POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

VOL. XXXVII. ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1899. NO. 67.

BARGAINS! A FEW GARMENTS At Less Than Half Price.

3 FAWN RUBBER WATERPROOFS, size 54 and 56. Former price, $3.90—now..... $1.00
2 BROWN RUBBER WATERPROOFS, with Cape, sizes 56 and 58. Former price $4.50—now..... $1.50
3 NAVY RUBBER WATERPROOFS, in Serge and Cape, sizes 56, 58 and 60. Former price, $4.50—now..... $1.50
1 BLACK SERGE RUBBER WATERPOOF, with Cape, size 56. Former price, $4.50—now..... $1.50

• JACKETS. •

1 Black Velvet Russian Blouse Jacket, lined with colored Brocaded Silk, size 36. Former price, $9 50—now—$3.00.....1 Fawn Mixed Tweed Jacket (last season's stock) Double-Breasted, Pearl Buttons. Former price $6.90—now $2.00
1 Black Cloth Blazer Jacket, with Silk Facings, size 38. Former price $9.50. Now—$3.00.

DOWLING BROS., 95 KING ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

HERE'S A PRETTY MESS.

After Laying Numerous Informations For Scott Act Violations, a Sewing Machine Agent Disappears and Prosecutions Cannot Go On.

SUSSEX, June 19—Col. Domville was in town today, looking hale and hearty. His visit, which was a brief one, was spent in handshaking and receiving congratulations on the splendid work that is being done this session at Ottawa by the Liberal party. The colonel is always a welcome visitor to Sussex.

Scott act matters have been somewhat lively of late, but from present appearances a lull will soon be in order and things in this line once more resume their former dormant state. Inspector Weyman last week gave the supposed dispensers of the ardent in this locality a genuine surprise by the quantity of invitations he presented them to appear before different justices of the peace and show why they should not be fined for violation of the Canada Temperance Act. One party received 18 summonses, while the others got from three to eight. Several days were spent trying these cases without much headway being made, on account of the obstructive methods pursued by the lawyers for the defence, and now they are at a standstill on account of the informer in the cases, who is a sewing machine agent of foreign extraction, and well known in these parts, having mysteriously disappeared. The informant, who was in custody of Constable Scott, of Penobsquis, having been detained on a warrant as a material witness in the cases, left Mr. Scott's place on Friday night last and has not been seen since. Some persons advance the theory of suicide, which is borne out part in fact by Marshal Sharp, of Rockville, who says he saw a party answering the escaped informer jump from a bluff near his mill and could not discover any trace of him afterward. The missing man, who was not particularly strong minded, may have wandered into the woods and got lost, and his disappearance revives the talk regarding John Clancy who left a friend's house some few years ago at Upper Corner and has never been seen since.

The general public, however, are of the opinion that "Jake" is alive and well, and that stronger influences were brought to bear on him than those that first influenced him to lay the information.

MEMRAMCOOK SCHOOLS.

Closing Exercises of St. Joseph's College Wednesday and of the Sacred Heart Convent Thursday.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, June 19—The closing exercises of the scholastic year of '98-'99 will take place on Wednesday afternoon. The programme will consist of English and French declamations by C. P. Carleton and Alb. Landry, the reading of a prize poem, an address by M. C. Collins, English and French valedictories, distribution of premiums, conferring of degrees and diplomas.

The closing exercises of the Sacred Heart convent will take place in Lefebvre Hall on Thursday afternoon. The young ladies are busily engaged preparing two dramas and "An International Assembly." Judging from the rehearsals a good treat is in store for those who are fortunate enough to be present.

New Brunswick Should Get More.

On Saturday morning Mr. C. Kane, of Summerside, shipped 25 head of fat cattle and a sheep to Mr. J. E. McDonald, of St. John, N. B. This will most likely be the last shipment of cattle Mr. Kane will make for some time and makes 150 head shipped by him since the opening of navigation. So far this season Mr. Kane has left about $8,000 amongst our farmers for cattle, sheep and pigs. During the next few months he will devote his attention to buying and shipping sheep and lambs, and is making preparations for handling a large number, as he has done for a number of years past. Mr. Kane is an unassuming man and does his business without any bluster or blow, but the amount of money he distributes among our farmers every season amounts to a good many thousand dollars, and he deserves every encouragement from those with whom he does business.—[Summerside Pioneer, June 19.

A. T. Heath Promoted.

MONTREAL, Que., June 17—A. T. Heath will replace Mr. Notman, of C. P. R., at St. John, N. B. The other changes remaining as at first announced.

