**
No graft!
No deals!
**"The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose and the
Maple Leaf forever."**

IN CHARLOTTE
Government supporters will view with
some dismay the result of the convention
held in St. Stephen Monday. The ad-
ministration ticket now selected is evi-
dently a weaker combination than that
which ran in 1903, and in that contest
the opposition carried three of the four
seats, the fourth going to Hon. Mr. Hill,
who on many important questions voted
with Mr. Hazen during the following ses-
sions. In the election of 1903 the vote in
Charlotte was as follows:

Hartt.....	2,123
Grimmer.....	2,075
Clarke.....	2,064
Hill.....	1,834
Byron.....	1,788
Mill.....	1,708
Dewar.....	1,588
Vroom.....	1,499

Messrs Hartt, Grimmer, and Clarke
have all been useful and active repre-
sentatives, fighting steadily and intelligently
against the reckless majority which re-
gistered the government's bidding. With
Dr. Taylor, the fourth member of the
ticket, and a popular and aggressive mem-
ber of it, they should pull up to a striking
opposition majority four weeks hence.
Hon. Mr. McKewen was present at
Monday's government convention in St.
Stephen to assist the delegates in select-
ing standard bearers, and after the candi-
dates had been nominated the Attorney
General delivered his stereotyped de-
fence of the government's record. This
same Mr. McKewen paid a visit to Char-
lotte just prior to the elections of 1903.
The government's record was then not
nearly so black as it is today, and Mr.
McKewen labored long and earnestly to
convince the public that Charlotte should
and would stand by the administration.
The result was a sweeping opposition
victory. Mr. McKewen's visit was not,
perhaps, a contributing cause; but since
his task now is much more hopeless than
it was in 1903 he must have found it dif-
ficult Monday to stimulate the outward
appearance of hope and confidence as he
dwelt upon the beauties of the
government and his associates
have inflicted upon this long suffering
province. The people of Charlotte know
Mr. McKewen. They have followed
his public walk with some interest,
and some displeasure. They are fully
aware that, while he tells them how the
government is going to carry the province,
he dared not offer himself as a candidate
in this city where he led the poll of 1903.
This is one of the actions that speak
louder than words.

IN NORTHUMBERLAND
In the election of 1903 the vote in
Northumberland was as follows:

Morrison.....	2,313
Loggie.....	2,191
Tweddie.....	2,128
Morrison.....	2,092
Burchill.....	2,034
Wat.....	2,002
O'Brien.....	1,915
Fish.....	1,791

The opposition convention at Chatham
Monday was a most successful and im-
pressive gathering. The ticket chosen,
consisting of the present members, Messrs.
Morrison and Morrison, and Messrs.
MacLachlan and Allan, is one in whose
success the party, not only in Northum-
berland but throughout the province,
may well have the utmost confidence.
The services which Messrs. Morrison and
Morrison have rendered the people in the
Legislature have made them conspicuous
as stalwart and steadfast fighters for
honest and progressive government. Their
worth has been fully tested and proved,
and the support they have commanded in
their fine constituency is evidence that the
electors know their worth. Mr. MacLach-
lan who is mayor of Chatham is a popu-
lar man with a large following in both
the town and the outlying parishes. Mr.
Allan will bring a large and solid support

to the ticket, and the vote in the con-
vention is a deserved tribute to his strength
and his popularity.
By placing two Liberals on this ticket
the party in Northumberland shows that
it thinks of the government's contention
that the campaign will, or should be, run
on Federal party lines. Liberals in North-
umberland who seek to hide the misdeeds of
the Robinson government with the mantle
of Liberalism. The question is one of
good and bad government in New Brun-
swick. The local administration must stand
on its own feet and carry its heavy load
alone. Liberals, like Conservatives and
Independents, will look at what the gov-
ernment has done and has failed to do, and
judge it by the facts. The fiction that
Liberals are bound to intervene to save
the Robinson administration from retribu-
tion cannot survive the action of Mon-
day's convention.

