

SECOND CONTINGENT.

March from Bloemfontein to Kroonstad Most Remarkable Feat.

Sent to Clear the Koppies, the Canadians Did the Work Like Veterans.

Indeed, the Record Shows that They Beat the Boers at Their Own Methods of Taking to Cover and in General Scouting.

(From H. S. White, the Sun's Special War Correspondent with the Canadian Mounted Rifles.)

KROONSTAD, May 14.—From Bloemfontein to Kroonstad in eleven days! If the great victorious march of the British army continues as it has begun, we shall be in Pretoria early in June! Indeed, it appears that we will practically reach it before this letter reaches you in Canada...

In my last letter I told you how Lord Roberts's army left Bloemfontein. Our boys of the Second Contingent, as I told you, formed part of General Buller's brigade of Mounted Infantry. Of this brigade we have seen nothing excepting of our own particular corps, known as the "First Mounted Infantry Corps," under the command of Colonel Alderson. The corps comprised the following troops: The 1st Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles, under Colonel Lessard; the 2nd Battalion of the same, under Colonel Evans; the 1st Battalion Mounted Infantry—An Imperial organization—under Colonel Amplett; and some Imperial Cavalry, besides one Maxim and one Colt.

Up to the present all the fighting on this march has been done by the Mounted Infantry, and the Cavalry under General French, supported, of course, by artillery. Consequently Canadians have been "right in it" always several miles, sometimes as much as ten or fifteen, ahead of the great army, that is marching in solid columns towards Pretoria, our boys, with the rest of the mounted troops, are the first to come into contact with the enemy.

DURING THE LAST WEEK

of the march they were under fire nearly every day, and yet while they were fighting away in the front, the main body of the army was getting on and on beyond even the sound of our guns—advancing along the road, which we had already cleared of the enemy. The result of the work of the mounted troops has been that the main body of the army, composed mostly of infantry and artillery, has not had to pause for one hour in its steady progress towards this place—the second capital of the Free State—which is now in our possession.

The great army that is now marching so steadily and surely towards the occupation of the Transvaal capital has, up to this point, proceeded in two columns—the line of railway, and the other column, composed of the troops from Thaba N'Chu, and its neighborhood, and including the brigade of which the part of the Second Contingent forms the main column, but at some distance to its right. General French's large division of cavalry has been on the extreme left most of the time, and the Mounted Infantry with the Second Contingent, have been behind between him and the line of railway which forms the centre of the advance. The front of this great army has always covered a great many miles, and at times has extended in one unbroken line for a distance east and west of as much as forty or fifty miles.

LIKE A HUGE TIDAL WAVE

this mass of armed men is rolling irresistibly forward, sweeping every obstacle before it. First comes the long, thin, surf-like fringe of scouts of mounted infantry and cavalry, feeling the way, and if momentarily checked by some obstacle, holding back until the solid mass of the infantry and artillery behind pushes up against that obstacle and drives it before it, or rolls around it and pushes it aside. The contingent forms a part, is composed in itself of many thousands of men, and extends along a line, as I have said, of many miles, while behind it the solid infantry divisions follow in columns, ready to throw their weight against any point where the fringe of scouts may happen to meet with an opposition which they cannot overcome without support. But though of mounted men and infantry and artillery, who do the actual fighting, there are many, many thousands, they do not by any means compose the whole army. Behind them come the crafty engineers, repairing roads and railways, rebuilding bridges that the enemy have blown down; the field telegraph people, bringing new lines and repairing old ones; and last, but by no means least, the miles and miles of creeking wagons, each with its long team of mules or oxen, its incessantly screeching Kafir drivers, with their long reed whips, which they ply as incessantly as they screech—first the regimental transport, upon which both men and horses in the fighting line depend absolutely for their daily food, then the brigade convoys, from which the regimental transports draw, and lastly the supply packs of the army service corps, upon whom all depend for the renewal of the supplies which

are so rapidly consumed by a number of strong, hungry men that equals the total population of almost any city in Canada. The fighting men in front drive the enemy before them like so many sheep, and may clear the road so quickly that their progress is not stayed for one moment, but unless these hundreds of wagons that wind along the road for miles and miles behind them can

