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TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE PASSED THE TURNSTILE.

The Record For the Fourth Day of Last Year Slightly Surpassed--Competent Judges Praise the Fruit, Poultry and Flour Displays.

Thursday was a great day. Crowds besieged the ticket takers and the turnstiles scarcely stopped. When the last admission had been recorded the grand total for the day was 10,516. It was in excess of the corresponding day of last year by 25 people. And the big crowd had enjoyment of the exhibition at its best. The amusements were largely patronized and in fact it was a most profitable day for all departments. A very fine display of fireworks was made in the evening and Marsh made a most successful dive amid the applause of thousands.

New Brunswick Flour Competition.

For two hours Thursday afternoon Mr. Wm. Shaw, M. P. P., and Mr. E. A. Smith, of Smith & Tilton, were occupied in a careful testing of the exhibits of flour ground in New Brunswick mills from wheat grown in this province. It was the first competition of the kind and was of interest as showing the great advance made in what is a new and growing industry in New Brunswick. The judges made their award last night. They say: "We have carefully tested the flours in respect of color, dress, texture and strength and taking all into consideration have awarded as follows: 1st prize, the J. W. Hall Milling Company, Edmundston; 2nd prize, J. M. Fripp, Woodstock; 3rd prize, M. McLaughlin, Buctouche; entitled to honorable mention, Wm. Richards Company, Boiestown, and W. W. Doherty, Campbellton.

"All the flours shown, with hardly an exception, were nicely ground and of good color and would make light wholesome bread, comparing favorably in most respects with Ontario flours.

"Samples of patent flour made from imported Manitoba wheat by the J. W. Hall Milling Company, Edmundston, and M. E. Riley & Co., St. John, are deserving of notice, ranking well with the best imported Manitoba patents. These flours, however, being of a different class and character are not entitled to compete against the flours made from domestic wheat."

Opinion of the Poultry Judge.

Mr. Newton A. Knapp, of Winchester, Mass., who judged the poultry, acted in the same capacity last year and is therefore able to compare. He says the poultry show is improving and is ahead of last year's both in quantity and quality. There are some 300 more birds shown than was the case at last fair. Some excellent ones are shown at this exhibition. The poultry show, he says, compares favorably with that held anywhere and he sees them all.

R. H. Smith & Co.

of St. Catherine's, Ont., saw makers, continue to attract many visitors to their tastefully arranged booth, where they are untiring in their explanation of the Simonds process of tempering, which is acknowledged to be the best known to the trade. This firm have several gold medals and one from the world's centennial exposition. They are rapidly winning an enviable reputation in this part of the country, as their goods bear the stamp of merit which is found to outlive all others. The firm's eastern representative, Mr. G. E. Boomer, is in charge of the excellent exhibit here and is most obliging in his attentions to visitors.

Red Rose Tea

has become a very familiar word around the fair building and the booth where the different grades of tea are packed has hosts of visitors daily. The Red Rose teas range in price from 25 to 30 cents per pound.

Beach & Clarridge Co.'s

exhibit of syrups and true fruit juices is attracting many who are interested in making cooling beverages, in the preservation of whole fruit and those who are interested in the soda water business. The space occupied by this exhibit is also utilized by Mr. E. Littler, the Charlotte street confectioner, who is dispensing sodas and ice cream sodas to visitors at the usual rates. Mr. Eldridge, of the Beach & Clarridge Company, is in daily attendance and is most courteous in his attentions to all who visit his booth. Beside practical demonstration that is given of the merits of the B. & C. fruit juices, a useful little book is furnished free to visitors. It contains a number of recipes and directions for making all kinds and flavors of fruit drinks and syrups. The B. & C. fruit juices are admitted to be the finest on the market and have the distinct flavor of the rich ripe fruit, because indeed they are the pure unadulterated juice of the best oranges, raspberries, pine apples, strawberries and grapes and are not, as so many other things on the market, a mixture in which the alleged flavor is scarcely discernable, if it is so at all.

The firm is pleased at all times to furnish samples of their preparations free to the trade, only soliciting in return a thorough test in accordance with the formulas printed thereon. They also invite those who have received and tested these samples to communicate with them stating whether these samples are satisfactory or otherwise. They are always glad to consider suggestions from their customers and make every effort to please in every particular.