Since conditions in Northumberland are
much more favorable to the opposition
than they were in 1903, Mr. Hazen should
have four supporters from that county
after March 3. In the former election
the opposition carried three seats and the
government one, Hon. Mr. Tweddie's per-
sonal following being sufficient on that
occasion to save him. This year many in-
fluential men who supported the govern-
ment in 1903 are assisting the opposition.
The administration has been weakened by
several years during which it has played
fast and loose with the public interest
and materially injured the public credit.
Many who gave it a doubtful support in
1903 are today its open and aggressive op-
ponents. There should be no doubt about
the verdict in Northumberland on March 3.

CONFIDENCE
Loyal Government journals and orators
assure the people that the government is
confident. Let us look at some of the
recent evidence in favor of this contention.
The government declares that there is
no school book ring and that the people
are not being robbed in the matter of
school book prices. And the government
thereupon promises to appoint a commis-
sion to inquire into the cost of school
books.

The Premier is confident, but he and
his ministers are afraid the people will
not believe what they say. They will
appoint a commission.
The government for years boasted of
its highway legislation. It claimed that
good results would be produced. It was
confident that the people would not be-
lieve the reports about bad roads. But
that confidence disappeared. The gov-
ernment is going to appoint a commission
to inquire into the needs of the province
in the matter of the roads, to ascertain
how it happens that the confidence of the
administration was so clearly ill-founded
or misplaced.
The Premier was confident—or said he
was—that no one would believe the op-
position statements about the provincial
finances, about the unparalleled growth of
the public debt, about the issue of bonds
to pay interest on bonds, about the ex-
penditure of money the details of which
the auditor general knew nothing. But
what has become of the Premier's con-
fidence? He is now saying that he will
select accountants to look into these mat-
ters. He began to see that in spite of
his confidence the people were not satis-
fied with his statements.

Real confidence—the convincing kind—
could have faced the people without call-
ing in experts and commissions. Real con-
fidence would not have allowed the Prem-
ier to remain in his corner when Mr.
Fleming invited him to step on the pub-
lic platform in this city and make a few
simple explanations to the people in the
presence of one solitary opposing critic.
If he is confident, why does the Premier
propose to hire out his explanations? Why
not step into the limelight and satisfy
the people as to the size of the public
debt and as to what has been done with
the money? So simple a task should not
cause the leader of a confident govern-
ment to seek cover. To decline was to
raise awkward questions which have not
been set at rest. To decline was to give
the public the true measure of those pro-
fessions of confidence of which the pub-
lic has heard so much but of which it has
seen so little evidence.

The confidence of this government is
seen in its long successful attempt to
deny to the people of this province the
secret ballot which it finally was com-
pelled to concede. Its confidence is seen
in that sort of bookkeeping which pro-
duces a surplus by charging up anything
and everything to capital account. Its
confidence is displayed in its attempt to
masquerade as a Liberal organization in
order that the federal party allegiance of
some electors may lead them to excuse
acts which as New Brunswick taxpayers
they must deem unacceptable. The re-
pudiation of federal party lines by both
the government and the opposition parties
in Northumberland and elsewhere, and
the presence of great numbers of Liberals
in the opposition ranks show that this
attempt of the government to escape re-
sponsibility will not succeed.

**A COMMISSION OF EXPERTS
NEEDED**

Premier Robinson's attention is respect-
fully directed to conditions in Carleton
county which threaten to destroy the peace
and happiness of a large body of the in-
habitants there. Two torrents of mud,
restrained for the moment, but by bonds
so frail that the hurling of a single epithet
may loose them, menace Woodstock and
the smiling valleys tributary to that thir-
ty-eight mile long lake. If Hon. Mr. Rob-
inson, upon examining this situation, does not instant-
ly appoint a commission of experts his
warmest admirers will be dumfounded.
But, to the f

Woodstock Press remarked in unusually
cold type:
We trust that our contemporary does not
intend to include in personalities. That style
is foreign to our nature, although when neces-
sary we reluctantly take a hand in that way.
If it is to be a whirlwind with torch-
light processions, brass bands and mud sling-
ing, we have the ammunition and will use it.
We leave the choice of weapons to the editor
of the Sentinel. It is now up to him.