KEEP CLOSE UP TO THEM.

their progress is stayed as effectually as if they had an irresistible enemy in front of them. Behind the main column, under Lord Roberts, there must have been an almost continuous train of mule and ox wagons that extended over a distance from front to rear of at the very least ten miles. How many wagons, how many mules and oxen, how many Kafir drivers, there were in this enormous train of transports I would not venture to say, but it is only necessary to remember that each wagon with its team of eight mules, or sometimes of more, would not occupy a space probably of as much as 50 yards, and that these wagons follow each other in close succession for a distance of certainly more than ten miles, to realize the fact that there must be many hundreds of wagons with each column, and thousands of mules and drivers, all of whom have to be fed as well as the actual fighting men. It is by the rate of progress that is possible to these long trains of heavily laden wagons that the speed of an advance is measured. Our mounted infantry could do their 20 miles a day, and keep it up for weeks; even the infantry could probably average a steady fourteen or fifteen miles a day, but the long lumbering trains of transport wagons this rate of progress is impossible. Our march from Bloemfontein to Kroonstad has been remarkably speedy—the main column advancing along the railway line has done 128 miles in eleven days, an average of nearly 12 miles a day—but it is only possible to estimate that it would probably be a few days' rest for both. If the country over which we are marching were one continuous plain—one unbroken level that is possible to these long trains, at least this rate of progress indefinitely, but unfortunately, every other day or so we come to some difficult place—some steep drift—such as the crossings of the Vet and the Zand rivers, and then a delay to the transports occurs which would probably in any case fully a good day's march on level roads. Thus, it is easy to see that the march from Bloemfontein to Kroonstad, without taking into account the opposition of the enemy, has been a remarkable feat, and one that will prove a brilliant page in the annals of the British army.

AT THE ZAND RIVER.

The next day, Sunday, we marched into the little village of Smaldeel, the junction of the main line of the railway with the Winburg branch. Here our men had a very short rest, as they left the next day, early in the morning, following up the retreating Boers along the railway lines. As they marched along they could see about three miles ahead—explosion after explosion as the Boers blew up the culverts, and otherwise attempted to destroy the railway. They were then ordered to bivouac at Welgelegen Sliding, where, just as they were going into bivouac they were ordered to saddle up at once and go forward to endeavor to capture a Boer transport that was supposed to be stuck in the drift across the Zand river, about seven or eight miles distant. Our men galloped on along the railway to within a mile and a half of the Zand river, when they came under the fire of several guns that were in position on the banks of the river, among them a 5-inch Crueset. They fired from a flank for 15 minutes, then they were ordered to dismount, and the Royal Artillery with our men, but, of course, they were completely outtraced by the Boer guns, and were easily driven back. At sundown the order was given to bivouac, and our men walked leisurely back to their bivouac at Welgelegen. Here they remained all Tuesday and part of Wednesday watching the enemy's position, while the main body of Lord Roberts's column was coming upon them from the east. On Wednesday the brigade got orders to go to the west, and together with Gen. French's cavalry division to get round the enemy's right flank as they lay in position along the precipitous banks of the Zand river. Our men camped that night at Upper Leers, about fifteen miles to the west of the point where the railway crosses the river, and which may be considered the centre of the enemy's position. At 5.30 the next morning the whole flanking force marched out towards the road that the enemy were expected to retire by. As we advanced the order was given to bivouac, and our men bivouaced about midnight on the same kopje where a few hours before a composite squadron composed of Inniskillins, Southey's, and Wain's, had been practically annihilated. The dead and wounded lay around our men's bivouac, and to many it was a ghastly realization of the horrors of war.

CANADA HAS DONE HER SHARE.