Small nostrils are said by physiologists to indicate small and weak lungs.

NIAGRA'S VOICES.

They Are in Consonance with Many Moods.

Century Magazine.

And the noise of Niagara? Alarming things have been said about it, but they are not true. It is a great and mighty noise, but it is not, as Hennepin thought, an "outrageous noise." It is not a roar. It does not drown the voice or strain the ear. Even at the actual foot of the falls it is not oppressive. It is much less rough than the sound of heavy surf—steadier, more homogeneous, less metallic, very deep and strong and yet mellow and soft; soft, I mean, in its quality. As to the noise of the rapids, there is none more musical. It is neither rumbling nor sharp. It is clear, plangent, silvery. It is so like the voice of a steep brook—much magnified, but not made coarser or more harsh—that, after we have known it; each liquid call from a forest hillside will seem, like the odor of grapevines, a greeting from Niagara. It is an inspiriting, and exhilarating sound, like freshness, coolness, vitality itself made audible. And yet it is a lulling sound. When we have looked out upon the American fall for many days, it is hard to remember contented life amid motionless surroundings; and so, when we have slept beside them for many nights, it is hard to think of happy sleep in an empty silence.

Still another kind of music is audible at Niagara. It must be listned for on quiet nights, but then it will be heard. It is like the voice of an orchestra so very far away that its notes are attenuated to an incredible delicacy and are intermittently perceived, as though wafted upon variable zephyrs. It is the most subtle, the most mysterious music in the world. What is its origin? Why should we ask? Such fairy-like sounds ought not to be explained. Their appeal is to the imagination only. They are so faint, so far away, that they almost escape the ear, as the lunar bow and the fluted tints of the American Fall almost escape the eye. And yet we need not fear to lose them, for they are as real as the deep bass of the cataracts.

The Late Mrs. Thomas Robinson.

At the close of his sermon in Zion church last night the Rev. Dr. Wilson made a touching reference to the late Mrs. Robinson, whose mortal remains he laid away in Fernhill cemetery on Saturday afternoon. It will be remembered that Zion church had been the recipient of handsome donations from one whose name at her own request had been withheld. The generous donor was the deceased, who has taken a deep interest in that church under its present management. Her contributions amounted to upwards of $1100, and which were a great comfort and encouragement to Dr. Wilson in his work.

But Zion church is not the only church which has been helped by her generosity, for she gave to Queen Square, through Dr. Wilson, though not their pastor, the handsome sum of $1000.

The people of Zion church now know to whom they are indebted, and will gratefully cherish the memory of one who took such an interest in their welfare. She has passed away, but her work remains, and being dead she yet speaketh.

A St. John Artist.

I dropped in upon John C. Miles, the celebrated artist, at his studio, the other day, to catch a glimpse of his latest paintings. I happened to be fortunate enough to have timed myself to a nicety, for the artist was giving an exhibition. His callers were numbered among the most prominent lovers of the art in this city. Two paintings in particular called for great praise for his genius with the brush. They were titled Sunrise on the Marshes and The Last Load. Experts said the sunrise picture is a marvellous piece of work. The sky effect has a charm to it that called for the most profuse admiration. Mr. Miles's name is now a far-famed one, as his paintings have won prizes all over the country.—[Boston Post.

Murderers Must Hang.

OTTAWA, June 18.—Benjamin Parrott, of Hamilton, the murderer who killed his mother, will be hanged on the 23rd inst. The cabinet has decided to let the law to take its course.

Donald Perrier, of New Westminster, B. C., who killed his sweetheart, will be hanged on the 30th inst. His case was before the cabinet yesterday and the law will be allowed to take its course. The plea of insanity in both cases was stated by experts to have no foundation.

Provisional Alaska Boundary.

OTTAWA, June 18.—Lord Minto returned to the city yesterday from Niagara camp. The governor general had a cable from Mr. Chamberlain in regard to a provisional boundary on the Dalton trail. It is understood that the matter is as good as settled and that the details are merely being arranged.

REDISTRIBUTION.

SIR CHARLES ASKS THE SENATE TO KILL THE BILL

Which Was Taken Up in the House Last Night—He Promises No Personal Obstruction But Will Not Promise for His Colleagues' Conduct in the Debate.

OTTAWA, June 16—Before the orders of the day were called, Mr. McLean asked if it was correct that the G. T. R. strike had been settled?