Unshaken by this fearful intimation that
it was not as well equipped for mud-
throwing as the best, the Sentinel replied
haughtily:

The above sounds very brave, even mag-
nanimous, and would be taken that way were
it not so palpably the work of one whose pas-
sion real leads him to overcome the bounds of
reason. In so far as we are concerned, the
Sentinel has little to fear in a mud-slinging
contest, and the Liberal ticket individually
and collectively will compare at least favor-
ably with the Opposition ticket—morally, men-
tally or in any other sort of thing. If there
must be a gutter warfare, if there must be
mud-slinging and the issue rests with the
King of Mud, Volcano will say in the
words of the poet, "Come on, Maduff—and
cured be he who first shall cry enough."

That Premier Robinson will hesitate to
act under these harrowing circum-
stances, we cannot believe. A commis-
sion of experts is clearly called
for. Otherwise the opposing mud bat-
teries may open fire and Woodstock and
the surrounding scenery be plastered with
the fell ammunition of which both jour-
nals boast an appalling supply.

THE CENTRAL MYSTERY

As Hon. Mr. Pugsley is about due with
his long delayed announcement that the
Central railway has been sold, leased, or
given away, the people will wonder
whether the new deal is to cover up all
the transactions in connection with that
famous but unfinished railroad. The an-
nals of the Central are neither short nor
simple. The scenes in the Legislature
when, late at night, in the closing hours
of the session, the government's support-
ers were induced to vote huge sums for
this enterprise, are well remembered.
In all, this unfinished, cheaply con-
structed, and poorly equipped road de-
voured \$1,200,000 of public money. Before
the Hon. Mr. Pugsley disposed of it—and
no one can dispute the fact—it was the
Central railway. It is again in session—
the people should know in detail what
became of the money that was appropri-
ated year after year for its support.
There is a mystery connected with the
project which should not exist. The op-
position sought to have an independent
commission appointed to make a thorough
inquiry into the whole matter. The gov-
ernment which voted away the money
voted down the proposal to investigate.
Public suspicion was aroused, but the gov-
ernment kept the lid on, hoping the time
would come when the road could be sold
or leased and the whole matter hushed up.
Hon. Mr. Pugsley has no control over
the Central. He has no commission or
authority from the people to dispose of
it. The present government may deal
with the Central if it survives the forth-
coming elections, but if it does not the
new government will doubtless deem it
necessary to trace the money which was
used without carrying the railway to its
proper terminus—Gibson. Meantime
any sudden or glorious announcements by
Dr. Pugsley in connection with the Central
must be weighed in the light of the fact
that the new Legislature alone will
have power to dispose of the property,
and the further fact that repeated prom-
ises concerning the future of this railroad,
made by Dr. Pugsley and the present pro-
vincial government, have proved abso-
lutely worthless. The people of the prov-
ince, and particularly that portion of it
which the line traverses, were entitled to
a good amount of money which went
somewhere. They know what they got
for it. And now the road is to figure
once more as an election dodge.

THE BORROWERS

Year after year the local government
announces a bogus surplus. Presumably
the experts whom Premier Robinson has
engaged at the public expense to give him
a certificate of character as a states-
man will be permitted to explain
what the last surplus, like the others,
was manufactured by the hoary expedient
of charging enough expenditure to capital
account to give a paper balance on the
right side of the ledger. But, whatever
the experts may do, Mr. Fleming has al-
ready made this explanation in many
places since the campaign began, and be-
fore March 3 every thoughtful voter in
the province will have read or read the
facts and figures which are of interest in
this connection. The government's plan of
producing a fictitious surplus can be kept
up year after year—by borrowing. Let us
see how this scheme is working out, where
by the interest charges are attaining stag-
gering proportions and the public credit is
being pledged ever more recklessly. Mr.
Fleming says:

"I have stated that last year, notwith-
standing the increased revenue the gov-
ernment had the deficit of \$400,000, instead
of a surplus. In the first place they have
put into capital account items which no
other government ever thought of doing,
and which they have no right to do by any
system of business that can commend it-
self to a reasonable man. For instance
they have some \$82,000 interest on New
Brunswick Coal & Railway—the old Cen-
tral Railway—to pay and they issued
bonds for it. They charged the capital
account with an upward of \$100,000 in
funds on, run the departments into debt,
and then issue bonds to pay these over-
expenditures and call it capital account."
Premier Robinson sat year after year in
the House, consented to the extravagant
expenditure and defended the method

of bookkeeping by which the government
sought to conceal from the people the pace
at which the credit of the province was
being mortgaged. For years he actively as-
sisted Messrs. Tweddie and Pugsley in
these matters. When he became Premier
some of his friends urged him to break
away from the old way of doing things.
He could not, however, repudiate responsi-
bility for methods and transactions in
which his participation was notorious, and
of late he has come out boldly in defence
of the plunging tactics which have in-
creased the provincial debt to its present
proportions.

Challenged to make good his case on the
public platform, the Premier declines to
meet Mr. Fleming, and, discovering that
this course is politically damaging, he de-
cides to summon experts. He will not do
battle in his own cause. But, for campaign
purposes, he personally selects experts,
who are to be paid out of the public
funds, to present his case for him. As
Provincial Secretary he was bound to do
his own explaining. He has handed that
office over to Mr. E. H. Allen, the famous
statesman from Shediac. It is a bungling
method of escaping responsibility, and the
public will scarcely approve of the novel
proposal that the expenses of obtaining
campaign material for the government
should come out of the provincial treasury.

We have had an issue of bonds to pay in-
terest on bonds to pay the experts? Cer-
tainly they cannot be paid out of the
surplus, for there is no surplus. The bor-
rowers are asking for another term at
Fredericton. Can the province afford it?

IN YORK

Even the amazing course of the local
government in making Mr. E. H. Allen
Provincial Secretary did not suffice to
bring out a strong ticket to carry the ad-
ministration's colors in York county. The
opportunity of standing beside Mr. Allen
as standard bearer was offered to many
men of influence and experience, but the
managers found no great difficulty with
the delegates the electors of the county
are yet to be heard from. A change of
less than 100 votes from the figures of
1903 will give the opposition three seats
in Kings. The absence of Dr. Pugsley, the
retirement of Mr. King on the eve of
battle, the wretched roads, and the gov-
ernment's generally evil record during the
last five years, may well be regarded as
good for a change of much more than 100
votes. The opposition, too, has an un-
usually strong ticket. With a reasonable
amount of work throughout the county
during the next few weeks there should
be little difficulty in placing Kings in the
opposition column.

TIMBER LIMIT SCANDAL

CONTINUED IN HOUSE

(Continued from page 1.)
It was 12:20 o'clock when Mr. Foster
rose to speak. He said that the house
would not be satisfied until they heard
from the premier. Sir Wilfrid Laurier
promised the country to give honest gov-
ernment and they wanted to know what
he had to say on the matter under dis-
cussion. There were four beneficiaries
of the government in the house. The first
minister appointed an insurance commis-
sioner and the minister of justice had them
like sleuth hounds following members of
parliament on the Conservative side who
had bought lands from a railway company
and indicated that they were guilty of a
violation of the independence of parlia-
ment act. These members did not buy
lands from the government. But in the
case before the house four members were
beneficiaries of the government. He asked
what right Mr. Turfitt had to ask for
charges being made against him and in
that way stand upon the dignity as a mem-
ber of the house. He was no member
when he was an officer of the department
of the interior. What right had he to ask
for a commission. The evidence before the
house showed that all along the Grand
Trunk Pacific railway which was built
by the premier, timber limits were
located. Why would not Turfitt, Adamson
and Burrows support the government?
Great heavens, would he have no grati-
tude if they did not?