The march from Bloemfontein as far as the little village of Brandfort was uneventful, the country having been previously cleared of the enemy. On the 2nd of May, four miles east of Brandfort, our boys first came into action. They were ordered to clear two koppies which were held by the enemy in considerable strength. It was the first time that most of the men who had to do this work had been under fire. Nevertheless, they were as steady and as unconcerned as if they had had to fight their way from Cape Town to this position. They were sent to clear the koppies, and it is needless to say they did it. The first and second companies of B squadron, under the command respectively of Lieutenants Straubenzee and Young, formed the advance guard of the brigade. The first troop advanced to the attack in extended order, supported by the second troop. They felt their way carefully, but just when they were about to take two large koppies the enemy commenced firing at them from their right flank. The advance party retired as the supports were brought up. Lieutenant Young's troop got within a hundred yards before he retired, and it is hard to understand how he got his men out of this trap, absolutely without loss—only one horse being hit. The rest of the brigade was then brought up, and the advance troops were ordered to dismount, and occupy a ridge facing the large kopje, while the artillery pompons and guns were bombarded the enemy from behind the mounted infantry. Here "Gat" Howard got in some good work with his maxims. It took a long time to silence the enemy's guns, and force them to retire. During the engagement Lieutenants Taylor and Snowling, with eight men, had a very exciting experience. They were sent to reconnoitre some koppies on the right. Apparently they went too far, for they had to gallop back to the brigade, fully a mile, under fire all the way. They had the good fortune that has so conspicuously attended the Canadian Mounted Rifles up to the present, for not a man of them was hit.

Regarding this wonderful good fortune of all our men, I may say right here that it has been a subject of remark among all the troops and officers, who have seen them in action. They have been in places where it seemed absolutely impossible for them to escape without serious casualties, and yet, somehow, they have escaped. It may be sheer good luck, but I think it is fair to credit them with something more. There is no doubt that they approach the enemy more skillfully than the ordinary "Tommy," taking more advantage of cover, handling their horses better, and scouting far more intelligently. To these things, no doubt, as much as to sheer good luck, is to be attributed the remarkable immunity from injury that has so far attended them. Indeed, one of the most extraordinary features about their whole work from Brandfort to Kroonstad is the fact that they have had only two men hit, and those only so slightly wounded that they are already back to duty. These two men were Sergeant McCulloch, who was wounded on the shln at Virginia sliding; and Trooper Wildman, who received a slight scalp wound from a fragment of a shell in the same fight. Both men belong to D squadron.

H. S. WHITE.

(From H. S. White, the Sun's Special War Correspondent with the Canadian Mounted Rifles.)

KROONSTAD, Orange River Colony, May 14.—The day after the fight at Brandfort, of which I wrote in my last

letter, the brigade advanced to Colesburg, chasing the Boers, who kept up a sort of running rear-guard fight as they retired. At one time during the day the advance party came under shell fire, when Lieut. Woodie, with his troop, was ordered to gallop ahead, and after going some distance they met with a hot rifle fire and had to retire under cover of the fire of "A" and "B" squadrons.

On Saturday, the 6th, the troops reached the Vet river. This was known to be a very strong position, and everybody anticipated that the Boers would make a really determined stand here. There is no doubt that they did their best, but all the men who were in the campaign since the start say that three or four months ago it would have cost us fully five hundred men to have carried this position, which we took easily at less than a tithe of this sacrifice. Our men were very tired, but all the men who were in the campaign since the start say that three or four months ago it would have cost us fully five hundred men to have carried this position, which we took easily at less than a tithe of this sacrifice.

"THE FIGHTING BEES."