The premier replied that so far as his information went there had not been a settlement yet. Negotiations were still proceeding.

Mr. Bergeron suggested that as $15,000 or $20,000 counterfeit dominion one dollar notes were in circulation in Montreal and vicinity, steps should be taken to recall the issue counterfeited, viz—that of 1878. The minister of finance promised careful consideration.

The redistribution bill came up for its second reading rather unexpectedly. It was expected that the supplementary estimates would be first in order, but the redistribution bill was first taken up. The reason was that Hon. Mr. Mulock, who has charge of the bill, will have to be away next week.

Hon. Mr. Mulock opened by asserting that the last redistribution resulted in an unfair representation in the house of commons, and therefore it was proper to at once remove the more glaring injustices perpetrated. The census of 1881 entitled Ontario to four new seats. Two seats were merged into adjoining constituencies, and on the pretence of making arrangements for the necessary six new constituencies the boundaries of a large number of constituencies were interfered with. In doing this, however, no steps were taken to equalize the population. According to the census of 1881 the unit of population was 20,904. Assuming that 19,000 and 22,000 should be reasonable limits with respect to the unit of representation, he said that of Ontario's 92 constituencies only 28 were within these limits. Sixty-four were outside of these. Leeds and Grenville had a population of only 12,000. There was an ascending scale up to West Toronto, with a population of 38,000. From these figures and others he submitted he argued that in the previous redistribution made by the Conservatives no regard had been paid to equalization of population. On the contrary Conservatives had carefully hived the Liberals, making in all eight hives. Grouping 46 western Ontario constituencies together he made elaborate calculations, from Liberal and Conservative majorities at the various elections, to show that on account of the Conservative redistribution the Liberals had been done out of ten seats in 1882, twelve seats in 1887, ten seats in 1891 and fourteen seats in 1896.

Hon. Mr. Mulock took a specific case of hiving. It was that of Mr. Bruce's. He showed that Mr. McNeill, the present member, had been elected the last time as the result of the gerrymander. Referring to Toronto Mr. Mulock announced that that the government desired to be perfectly fair and that as Toronto, with the parts of East and West York that now belong to it, had a population of 174,600 the government was prepared to increase Toronto's representation from four to five members. To provide for this seat it was necessary to give Kent only two members instead of three as at first proposed.

Sir Charles Tupper said Hon. Mr. Mulock had thrown off the disguise and virtually confessed the bill was designed for party advantage. It was an admission that, seeing it was hopeless for them to look for re-election on their record, they had resolved to put through this bill. The course the government had taken was in defiance of the principles of representation by population fought for at confederation by George Brown and other Liberals. Referring to the claim that the bill was designed to remedy the gerrymander of the Conservative, he said every word in denunciation uttered by Mr. Mulock with regard to the Conservative measures applied with far greater force to the Liberals themselves, because it was supported by Sir Oliver Mowat who had perpetrated a far worse gerrymander in Ontario. Sir Charles proceeding, said if the Conservative gerrymanders were unfair their unfairness had been more wisely used in the interests of the country. What would Canada be, he said, without the national policy. (Laughter). He made no attempt to defend the Conservative redistribution bill.

Sir Charles Tupper continuing said that partial redistribution bills introduced by Conservatives, were not precedents for such a bill as that now before the house. These bills were designed to overcome clerical errors and mistakes made. He said that if the bill were passed through the commons it could not become a law as there was a second chamber which afforded security against illadvised, hasty and partizanship legislation. He said the senate never enjoyed the confidence of the country so much as today, and it would have been justified in throwing out the franchise bill in the last session. Sir Charles Tupper said that Hon. Mr. Blair was the autocrat of the New Brunswick legislature and that the minister had carried elections by corruption and the use of public money. He was called to order by the speaker and he had to withdraw.

Mr. Patterson, who replied to Sir Charles, said the leader of the opposition made very little critism of the bill other than to appeal to the senate which hitherto could only be referred to in commons as "another place," to throw out the bill. It was a shameless appeal to that body but when it is considered that one quarter of the whole representation in the senate from Ontario came from the city of Toronto, it would not be very easy to stir them up against giving an additional member to that city. Mr. Patterson made an excellent speech showing that while the bill of 1882 was aimed at certain men so as to bring about their political assassination, the present bill was framed on a principle which struck at no man, namely county boundry lines and ridings cut out by the Judiciary. He did not think that the opposition would obtain much popularity by fighting a bill of that kind until snow flies.