Beach & Clarridge Company have representatives continually on the road who call on the trade in the cities and larger towns throughout the country with samples of their preparations. They also have supply houses established at many principal points so orders are promptly attended to. All customers are assured of fair and equal treatment and uniform prices.

The little pamphlet which is given away at the exhibit will not only be found of the greatest value to those interested in the business of furnishing drinks, but to private individuals as well. This booth is one of the most attractive in the whole fair; ladies are in attendance and those who visit it are assured of the most courteous treatment. The White Candy Company are agents for the B. & C. goods in this city and the firm do a large trade with representative drug stores, bottlers and confectioners. The sign "B. & C." is much in evidence at the exhibition and Mr. Eldridge is making hosts of friends.

J. Hamblet Wood

has a nice display of marking utensils of various kinds; automatic numbering machines are a very great convenience to any one and should find ready purchasers. "The Easy" sign marker is also a very useful little utensil which no one in business can afford to be without. Then Mr. Wood's stock also includes the useful Chicago & Nafew check perforators, solid rubber type, white enamel and brilliant sign letters and rubber stamps. The firm also makes stamps for marking linen.

A Lightning Artist.

In the gallery E. J. Peel, the lightning artist, is doing a good trade, the visitors recognizing the merit of his work. He has a lot of oil paintings on various subjects and some nice pieces of scenery. The work is highly creditable. Mr. Peel and his assistant are at great pains to explain the process to purchasers. With each picture sold is given a little book explaining the rapid system, the only one in this country. It contains directions on how to prepare the materials to work with and a lot of other valuable information.

E. L. Colpitts,

of Pleasant Vale, is on hand again with his very attractive exhibit of honey and dainty cakes made from this sweet substance. The Colpitts carry a line of the very choicest comb honey and have taken several prizes. They have on their list of patrons all the leading druggists and grocers in the city and have an enviable reputation for reliability.

Luxury in Carriage Riding.

We should advise visitors at the fair not to miss seeing the exhibit of carriage tires made by the Dunlop Tire Company of Toronto. This company, in addition to their pneumatic carriage tires which are being extensively used on both carriages and automobiles, have now on the market the Dunlop solid rubber carriage tire, and we think it pretty safe to predict that in the near future the greater majority of rubber carriage tires in use will be of this make.

Anyone who has ridden in a carriage fitted with rubber tires will understand the luxury of it as compared to that when riding in a carriage fitted with the ordinary steel tire that we have been accustomed to use for years. It is also claimed, and very justly, that the use of a rubber tire on a carriage will lengthen the life of a carriage very materially, on account of doing away with so much of the vibration, which is absorbed by the rubber.

Bicycle riders, especially those old riders who used in the earlier days of the "bike" solid rubber tires, can give more practical experience as to the increased pleasure in riding, and also the marked difference in the vibration between the old solid tires first used, than the cushion tires and lastly the pneumatic as used today.

All this equally applies to carriage tires, and the long experience of the Dunlop Company in the manufacture of tires is a guarantee that whatever they turn out will be the best.

The Currie Business University.

One of the leading features at the exhibition is the booth of the Currie Business University, which occupies nearly the whole of the northern gallery in the main building. In the booth is shown an office in full working order. It is equipped with two double desks, a rolltop desk, Shannon filing cabinet, Edison mimeograph, Underwood typewriters, letter press and all the essentials of a first-class office, including a large vault. This office is operated by a number of the students of the university, who do actual business with the other students who are working at the institution. The booth is handsomely decorated in red, green and gold, and brilliantly lighted by 96 incandescent lights. On the walls are a number of paintings and banners. A large frame containing photographs of the interior of the institution is shown over the stairway by the booth. Arrangements for entrance to the university can be made at the booth. This institution is now known throughout Canada, and its popularity is shown by the large attendance. Nearly 300 students were inattendance last term.

American School of Correspondence.

A booth in the gallery is occupied by Mr. V. W. Dykeman, representing the American School of Correspondence, which gives instruction by mail in all branches of engineering and mechanical drawing. The instruction books and system of teaching are shown in the booth. There are several students attached to this school in the city and more are being enrolled. A special rate is being given during the exhibition.