Before closing the letter I would like to give more fully than I did in my last letter, the particulars—which I have now ascertained from the officers who were present—of the baptism of fire of our boys, which occurred some weeks ago in the neighborhood of Leuwkop, southeast of Bloemfontein. "B" squadron—already known as

"THE FIGHTING BEES,"

were at Springfontein, were at Springfontein, on April 22, when they were ordered to join Colonel Alderson's brigade, which then formed part of General Buller's division. Alderson's Brigade then consisted of Roberts's Horse, the 1st Mounted Infantry, our "B" squadron, three batteries of artillery, three pom-poms and a galloping Maxim. They marched in a southerly direction, and had not been out long when they heard the sound of cannon and small arms on their left. The brigade pushed on towards the scene of the fight and took up a position facing Leuwkop. Our artillery was ordered into action, and as soon as they commenced firing, a Boer gun posted on the top of the kopje returned the fire, dropping their first shell into the midst of Roberts's Horse, who were formed up in the rear of our artillery. The next shell went over the heads of "B" squadron, falling near the ambulance. Our pom-poms were then got into action, and Major Williams was ordered to make a flank attack. The 1st troop of the squadron was ordered to circle round the enemy's left, find a crossing over the river, and take up a position near a large farm house, over which floated some white flags. The other three troops of the squadron were then ordered to advance in Boer formation. The 2nd and 3rd troops, supported by the 4th, then advanced under a heavy fire delivered from the side of the kopje. Major Williams and his men, and some of his officers were in front of the line directing their men, the Boers evidently perceived their rank and made a special mark of them. At this time the 1st troop, under Lieut. Straubenzee, was in a critical position, having been ordered to advance from the farm house over which still floated the treacherous white flag. It was here that Straubenzee had his horse shot dead under him. Major Williams at once recognized the peril of Straubenzee's situation, and ordered Lieutenant Young to advance to his support. This movement was skilfully and quickly executed, and when within 800 yards of the enemy, Lieut. Young ordered his men to dismount, and opening fire on the enemy, drew their fire from the 1st troop, thus enabling Lieut. Straubenzee and his men to re-advance in good order. Major Williams is to be congratulated on the skill and coolness which he exhibited in a very critical moment, and there is no doubt that it is due to the manner in which he manoeuvred his squadron that all escaped without loss of life.

H. S. WHITE.

FOR THE SOLDIERS.

H. D. McLeod, treasurer of the contingent funds, acknowledges the receipt of \$725.15—proceeds of the military entertainment given under the auspices of the officers of the 62nd Regiment.

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 28, 1900.

H. D. McLeod, Treasurer New Brunswick Contingent Funds, St. John:

Dear Sir—I have been requested by the Lieutenant Colonel and officers of the 62nd St. John Fusiliers to hand you the enclosed cheque for \$725.15, being the net proceeds of the military entertainment given under the auspices of the officers of the 62nd Regiment for the benefit of the contingent funds. The officers feel deeply indebted to the ladies of the three companies, who furnished their own uniforms, and others who took part in the entertainment, and also to those who loaned decorations, while many gave goods and services free. Included in the above amount is \$100. proceeds of candy sales by the ladies' committee, and also a special contribution from them of \$4.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) POWELL S. SMITH, Secretary Entertainment Committee.

Collections received at various times from recitations of the Absent Dearer Beggar by Miss Daisy Sears on account of New Brunswick Transvaal contingent fund:

Collection at Opera House.....\$ 77 34  
Collection at Glad Tidings hall..... 5 20  
Collection at entertainment..... 1 50  
Fruitful street..... 3 05  
Collection at Trinity church..... 16 41

\$102 00

Dr. Manning yesterday gave Mayor Daniel \$4. This is his contribution to the contingent funds for four months.

HIGHLY APPRECIATED.

Dr. Ryerson Writes from Bloemfontein Thanking the New Brunswick Ladies for Contributions.

Lady Tilley, president of the local Red Cross society, has received a following letter from Dr. Sterling Ryerson dated Bloemfontein, May 15th. He says: "Capt. Weeks, R. C. R., tells me that the boxes arrived here a few days ago and the contents were distributed to the men. He acknowledged receipt of the boxes of useful and welcome articles sent for the sick in South Africa. They have arrived here and have been distributed. We have 4,800 sick here and about 1,500 more within forty miles. I can assure you the donations of the New Brunswick society are warmly appreciated. Some of the things, shirts, etc., have gone to the ward in the Government house for the wounded under Lady Roberts's immediate supervision. I cannot thank you and the ladies of New Brunswick too heartily for their loyal, patriotic and useful gifts.