At 11 40 o'clock Mr. Clarke Wallace moved an adjournment of the debate. He refused to speak.

Premier Laurier said if the bill was not to be obstructed he would agree.

Sir Charles said he would not obstruct himself, but he would not speak for his party.

Premier Laurier asked if a division would be given next week.

"No," "No," came from all parts of the Conservative side.

Sir Charles Tupper himself would not consent to this, and started in to obstruct by calling for a division.

The house divided, and the motion to adjourn the debate was lost.

Premier Laurier said that an hour had been lost in this way, after which he moved and adjournment of the house, and the house adjourned at 12.25.

OTTAWA, June 19.—In the house today Mr. Davin moved for returns showing orders in council respecting the letting of contracts without tender, passed since June 23, 1896. He called attention to an order in council requiring government work to be done by tender and contract, and said that with the Liberal government there was a tendency to ignore it. Nearly all departments had pursued the practice, but the public works department was the greatest sinner in this connection. A few days ago it was found that the minister of marine had undertaken to build a $40,000 lighthouse without calling for tenders. Last session he said the Edmonton bridge, the west block rebuilding, the telegraph line along the north shore of the St. Lawrence, the Toronto harbor and Corteau dredging, the purchases of supplies for the Yukon contingent and transportation of them, were instances of this. After further examples Mr. Davin pointed out that the self willed minister might, through laxity in connexion with the letting of contracts, commit a government to a course that the rest of the ministry might not approve of. Mr. Davin complained that the minister of public works got over the necessity of calling for tenders by doing the work by day's labor. He referred especially to the fence built around Major's Hill Park.

The minister of public works pointed out the facts in regard to the specific cases mentioned by Mr. Davin in connection with the department of public works. While speaking of the dredging contracts, he said the work done by the government itself was better and cheaper than contract work. During an incidental reference to the difficulties and worries of office, Hon. Mr. Tarte said he proposed discussing the question as a fair one for debate and one beyond party considerations, especially as the state of his health was such that if there was not an improvement he might not be able to remain long in his present position. Dealing with the Coulogne slide matter, Hon. Mr. Tarte said the work was one of repairs and such that tenders could not be called for. The price paid was the regular price paid by the department. Having dealt with all specific cases, Hon. Mr. Tarte spoke upon the general system of calling for tenders and on the whole seemed to show a preference for day's labor. He opened by calling attention to unsatisfactory results that sometimes followed contract by tender. He referred to the contract for the dredging of Collingwood harbor. His chief engineer advised him against the contract being given to the lowest tender in this case, asserting the price was too low. Pressure was brought to bear by the late Dalton McCarthy and others, and the minister overruled the engineer. The result, the minister said, was that owing to delay in connection with the work his life has been made miserable. People were urging the rushing of the work. If new tenders were called for much time would be lost. If the work was taken out of the hands of the contractor, time would also be lost, as plant, etc., would have to be secured. He had come to the conclusion that in the matter of contracts by tender a minister should be allowed a little more latitude than at present. He said that in England tenders were not asked for from the public but from parties known to be competent and experienced. Hon. Mr. Tarte next said a good word for work done by day's labor. In the first place he took it that contract work meant day's labor, only in one case the contractor employed men and in the other the government was the employer. Workingmen employed by the government were better treated, and if the public works department was well equipped and had capable engineers and foremen, there was no reason why it should not do as good work as a contractor. The public works constructed by day's labor were, in fact, generally better. Works like repairs to the West Block could not be done by contract. That particular work was done by day's labor and an inspection would show better work was never done. Union men were employed and they displayed a great deal of ability, attention and devotion to the work.

After some remarks from Mr. Foster Sir Louis Davies explained that the Cape Travers light-house was one of urgency, shown to be so by the reports of his engineers, and it was one of those cases in which he had to proceed as he did or else shipping would have to suffer. He reported the matter to his colleagues and their sanction was obtained.

Premier Laurier pointed out that the whole discussion was premature. Certain information was asked for so as to ascertain what lines the government pursued and the opposition proceeded to condemn the government before getting this information. No one objected to contracts by tender, but there were exceptional cases which had to be dealt with. The matter then dropped.

REPEATED THE TRICK.

SHERIFF HOLDEN AGAIN LOSES THE ANDERSON LOGS.

He Seized the Raft Last Week and Tied It Up Intending to Sell It—Sunday the Lines Were Cut, the Raft Taken in Tow, and is now on the Way to St. John.