The H. C. Edmunds' Coffee Company's

exhibit, in charge of Mr. L. A. Keith and a young lady assistant, is a popular spot as it deserves to be, for the exhibitors are most generous in their distribution of the fragrant cup. The coffee is of a superior quality and is bound to come into favor of those who know a good thing. It is of a most delicious flavor and is well made by those having the exhibit in charge.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND RUSSIAN TROOPS TO REMAIN IN PEKIN.

Germany Will Have a Like Number and Japan More—The Legations of All the Countries to be Withdrawn from the Chinese Capital.

London, Sept. 14, 4 a. m—No further light is thrown this morning upon Li Hung Chang's intended movements. The Times has an interesting despatch from Pekin, dated Sept. 4, which says in party:

"Russia has decided to withdraw her legation from Pekin, leaving a purely military command. An official announcement of this is expected today. The other powers will also presumably withdraw their legations, leaving Pekin under military control of the allies during the winter at least.

"At a meeting of the generals the Russian commander announces that Russia would maintain 15,000 troops during the winter. The German commander said that Germany would keep the same number, and the Japanese commander announced that Japan would have 22,000. The British general was not in a position to make an announcement.

"There is every indication, however, that Lord Salisbury has decided that our present subordinate position in Pekin must become still humbler. In the best informed quarters the opinion is expressed that Russia and Germany are acting in accord, Russia seeking the definite alienation of all territory north of the Great Wall and Germany the annexation of Shan Tung, Kiang-Su and the Yang-Tse provinces. Russia seeks also to restore the power of the Empress Dowager and the Emperor in order to be enabled to wield her influence through them over the remaining provinces. The dismemberment of China seems almost inevitable. The Empress Dowager has retained Prince Ching's son as a hostage for his father."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times, wiring Wednesday confirms the reports of the uneasy feeling there concerning Germany's intentions toward the Yang Tse provinces and especially the Kiang-Nin forts.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says that he is in a position to assert positively that the Russian troops in Manchuria are preparing for a winter campaign.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Associated Press wiring Wednesday and confirming the report as to three of the four conditions proposed by a certain power as the basis of negotiations, says he has it from a Pekin source, usually reliable, that Prince Ching has already begun to negotiate, but that the second condition is the treatment of the Manchurian province, including the Liao Tung peninsula, as a buffer state.

ABOUT EVACUATION.

Washington Expecting Russians to Leave at Once.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The crisis that was near at hand yesterday over the evacuation proposal of the Russian government has been averted for a time at least and the diplomatic side of the matter has become again the object of attention. The order to General Chaffee to leave at once which was expected in some quarters did not issue today. Instead, earnest efforts are making to arrange the preliminaries for the negotiations which are expected finally to settle the Chinese troubles. Li Hung Chang's message today removed perhaps the last obstacle to the speedy beginning of these negotiations and the only doubt that now exists is as to his ability to redeem his pledge to protect American interests and stop the outrages upon the missionaries and native converts. If he can do this, and thus manifest the existence of a de facto government, there is no reason to doubt that negotiations will be immediately in order. The notice that Russian troops will not evacuate Pekin until some arrangements have been made for the installation of a government to take charge of affairs is directly in line with the aim the state department has been pursuing in the exchanges with Li Hung Chang, and if this Russian decision is adhered to, it certainly will facilitate the ultimate withdrawal of all of the foreign forces, in the opinion of the officials here. An inference from the Russian statement is that Li Hung Chang's coming to Pekin will be forwarded by Russia in the hope of making the desired arrangement for the establishment of a Chinese government there.

As Li cannot reach the capital from Shanghai, starting tomorrow, inside of a week, it may be that there will be no developments in the international situation within that period of time.

The American government has not been advised even yet that all of the answers to the Russian note have been returned. It is said that all of the powers have been heard from on the subject, but the disposition is to regard their communications, not as answers, but rather as argumentative statements which leave the main issue still open for discussion. This point, however, becomes of diminished importance, in view of the announced purpose of the Russian government to modify the terms of its original proposition in the manner indicated.

A Provision Ship.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn has issued orders placing the transport McPherson at the services of the citizens' committee of the Merchants' Association of New York for the immediate transportation of provisions donated for the relief of the storm sufferers at Galveston.

It is expected that the McPherson will leave within 72 hours and sail direct for Galveston. It is suggested by the war department that the relief committee of Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia and other cities in reach of New York by rail, within a few hours, place themselves at once in touch with the chairman of the relief committee of New York in order that clothing supplies and food which may be donated be forwarded promptly to the carrying capacity of the McPherson.