Whatever he (Foster) thought of Turfitt
before, he thought less of him since he
appeared in the house on the date of the
statement that the opposition had alienated
20,000 square miles. That was not correct.
All that the opposition had alienated was
1,728 acres. He would say that would
not hesitate to help a political friend
when he had all the power to do so, as
Mr. Turfitt had when he was the sole arbi-
trator of tenders in a closed room in the
interior department.

The minister of the interior said he had
made no changes in the regulations. But
what were the facts? He (Foster) made
that regulation which took away from
Mr. Riley the opening of tenders and
handed it over to Turfitt.
Mr. Foster went over the western graz-
ing lands and other scandals, and accused
Turfitt and his brother-in-law and Sifton's
brother-in-law, of being identified with one
or other of these. Then, said Mr. Foster,
there was the Blairtown site. As to the
Cedar Lake, Turfitt gave the mechanical
marks which gave Fraser the limit.
Not only did Turfitt do this, but he gave
twenty square miles additional without
competition to Fraser.

Mr. Foster asked if the premier was go-
ing to throw himself in the way to pre-
vent an investigation. The opposition de-
clared that there was malpractice. The
Conservatives had a half interest. And
still original papers were refused. The
premier was compelled to do this by out-
side public opinion. The minister of the
interior showed members the door. Was
that going to continue? The people of
Canada were aroused. There will be an
investigation into that department as sure
as God is in heaven.

If the lid were kept down the premier
would be supported in the house, but the
time would come when the department of
the interior would be cleaned up from top
to bottom. The public was comparing
notes and sooner or later the door
would be opened. What could
the Conservatives do if nothing was
concluded by pressing for the appointment
of a committee.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Are the Robinson experts to tell what
became of the \$1,200,000 that they failed to com-
mission the Central? Or are they not to be
allowed to dig up the hideous past?

The aldermen have killed assessment re-
form and civic reorganization, and if their
commission holds out they will give the com-
mission plan the "three months holiday."

Dr. McVeigh should ask for a government
commission to report upon government
convention methods. He still insists that
they ran the steam roller over him and
his delegates at Hampton.

The Attorney General appears to have
been frozen out when the time for speech-
making arrived at the government con-
vention in Hampton Tuesday. Since he
did not speak there was no excuse for
his presence in Hampton. But as he must
have been invited an explanation is due
from somebody. Dr. W. B. McVeigh, who
has been expecting a nomination in Kings,

Proved Beyond Doubt.

The disappointed victim of poor Catarrh
remedies, and the statement of J. R. Smith,
of St. John, N. B., in Carleton Place, N. B.,
says: "I was a little girl of eight
years old, who had been in the hospital
for several months, and was suffering from
Catarrh of the bladder. By inhaling
Catarrhose, she got relief and gradually the
discharge went away. She became strong
and healthy. Personally I can recom-
mend Catarrhose for coughs and throat
irritation; it is a wonderful medicine." Sold
everywhere. 25c. and \$1.00.

also suffered from convention frostbite.
He will not be likely to give the govern-
ment ticket any great degree of support.
Even if he forgoes the treatment accord-
ed him by the managers he may not be
able to control his powerful following.

Thursday's debate at Ottawa was live-
ly. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's opinion of the
Department of the Interior, which the
House will evidently insist upon hearing,
should be interesting for many reasons.
The country is wondering whether the
Premier will shut off investigation or
throw the door open.

We feel sure that the course of Bishop
Richardson in selecting Rev. Dr. W. O.
Raymond as Archdeacon of St. John—the
district including this county, Kings and
Queens—will meet with very warm ap-
proval everywhere. A very able, modest,
and useful man, of long and sterling ser-
vice, Rev. Dr. Raymond will be regarded
as well deserving this honor. The promo-
tion has sought him out, and in finding
him it reveals the Bishop's penetrating
estimate of men and of the needs of the
church.