"Yours faithfully,

"J. STERLING RYERSON, "Red Cross Commissr."

A STORMY SESSION.

PARRIS, June 23, 8 p. M.—There was a stormy session of the P. M. municipal council today, growing out of the discussion of the rate of the P. M. tax, and the order, to allow Col. Marchand of Fashoda fame to accept the council's invitation to attend an official reception at the P. M. on the ground that no officer in active service can participate in a political demonstration.

The nationalist speakers delivered vituperous protests against the minister's decision, to which the socialists responded in an equally warm manner. After a great tumult, the council finally opted national in refusal to accept the government's resolution protesting against the minister's decision. The execution was only postponed until the fall of the government and "the commitment of the order of the day to Major Marchand."

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

An Admirable Address by Dr. Winship of Boston.

Dr. Bridges' Paper on Ineffectiveness in Teaching Fully Discussed—Elected to the N. B. University Senate—General Business.

MONCTON, N. B., June 27.—The educational institute of New Brunswick met in annual session in the assembly hall of Aberdeen school this afternoon, there being a large attendance from all parts of the province. The platform was suitably draped with flags and adorned with portraits. Dr. J. R. Inch, chief superintendent of education for New Brunswick, and president of the institute, presided. J. Brittain, secretary of the institute, read the report of the executive committee, which was read on Friday afternoon for a discussion in relation to the formation of a provincial teachers' institute. The financial statement showed a balance on hand of \$371.06. A discussion took place in regard to the fee to be assessed on members of the institute, which was finally fixed at fifty cents for gentlemen and twenty cents for ladies. Mr. Brittain was unanimously re-elected secretary, and Miss Harriet Gregg, assistant secretary. A nominating committee, consisting of Messrs. Parlee, Irons, Marr, Inspectors Meresreau and Carter, was appointed. The institute then listened to interesting and instructive addresses by Inspector Smith and Chief Superintendent Inch. Inspector Smith referred to the last meeting of the New Brunswick teachers institute in Moncton, and the growth of the institute since that time. He was reminded that at that time the present mayor of Moncton, Mr. Smith pointed to the large and modern buildings recently erected. The schools here now, he was sure, were equal to any in the province. Dr. Inch reviewed the progress of the province along educational lines, showing the vast improvement at the present day in comparison to the difficulties encountered in the early history of the province. The picture presented of the educational progress for the last fifty years, as shown in the members of the institute, and the address was received with much interest. Dr. Winship of the educational journal, Boston, having entered the hall, was shown not only in the audience but in the public meeting tonight was largely interesting addresses were delivered by Dr. Winship, Mayor Sumner and the chairman of the school trustees.

MONCTON, June 28.—At the opening of the Provincial Teachers' Institute this morning Dr. Winship of Boston delivered an admirable address on the Accompanist, dealing very exhaustively with the work of the teacher, and pointing out the essentials of successful teaching, of which personality was one of the greatest. Dr. Winship received the thanks of the Institute, on motion of Dr. Bridges, seconded by Principal Mullin.

The Institute was then favored with an address on Ineffectiveness in Teaching by Dr. Bridges. One of the principal shortcomings of the teacher, it was pointed out, was the power to command and control, which was all important in order to secure the best results from the youthful mind. Teachers were advised to avoid using too many words, and not to set before the pupils more lessons than could be learned or more than was useful.

A resolution expressing the Institute's sense of the loss to education sustained in the death of Dr. Mand was moved by Principal Mullin and seconded by Inspector Smith, and its first president. After remarks by Dr. Inch, the resolution was adopted, and a copy ordered to be sent to Mrs. Rand, for whom the deepest feelings of sympathy were expressed.