Russia Wants a Government in Pekin.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 13.—The Russian government adheres firmly to its proposal to evacuate Pekin and continues to cherish the hope that Germany will end by agreeing to it and thus induce Great Britain to follow. It is explained, however, that Russia recognizes the impossibility of the allies leaving Pekin unless the Chinese government immediately enters so that there should not be an interval without a government. Russia cannot therefore move before the termination of the negotiations now begun for guaranteeing order in Pekin by the installation of a government immediately after the evacuation.

British Forces Going North.

Hong Kong, Sept. 13.—The British Indian infantry on the transports which recently arrived here, has been ordered to debark at this place. The cavalry will proceed north.

Troops Leave Amoy.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The department of state has received from the consul at Amoy, China, a telegram to the effect that the British and Japanese marines have been withdrawn; that order is maintained, refugees are returning and the shops are re-opening.

GALVESTON STILL THE SCENE OF WHOLESALE FUNERALS.

The Living Still Busy Burying the Dead--Order Restored and Strong Men Are Clearing Away the Wreckage.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 13.—Galveston is beginning slowly to recover from the stunning blow of last week and though the city appears tonight to be pitilessly desolated, the authorities and the commercial interests are setting their forces to work and a start has at least been made toward the resumption of business on a moderate scale.

The presence of the troops has had a beneficial effect upon the criminal classes and the apprehension of a brief but desperate reign of anarchy now no longer exists. The liquor saloons have at least temporarily gone out of business and every strong limbed man who has not his own humble abode to look after is being pressed into service so that first of all the water service may be resumed, the gutters flushed and the streets lighted.

The further the ruins are dug into the greater becomes the list of those who perished as their houses tumbled about their heads.

On the lower beach yesterday a searching party found a score of corpses within a small area, going to show that the bulwark of debris that lies straight across the island conceals many more bodies than have been accounted for.

Volunteers gangs continue their work of hurried burial of the corpses they find on the shores of Galveston Island at the many neighboring points where fatalities attended the storm. It will probably be many days yet, however, before all the floating bodies have found nameless graves. Along the beach they are constantly being washed up. Whether these are those who were swept out into the Gulf and drowned, are simply the return ashore of some of those cast into the sea to guard against terrible pestilence, there is no means of knowing. In any event the Associated Press correspondent, in a trip across the bay yesterday, counted seven bodies tossing in the waves with a score of horses and cattle, the stench from which was unbearable.

In various parts of the city the smell of decomposed flesh is still apparent. Wherever such instances are found the authorities are freely disinfecting. Only today a babe, lashed to a mattress, was picked up under a residence, in the very heart of the city, and was burned.

The city still presents the appearance of widespread wreck and ruin. Little has been done to clear the streets of the terrible tangle of wires and the masses of wreck, mortar, slate, stone and glass that bestrew them. Many of the sidewalks are impassable. Some of them are littered with debris. Others are so thickly covered with slime that walking on them is a question. As a general rule substantial frame buildings withstood better the blasts of the gale than those of brick. In other instances, however, small wooden structures, cisterns and whole sides of houses have been plumped down in streets or back yards squares away from where they originally stood.

Here and there business men have put men to work to repair the damage done, but in the main the commercial interests seem to be uncertain about following the lead of those, who, apparently, show faith in the rapid rehabilitation of the island city. The appearance of the newspapers today after a suspension of several days, is having a good effect and both the News and Tribune are urging prompt succoring of the suffering and then equal promptness in reconstruction. It is difficult to say yet what the ultimate effect of the disaster is to be on the city. Many people have left and some may never return. The bulk of the population, however, is only temporarily panic stricken and there are hosts of those who helped to make Galveston great who look upon the catastrophe as involving only a temporary halt in the advancement of the city.

What is most bothering businessmen at present is what attitude the railroads, and especially the Southern Pacific, are to assume with respect to re-construction. The decision of the transportation lines will do more than anything else to restore confidence.

The steamships reported ashore in early reports are, save two, the Norwegian steamer Gylder and the British steamer Norma, still high and dry.

Apparently, however, Galveston has no immediate need for ships. The destruction of the bridges of all the railroads entering the city, make it well nigh impossible to furnish outgoing cargoes. These bridges were each about three miles in length and the work of re-construction will be a stupendous undertaking.