The opposition now has candidates in
the field in every constituency excepting
Restigouche and Madawaska, and the
Restigouche convention is to be held a
few days hence. In no case has it been
difficult to secure a strong ticket. The
government's tickets in many cases have
been secured by offering inducements of
one sort or another, and even the distribu-
tion of favors a promise has not made the
work easy. Mr. Allen, in York, is said
to be slated for a collectorship. Mr.
W. D. Carter, of Kent, will no doubt be
reappointed to the Indian commissioner-
ship or receive something better. Mayor
Sears expects the post office.

The expected happened at Hampton
Tuesday. The government convention
selected the ticket the party managers
had prepared for them. But while the
managers found no great difficulty with
the delegates the electors of the county
are yet to be heard from. A change of
less than 100 votes from the figures of
1903 will give the opposition three seats
in Kings. The absence of Dr. Pugsley, the
retirement of Mr. King on the eve of
battle, the wretched roads, and the gov-
ernment's generally evil record during the
last five years, may well be regarded as
good for a change of much more than 100
votes. The opposition, too, has an un-
usually strong ticket. With a reasonable
amount of work throughout the county
during the next few weeks there should
be little difficulty in placing Kings in the
opposition column.

Rev. Dr. Raymond Archdeacon

After the impressive ceremony of instal-
lation and induction of the new dean had
been completed, the archdeacons were duly
installed. General surprise and pleasure
were manifested when Bishop Richardson,
who had previously installed Rev. D.
Forrest as archdeacon of Chatham and
Rev. O. S. Newham as archdeacon of
Fredericton, left the Rev. Dr. W. O. Ray-
mond, of St. John to the seat assigned to
the archdeacon of St. John.

The archdeacon of Chatham includes
the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester,
Kent, Westmorland and Albert with some
twenty clergymen. The archdeaconry of
Fredericton includes the counties of Mad-
awaska, Victoria, Carleton, York, Sunbury
and Charlotte with about twenty-five
clergymen. The archdeaconry of St. John
includes the counties of Queens, Kings and
St. John, with about thirty clergymen.
Hitherto there had been but two arch-
deacons and the selection of the larger
of these and the appointment of Rev. Dr.
Raymond as an archdeacon is heartily ap-
proved.

The canons of the cathedral, Rev. Messrs.
H. Montgomery, J. R. deW. Cowie, L. A.
Hoyt and C. P. Hanington were reappoint-
ed and duly installed.
The sermon by Bishop Mills was an ex-
ceedingly able presentation of the great
central truth of the Christian faith—the
incarnation of Jesus Christ, with a brief
reference to the event of the day. "The
Bishop of Fredericton today enthroned in
this cathedral church," he said, "is al-
ready enthroned in your affections. Let
him have your sympathy and your support
and above all a place in your prayers."
Concluding, the preacher expressed his
heartiest congratulations upon the auspicious
beginning of the work undertaken by Bishop
Richardson and said that he anticipated
great things of his episcopate.

Among the clergymen present were:
Ven. Archdeacon Forsyth, Chatham;
Ven. Archdeacon Newham, St. Stephen;
Ven. Archdeacon Raymond, St. John;
Canon Montgomery, Kingsclear; Canon
Hoyt, St. John; Canon Cowie, Frederic-
ton; Canon Hanington, St. John;
A. Kuhnig, St. John; Rev. G. F. Scovil,
St. John; Rev. A. B. Murray, Stanley;
Rev. H. H. Gillies, Jernigan; Rev. C. W.
Nichols, St. Mary's; Rev. R. A. Arm-
strong, St. John; Rev. R. W. Colsten,
Welsford; Rev. H. E. Whalley, Hampton;
Rev. R. P. McKim, St. John; Rev. T. W.
Street, Fredericton; Rev. Daniel Roth-
say, Rev. Richard Bolt, McAdam; Rev.
Mr. Smith, St. John; Rev. Mr. Carson,
Bathurst; Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, Bay du
Vin; Rev. Mr. Carlburt, Derby; Rev. Mr.
Sampson, St. John; West, Rev. H. I.
Lynds, St. George; Rev. Mr. Hooper, St.
John; Rev. C. H. Fullerton, Prince Wil-
liam; Rev. Mr. Teed, Richmond.