Adjourned for dinner. Discussion on Dr. Bridges' paper was opened by W. H. Parlee of St. John. The speaker deprecated the use of medals in schools, and wished some steps could be taken to relieve both teachers and pupils of this disturbing agency. Dr. Parlee was also opposed to the High School entrance examination. Reference was made to the Canadian History, which the speaker said, while being excellently written, had no place in any department below the High School. He hoped that the matter of text books would be speedily looked into by those having to do with them.

Mr. Barry agreed with Mr. Parlee in regard to the Canadian History. In his school he had given up the book and was teaching orally. He deplored the system of cramming the pupils by written examinations. C. H. Acheson was in sympathy with giving written examinations. He thought a great deal of good came from these written examinations. He was not one of those who thought there was too much in the curriculum. In his experience he could not say this was a matter of complaint. With reference to Canadian History, he thought a good teacher would be able to teach out of almost any book.

Principal Mullin then read his paper, held over from the morning session. Should the Normal School be an Exclusionary Professional Work? The paper was discussed by Messrs. Montgomery, Dr. Hay and Mr. Parlee. The nominating committee named the following members for election to the executive committee: F. B. Forston, W. H. Parlee, E. L. O'Brien, Joe Harrington, S. W. Irons, Mary E. Bailey, F. A. Good, Emma Veazey, Bessie Young, Geo. R. McNaughton, C. H. Cooper, Jas. Barry, F. A. Dixon, J. Foster Thorne, C. H. Acheson, Daisy Hanson, A. C. M. Lawson, D. McLean, Eliza Avache, Geo. J. Oultong, Lily MacKay, Thos. Stothard.

Mr. Meresreau was unanimously elected representative of the provincial institute to the senate board of the University of New Brunswick. A vote of thanks was extended to Dr. Bridges for his services on the senate board for the past two years. Tonight the teachers are holding a conversation.

MONCTON, June 29.—At the opening of the Teachers' Institute this morning Dr. Inch gave an address on the change of text books. The Todhunter algebra now in use will be changed except the fifth, also the geography. The new book, he said, will contain much about New Brunswick and the British empire. It will also contain many maps of the British empire. The history now in use in the public schools is not suitable. It is proposed to prescribe a history that will contain an outline of British and Canadian history and have it small and attractive

for the grades below the high school. Dr. Inch said he believed more attention should be given to history of New Brunswick. Dr. Inch gave notice of changes in school laws. The school year will begin after the long vacation and end the last of June. Plans for this year the school meeting day will be in October as usual, but after that the school meeting will be held on the third Saturday in June. The new executive committees were chosen as follows: Miss Hanson, Miss Veazey, St. Stephen; F. P. Johnston, Newcastle; F. A. Dixon, Sackville; A. C. M. Lawson, Hopewell Hill; G. J. Oultong, C. H. Acheson, S. W. Irons, Moncton; F. A. Good, Woodstock; Mr. McNaughton, Sussex. The institute was then divided into two sections, the primary teachers listening to a talk by Rev. Mr. Robinson on kindergartens while B. C. Foster read a paper on "Free High School a Necessity."

The closing session was held this afternoon. Inspector Meresreau gave an address on Expiring Day, which was discussed by F. P. Johnston, B. C. Foster, G. J. Oultong and others. Dr. Inch gave a brief farewell address, and just as the institute was about to close Judges Hamilton and Landry entered the hall and addressed the teachers for a short time.

GOOD WORK

Being Done in England by W. A. Hickman, the N. B. Emigration Commissioner.

(London Canadian Gazette, 14th June.)