One of the most serious results of the storm has been the stopping of the electric light and street car plants. The city has been in absolute darkness for several nights and only a few concerns who operate their own illuminating service are enabled to do business. Nearly every residence has gone back to the primitive candle. The absence of street lights drives all who have no imperative business on the streets to their homes at nightfall, but the work of the patrol system is made more difficult thereby and the opportunity for looting greater.

The motormen deserted their cars when the fury of the wind and the rush of the water made it no longer possible to operate them. Attempts are being made now to get the cars into shape again. The great destruction of live stock has eliminated the carriages and cabs as a means of transportation and the need of the trolley promises to become a most pressing one when rebuilding begins.

Among the worst sufferers by the disaster were the churches. Nearly every one of them felt the effect of the storm. Some of them are entire wrecks, absolutely beyond repair.

The work of relief continues energetically. Mayor Jones and his associates are bending every nerve to open a direct line of transportation with Houston by which he may be enabled promptly to receive the great quantity of provisions which are now on the way to the city.

"I wish to say, however," said Mayor Jones, "we have made such arrangements as will make it possible for us to feed the needy until we can get in our supplies. We are relieving every case presented to us. I think within a day or two our transportation facilities will be sufficient temporarily to meet our needs. Galveston has helped other cities in their distress, despite her size and we are consoled by the generous response of the country to our appeal."

The relief committee is striving to systematize its work and there is undoubtedly distress here which ought promptly to be relieved. Weazen-faced, barefooted children were engaged yesterday on the streets in eagerly appropriating spoiled and cast-off stocks of food. The committee has instructed the drugstores to provide the poor and needy with medicine at the expense of the relief fund.

IS NOW ONLY A BOODLER.

President Kruger Has Cash But No Country.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS

Say the Flight May Not Be Dignified but is Convenient for Both Kruger and the British--Burdett-Coutts to the Canadians--Boer Power Broken.

London, Sept. 13—All the morning papers publish sketches of Mr. Kruger's extraordinary career. The editorials comment upon his humiliating and undramatic exit, which is universally regarded as less perplexing than before, and therefore preferable to capture. His flight with the bullion is regarded as putting an undignified end to his legal pretensions.

Speech to Canadians.

Toronto, Sept. 13—(Special)—The Telegram's special cable from London says: Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M. P., entertaining the Canadian and Australian soldiers invalided from South Africa at dinner on the occasion of their visit to his residence, "Holly Lodge," on Tuesday, made a speech in which he referred briefly to the hospital inquiry which his exposures, as result of visits to field hospitals in South Africa, had instigated. He said he did not consider it patriotism to hide under a cloak the defects of our machinery of treating the sick and wounded on our battle fields. His sole object in the course he had taken was to secure reform in conditions that already existed.

Power of Resistance Broken.

Berlin, Sept. 13—The German papers, discussing Mr. Kruger's arrival at Lorenzo Marquez, interpret it as tantamount to the end of the war. The National Zeitung says: "This remains true, even if Mr. Kruger is only temporarily absent to make efforts for the intervention of Europe."

The Vossische Zeitung observes: "The friends of the Boers must reconcile themselves to the fact that the Boer power of resistance is definitely broken."

CONVICTS POISONED.

One Man Died and Several Were Very Sick.

ATE STRANGE ROOTS

Which They Found on the Dorchester Penitentiary Farm--The Food of Nature Emphatically Disagreed With Them -- Work for Doctors.

Dorchester, Sept. 13—(Special)—A very peculiar instance of poisoning happened here yesterday. Some convicts who were working on the penitentiary marsh found a weed, the root of which they considered eatable. Several of them ate portions of it. Immediately they were seized with acute pains and every symptom of poisoning. Remedies were immediately given and every effort made by the medical staff of the penitentiary to arrest the action of the poison. Despite their efforts, however, one convict, named Richard Late, Lawrencetown, Nova Scotia, died within a few hours. The others after suffering acutely recovered.

A MEDICAL CONVENTION.

The Homeopathists for the Dominion Gathered at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Sept. 13—(Special)—At the medical convention today Dr. Roddick's dominion registration bill was presented and amended to provide for the election to the dominion board of three homeopathists for the whole dominion. Local physicians gave a banquet in Russell House tonight.