FREDERICTON, June 18.—A telephone message just received bp the TELEGRAPH correspondent adds another chapter to the history of those Anderson logs.

A short time ago a Mr. C. E. Duffy, acting for Jas. Kelly and other lien holders obtained from Judge Wilson an order restraining the attaching order which has been set aside by the supreme court.

Sheriff Holden acting under this order took possession of the logs, which were then lying at the mouth of the Oromocto River and intended selling in a few days to satisfy claim against them.

In the early hours of this morning the inhabitants of Oromocto living in the vicinity were startled by the sound of hammering and in rising to ascertain the cause perceived a crew of about 50 men and two tugs in all haste cutting the lines which the sheriff had placed on the logs. Nobody being present to interfere, the sheriff himself living about five miles distant, the men were not molested, and in a short time crew, tug and logs were on their way to St. John in defiance of the law. The outcome of this high-handed proceeding will in all probability be a serious lawsuit. The lumber consisted of about 700,000 feet at $2,400. The amount involved in the suit of the lien holders will not exceed $2,200.

The Fredericton Herald, a few days ago, in its account of the seizure of the raft said:—

"It will be remembered that last fall a quantity of logs cut on the head waters of the Oromocto river by W. A. Anderson, and hung up, were seized by Sheriff Holden, at the suit of James Kelly and others, who held a lien against the lumber for wages due. Messrs. Andre Cushing & Co., of St. John, the owners of the logs appealed to the Supreme court, and had the order for the sale of the logs set aside, the court taking the ground that the seizure was illegal because it was made before the logs had reached the rafting grounds. Shortly after this the water came up, and a portion of the logs were brought down the river and rafted. The sheriff tried to detain them at the mouth of the river, but they were taken from him by force and towed to St. John. It appears that a good portion of the drive remained hung up for the season, but was got out without difficulty this spring. On Monday of this week C. E. Duffy, counsel for the lien holders, learning that the logs had been rafted near the mouth of the Oromocto, and were awaiting shipment to St. John, obtained from Judge Wilson an order restoring the writt to the sheriff. The sheriff proceeded at once to the mouth of the river, where he found the tug Champion getting ready to tow the logs down river. The sheriff was not long in asserting his authority and promptly produced the writ, seizing 123 joints of lumber, or about 700,000 feet. The captain of the tug did not show any disposition to disobey the sheriff's orders, and withdrew from the scene with his craft.

"The logs seized by the sheriff are estimated to be worth about $2,400, and the amount involved in the suit of the lien holders, together with costs, will not likely exceed $2,200. It will now be in order for the sheriff to go on and sell the logs provided legal action is not taken by the Messrs. Cushing to prevent his doing so."

Flowers Which Are Kept Under Lock and Key.

The orchid conservatories of Mrs. George B. Wilson, of Philadelphia, contain the most valuable collection of these curious plants in this country. Mrs. Wilson buys orchids by the thousands and pays thousands for them. About ten years ago, when she saw the famous collection of orchids which Erastus Corning had spent forty years in collecting, she became fascinated with the rare and curious blossoms, and, as they were for sale, purchased them and had them taken to her home in Philadelphia.

In the last ten years she has constantly added to their number, and only last week she received from the Philippine Islands two thousand of a variety entirely new to this country. Five thousand more are on their way to her from Brazil and the South American republics.

These priceless plants live in ten specially constructed houses, built with scientific thought for their health and comfort. Some of them are high and light and sunshiny; others are sunk deep in Mother Earth, and here the plants that crave cool, shady spots find a home. The largest orchid plant in the United States grows in the main conservatory. It is the Cypredium Ainsworthii calorum, an orchid known to be thirty years old, and it measures four feet in diameter. At present it is not in bloom, and there is little about it to the layman's mind which would justify the enormous price of $10,000 which has been offered for it.

Mrs. Wilson's plants are so valuable that few except her friends are admitted to this floral paradise; the conservatories are all guarded with Yale locks and a close watch is kept constantly by the attendants, yet in spite of all these precautions two of her rarest orchids were stolen last week and one worth $3,000 was poisoned. The two plants that were stolen were Mexican orchids, which have not a duplicate in this country. The plant which was poisoned was just ready to bloom.

On account of its resemblance to another valuable orchid which had created great comment in horticultural circles at the last exhibition, and because of the peculiar manner of its death, Mrs. Wilson became suspicious. She sent the leaves of the dead plant to Thomas M. Newbold, a well-known chemist. He found a the base of the leaves a strong alkali which he thought was chloride of potash. He assured Mrs. Wilson that that was the cause of the plant's death and that it had been placed on the leaves recently.