W. A. Hickman, the New Brunswick government emigration commissioner, gave an illustrated lecture on New Brunswick, which was held at the Town Hall, Godalming, on Monday night. It was organized by C. A. Duff-Miller, agent general for New Brunswick, who has the co-operation of the Mayor of Godalming, Alderman Rea, J. E., and other gentlemen. There are many persons of those present being interested in farming in the surrounding districts. Great interest was shown not only in the illustrated pictures of the province which Mr. Hickman has collected, but also in the subject matter of the lecture. We would mention that an agricultural association, farmers club, district visiting to the port of Halifax should apply to Mr. Hickman (care of the agent general for New Brunswick, 17 Leather Market, S. E.), who may be able to arrange for a lecture.

BRAEMAR, Godalming, 13th June, 1900. My Dear Mr. Miller—Thanks for your very kind letter. I am assured you are extremely pleased with Mr. Hickman's lecture and also the way in which he delivered it. I think it has been most interesting to the minds of the people here the great necessity of visiting to the country, and in fact I hope at some time to do myself the pleasure of visiting New Brunswick.

I have also been asked by several ladies and gentlemen who were present at the lecture to endeavor to get Mr. Hickman to come again during the winter, and I will do my utmost to make the necessary arrangements. Yours truly,

THOS. REA. Hon. C. A. Duff-Miller.

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

MONTEAL, June 28.—Three men, giving their names as Stephen J. Pratt of Arizona, John Saunders and A. C. White, were arrested this morning, charged with attempting to sell a gold brick to Lorin Gordon, a hotel proprietor of Danville, Que., and his son, W. J. Gordon, for \$5,000. Pratt represented himself to be looking for an old chum, Alvin Gordon, and to get his assistance in securing certain mining rights in Arizona, and not finding him, concluded his namesake would do as well. An Indian paid by Saunders was represented as part owner, and the gold brick was produced as a product of the mine. White, who was in a room at the Windsor, was brought into the game as an assayer, who pronounced upon the gold brick. Gordon accompanied Pratt and Saunders to Toronto to get the money. Manager Bird was suspicious and telephoned for the police. Pratt and Saunders, growing suspicious, made off, but were later captured by the police. A letter was found in Pratt's pocket, evidently intended to be sent to the Gordons after the purchase had been made, and that it would be useless trying to catch them.

THE TURF.

Woodstock Races.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., June 27.—The following are the entries for the horse races at the track on Saturday next. The track record is that it is expected that the record will be beaten. These horses will compete:

2.25 Class—Purse \$200. Lady Lee, ch. m., T. H. Fair, Presque Isle. George S. br. s., R. J. McGee, Fort Fairfield. Nellie Eaton, b. m., W. H. Birmingham, Victoria Corner. Lady Glen, br. m., Foss & Pond, Fort Fairfield.

Typo, b. s., Masbury & Rogers, Perth, N. B. Tom O'Haley, br. s., Owen Kelley, Plymouth, N. B. Seymour, b. s., T. H. Fair, Presque Isle. Black Beauty, blk. m., Mains & Clarke, Limestone, Me. Ned H. b. s., P. A. Libby, Waterville, Me. Trixie, br. m., D. W. Hains, Fort Fairfield, Me.

2.50 Class—Purse \$100. Mary Mack, b. m., W. C. Bull, Gratton, N. B. Colton, b. m., H. P. Birmingham, Victoria Corner. Seymour, b. s., T. H. Fair, Presque Isle. Maud L. b. m., S. Adams, Woodstock, N. B. Kitty Mack, ro. m., Fred Pallen, Woodstock, N. B. Dora, b. m., J. W. Gallagher, Woodstock, N. B.

N. B. The Northumberland Plate. LONDON, June 27.—At Newcastle today the race for the Northumberland plate was won by J. C. Dye's Joe Chamberlain, ridden by J. H. Martin. Incewood was second, and Amer was third.

MAY VISIT BOSTON.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 28.—Admiral Bedford, with the Chesapeake and other British warships, now on a cruise to Quebec, is expected back in Halifax about July 16th. It is understood that the fleet will proceed to Boston to meet the United States fleet, and repay a visit made by Admiral Sampson to Admiral Bedford at Bermuda last winter.