The new cathedral organ was heard to
great advantage in the service. The or-
ganist, J. Woodrow Plummer, gave a recital
in the afternoon for those who had come
from various provincial points to the ser-
vice. Those from St. John returned to
the city by special train.

Rev. Charles DeVeber Schofield, dean
of the cathedral, is recognized as one of
the most forcible men in the church in
Lower Canada and has a wide circle of
friends and admirers who expect to see
him fill even more important offices. He
was born in St. John in 1871, the son of
Geo. A. Schofield, late manager of the
Rank of New Brunswick. He was edu-
cated at the St. John grammar school and
was in business in this city for five years
and in 1890 matriculated at King's College,
Windsor (N. S.), graduating in 1894, after
which he went to Great Britain and spent
a year at the Edinburgh Theological School,
and a year at the Leeds Clergy School.
He was ordained deacon by the Bishop
of Southampton in 1896, and priest in 1898
by the present Archbishop of Canterbury.
Rev. Mr. Schofield served three years as
one of sixteen curates under the present
Bishop of Sturges, assistant bishop

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BISHOP RICHARDSON ENTHRONED WITH IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY

Many Clergymen Gather in Fredericton—Able Sermon by
Bishop of Kingston—Rev. Dr. Raymond is Made Arch-
deacon of St. John—Dean Schofield Installed.

Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 6.—The services
of enthronement of Bishop Richardson and
installation in the cathedral today were of
great interest, not only to the people of
Fredericton but to members of the Church
of England throughout the province. The
congregation assembled was a large and
representative one. For the accommoda-
tion of those who came from St. John a
special train left the city at 8 a. m. and,
by the kindness of the C. P. R., the pas-
sengers were carried to the cathedral
grounds in Fredericton.

About thirty-five clergymen in their
robes were present at the service. Led by
the surpliced choir they entered the church
singing the hymn, "The God of Abraham
praise." After a brief introductory ser-
vice, the senior archdeacon, Rev. D. For-
rest, in virtue of the mandate of the Most
Rev. Arthur Sweetman, D. D., metropol-
itan of the Church of England in the
ecclesiastical province of Canada, conduct-
ed the service of enthronement and Bishop
Mills, of Kingston (Ont.), pronounced the
blessing:

"God, whose grace hath called thee to
this office, be thine aid and give thee thy
heart's desire; endue thee with judgment,
knowledge, charity, purity, lowliness and
patience; establish thee in righteousness
and holiness, and evermore grant thee His
peace, through Jesus Christ our Lord.
Amen."

The Te Deum was then sung with great
heartiness by the choir and congregation.
Bishop Richardson then proceeded to in-
stall the Rev. Charles DeVeber Schofield
as Dean of the cathedral and read the let-
ter of institution to which the dean-elect
made reply as follows:

"I receive at your hands, as my bishop,
the office and dignity of dean of this cathe-
dral now conferred upon me and I on my
part do promise, with God's help,
faithfully to discharge the duties which
shall be committed to me; in the name of
the Father, and the Son, and of the Holy
Ghost."

Rev. Dr. Raymond Archdeacon
After the impressive ceremony of instal-
lation and induction of the new dean had
been completed, the archdeacons were duly
installed. General surprise and pleasure
were manifested when Bishop Richardson,
who had previously installed Rev. D.
Forrest as archdeacon of Chatham and
Rev. O. S. Newham as archdeacon of
Fredericton, left the Rev. Dr. W. O. Ray-
mond, of St. John to the seat assigned to
the archdeacon of St. John.

The archdeaconry of Chatham includes
the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester,
Kent, Westmorland and Albert with some
twenty clergymen. The archdeaconry of
Fredericton includes the counties of Mad-
awaska, Victoria,