COLONEL McLEAN HONORED.

Tendered a Dinner by the Officers of His Battalion at the Headquarters.

As a proof of the high place which Col. MacLean holds in the regard and esteem of the officers of his battalion they entertained him at a supper on Saturday evening, at the headquarters, Charlotte street. The immediate occasion of this demonstration was the departure of Col. MacLean for England as commandant of the Bisley team, a position which he is well fitted to fill, and in which he will reflect credit on the militia of New Brunswick. There were present as guests of the officers Col. Jones Col. Markham, Col. Daniel, Major Parks, Surgeon March and Capt. McRobbie. At 9.30 the party sat down to a most sumptuous repast, which had been prepared by Mrs. Walker, Mrs. E. T. Sturdee, Mrs. Otty Sharp, Mrs. Miller and the Misses Walker, to whom the thanks of the officers is due for the time spent and the trouble taken by them. After supper and the toast of the Queen, Major Sturdee proposed the health of Colonel MacLean, and that gentleman responded in most feeling terms, thanking the officers for the strong support they had always given him and for their kind wishes on the occasion. The toast of the guests was proposed by Surgeon-Major Walker in a clever and witty speech, and was heartily received and responded to. Some of the officers contributed to the evening's enjoyment with song and story, and two hours passed away very pleasantly. Col. MacLean leaves on Thursday and will sail with the team from Montreal on Saturday.

COLLEGE SUNDAY.

Rev. John deSoyres Delivers a Sermon in Rothesay Church Before Rothesay Church School and Netherwood.

The annual collegiate service, which has taken place for the last five years was held Sunday afternoon at the parish church, Rothesay, in connection with the closing of the boys' college for the vacation. There was a very large attendance, including a number of people from the city. The seating capacity of the building was inadequate for the accommodation of all, and extra seats had to be provided in the aisles. Three schools were present, the girls from Netherwood and Kinghurst and the boys from the Rothesay boys' college school. Music was of special character, and was rendered by an augmented choir. Mr. George Collinson, the organist of St. James' church, presided at the organ.

The rector of the church, Rev. Allan Daniel, read the prayers and the sermon was preached by Rev. John deSoyres. His discourse was an able one and was drawn from Ephesians iv—14 R. V.: "Unto a full grown man." The preacher eloquently dealt with the various influences found in school life and their analogies with the life of the world.

The annual field day exercises and the presentation of the school prizes will be on the 23rd.

SOME THIEVING.

The Work of Young Burglars About Duke and Charlotte Streets.

Since Saturday night the stores of J. S. Coughlan, plumber, Charlotte street, and the drug store of Hazen J. Dick nearby, on the corner of Duke street, have been entered. Mr. Coughlan's place was entered Saturday night or Sunday morning, the rear door being forced. Nothing of value to the thieves was secured, but two drawers were forced open. A cheque book containing three blank cheques was found. The cheques were torn out and the stub, bearing a record of cheques issued, was carried away. A promissory note book was treated in like manner.

Mr. Dick's store was visited Sunday night. The front door lock was picked, and, once in, the till was made the objective point. About $5 was taken and also some sen-sen.

Mr. Coughlan has several times during the last few months found the rear door of his store open and he probably had visits on these occasions. The grocery of Mr. Robert J Ritchie, on Charlotte street was entered once or twice and some candy taken. In August last an attempt was made to fire the building, as evidenced by a can of kerosene found.

The Turf.

BORDER RACES.

The following entries have been received by the St. Croix driving club for their races July 1st and 4th at St. Stephen and Calais driving parks.

2.19 class, trot or pace, $300—Maud K, Keyes Bros; Nellie Eaton, W L Eaton; Keno L, R W Sawyer; Special Blend, E Le Roi Willis; Arc Light, W H Fowler.

2.23 class, trot or pace, $300—Jock Bowen, Harry Haley; Jim Wilkes, Chas Cone Pilot Wilkes, Chas Kyle; Ray Wilkes, Keyes Bros; Winsome, W R Pattangall; Clayson, D L McDonald.

2.45 class, trot or pace, $300—Ed Gilman, W L Eaton; Two Trix, E H Baxter; Rex, W F Cleveland; Sir Dick, Jas Eagan; Phœbe, R W Sawyer; Lady Parkside, E LeRoi Willis; Rowena, W E Blanchard; Battery, Fred Pollard.