Premier Marchand Continues to Improve

Quebec, Sept. 13.—(Special)—Premier Marchand is reported still improving. He rested easily all day yesterday and last night and his physicians are now more hopeful.

ABOUT VOTING IN ST. JOHN.

There Is No Question as to Voting Powers

OF CITY RESIDENTS.

The Ballot Box is Protected form Double Voting by an Oath Provided by Suggestion of Hon. Mr. Blair When the Act Was Being Passed.

Ottawa, Sept. 13—(Special)—A despatch sent out from St. John says that the politicians on both sides are in a quandry as to how the election is to be run on the voters' lists for that city and county. There cannot be any genuine ground for such a complaint.

The lists are not for constituencies, but for polling divisions. Any man whose name is on the list for a polling division of the city has a right to vote at the polling station of that division for a candidate for any electoral district of which the polling division forms a part, i. e.: both for the city and the city and county. Any man whose name is on the list for a polling division in the county has a right to vote for a candidate for the city and county. There is, however, this difficulty, namely: That many names will appear on the lists for both city and city and county, and facilities will thus be afforded for double voting in the city and county. But this point was not overlooked. Mr. Blair called attention to it last session. It was suggested that the oath which has to be taken by the electors in New Brunswick might be a sufficient safeguard. Upon reference to the provincial statutes, 52 Victoria, chapter 3, section 73, it will be seen that every elector before being admitted to vote may be required to swear, amongst other things, that he has not given his vote before at the election being held.

As already explained in this correspondence the returning officer has full power to arrange the lists where the provincial and dominion boundaries overlap.

THE STORM AT CHATHAM.

Yachts Sunk at the Wharf—Candidates Confirmed by Bishop Kingdon.

Chatham, N. B., Sept. 13—(Special)—Yesterday the barometer fell lower than it has for several years. Rain, which was greatly needed, began in the morning and continued nearly steadily all day. About 6.30 a strong westerly gale sprung up and lasted until about 12. The steam launch Grip and the yacht Spray sunk at the wharf and the steamboat Nelson was unable to make her last trip from Newcastle.

Bishop Kingdon confirmed 40 candidates at St. Mary's church on Wednesday evening. A large congregation was present. The collection taken up was for the incapacitated clergy fund.

Anarchist Arrested.

Madrid, Sept. 13.—The Swiss arrested at San Sebastian yesterday, charged with plotting to assassinate a European monarch, is named Walter. He is thirty years of age and was born near Lausanne. His departure from New York about three weeks ago was due to the police searches in Anarchist centres in consequence of the assassination of King Humbert.

Walter intended to sail for Havre but the close inspection of the French line steamers made him change his mind. A number of newspaper cuttings, referring to the movements of political personages were found in his trunk, including references to President Loubet's arrangements at Rambouillet. The sum of 500 francs and a poignard were found on the prisoner.

Chaplain of the House Ill.

Toronto, Sept. 13—(Special)—The Telegram's special cable from London says: The condition of the Rev. Dean Lauder, of Ottawa, chaplain of the Canadian House of Commons, who is ill here, remains unchanged.

NOW DUE AT ST. JOHN.

Fleet Has Bid Bar Harbor Farewell.

A GRAND FINALE.

American and British Ships of War Circled the Bay, Each Flying the Flag of the Other Nation, and Then Scattered.

Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 13—The American and British squadrons terminated their ten days' visit here today and at 10 o'clock swept majestically from the harbor, led by the crack British flagship Crescent. The British fleet left its anchorage and describing an arc, passed the American ships which fell into line, the New York escorting the Psyche, Kearsarge the Indefatigable, the Indiana the Quail, the Massachussets, Texas, Kentucky and Scorpion bringing up the rear. The sight of the twelve warships manoeuvring about the harbor was a spectacle rarely presented in the waters of this country, where so heavy a fleet as the combined squadrons made today has seldom been known before. The fleet steamed slowly to the eastward, watched by thousands of pairs of eyes, the spectators lining the shore for miles. Out past Egg Rock, the ships went, the American vessels displaying the British flag at the peak and the visitors showing similar courtesy. The band of the New York played British airs and the Crescent musicians responded in kind. Upon reaching Baker's Island the squadrons separated and the event of the season for Bar Harbor was over. The visit of Admiral Bedford's squadron has been a very successful one in every way and it is hoped will be repeated another year.