

FREDERICTON'S GREAT EXHIBITION

Rev. Dean Partridge in an Eloquent Sermon

DRAWS USEFUL LESSONS FROM THE RECENT SHOW.

Praise for the Men Who Ran it.

EDUCATIVE AND ELEVATING TENDENCIES OF EXHIBITIONS.

In an eloquent sermon at the Cathedral Sunday evening, Rev. Dean Partridge drew some useful lessons from the exhibition held last week in Fredericton, taking his text as follows:

Psalm CXXVI 3, 4-6, 7.

3. Then said they among the nations, The Lord hath done great things for them.

4. True, Jehovah hath done great things for us; we have become joyful.

6. They that sow in tears shall reap with songs of joy:

7. The bearer of the handful of seed may indeed go along weeping:

He shall surely come with shouts of joy bearing (whole) sheaves.

At the writing of this Psalm, the first colony of exiles had returned from Babylonia to Palestine. Seventy years had passed since the ruthless conqueror had carried their fathers away. By the sad waters they had sat down and wept, as they hung their harps all unused upon the willows. And now they had been brought back by the Providence of God to their own land. The permission to return had been so unlooked for and so wonderful that they could scarcely believe for joy. God, their fathers' God, had done great things for them, as even the surrounding nations could see. And yet how small a number of settlers had formed that rejoicing band. It was but as a tiny brook in some trackless wilderness. They pray, as they march, that the rippling rill might expand to the mighty rush of waters brought by the winter rains to refresh the parched earth. They came like a sower, holding but a handful of seed which he sowed in faith. The returning colonists were exposed to many a trial and discouragement, but the time of toil and anxious waiting should have its reward, and the weeping should become the very path to joy.

On May 18, 1783, about one hundred and twenty years ago, the first band of United Empire Loyalists landed in St. John. In many respects this was history repeating itself. At all events there is similarity enough between their case and that of the Jewish exiles to justify us in drawing a comparison. Unable to purchase the possession of their homes and properties by a change of allegiance; persecuted and oppressed because of their faith; loyalty alike to God and man drove them forth from what had become to them a strange land; and they journeyed, hardly knowing whither they went, but trusting in the Lord God of their fathers for home and sustenance.

The arrival of the Loyalists on these shores, will rank as one of the most heroic deeds in history, and will not be forgotten while the world lasts. It is an event which might or might not be repeated should similar circumstances recur. I have heard sneers cast at their folly, but such acts of self-sacrifice are rare. Faith and patriotism are virtues whose radiance never pales. Conscience and duty will be lodestones of attraction whose magnetic power will draw after them many a deed of daring and surprise. The Loyalists came to a land that was little better than a solitary domain, a forest that re-echoed

only to the song of the bird or the cry of the wild animal, the victim of the Indians' hunt. It was in very truth a sowing amid tears. Regrets for lost happiness the sigh of present suffering mingled (as was but natural,) with high hopes for the future. But few could have foreseen the rapid development of progress of the land that was then but a lonely wild.

During the past week our beautiful city has been entertaining thousands of visitors, drawn hither by the attractions of a most successful exhibition. The hospitality of our citizens has been taxed to its utmost to supply the needs of those who have flocked to the capital of the province, to inspect and admire the display of the resources of the land, (once so desolate,) to which the Loyalists came. It is still counted one of our highest honours to be the descendant of a Loyalist family. And among the songs of joy now so rapturously sung, the remembrance of the early struggles of our grandfathers is pathetically blended.

The key note of last week's celebration was most happily struck by Lord Dunsford, a distinguished son of a patriotic race, himself the inheritor and the winner of a noble fame. He said it was "hard to realize, when one sees the thriving homesteads, the progressive cities and towns of this province, that comparatively only a few years ago the whole country was a trackless desert."

In a fine building, than which there is none more fitted for its purpose in the Maritime provinces, pushed to its completion by the energy and perseverance of our own citizens, whose tireless committees deserve the highest praise for their splendid work, were gathered together the choicest specimens of the fauna and flora of the maritime provinces. Looking upon them as a whole, we may well echo the words of the Psalmist "Then said they among the neighbouring nations, The Lord hath done great things for them." Our hearts will make the following words our own. True, the Lord hath done great things for us; we have become joyful. The sowing in tears has been forgotten as we reap in joy. The sorrow of the early handful of seed, moistened as it fell into the ground, has been lost in the sound of praise, as we have come with songs of joy, bearing our matured and ripened sheaves.

And now the celebration is over, What have we to learn from it?

1. The first thing that strikes us, is that, humanly speaking, wise plans, strong faith and strenuous work bring their own success. The labour has fallen upon the shoulders of a few men, who have discharged their duties with tact, perseverance and confidence that they would be supported. The result has proved that they made no mistake, and the city and province are proud of the success which has attended their efforts.

2. We learn next the great natural resources of the country, and the improvements which have been effected in their development. No one could fail to mark the evident progress made of late years in methods of agriculture and of dairying, in the raising of stock, in the cultivation of flowers and fruits, which a wise government has encouraged in every possible way. Any competent observer, examining the most creditable display of the products of the soil which has been set before our eyes during the past week, would be obliged to say, that this part of the world was second to none in the wealth of its agrarian and horticultural heritage; and would further be compelled to admire the intelligence and industry which characterize the happy possessors of so favored a land. Who can fail to see that even what we have now beheld is but the beginning of a growth and a prosperity of which none can foresee the completeness? Who can dare to withhold his own individual share in the building up of a country so great and so free?

3.—Another lesson is that which has been so prominent during the exhibition week, a lesson which the nations at large are but slowly and painfully learning, the solidarity of our people. By this is meant the mutual responsibility existing between man and man, the interchange of interests between inhabitants of the same place. Nothing could show more clearly the correlation of one part of the community to the others, than such a

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Is told by impure blood, poor digestion, sluggish liver and tired nerves. It is a warning of very serious trouble ahead, and should prompt sensible people to take a bracing tonic like Ferrozone, an energetic invigorant and re-builder. Ferrozone will give you a sharp appetite, promote good digestion and sound sleep; it will feed and energize the enfeebled organs, strengthen the nerve and vital forces and regulate the heart. Ferrozone changes that tired feeling into vigor, strength and ambition, and does it quickly. Remember the name, and insist on having only Ferrozone; it's the best tonic made. Price 50c. per box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50, at Druggists or N. C. Polson & Co. Kingston, Ont.

Hamilton's Pills cure Constipation.

gathering. Here were those who are trying in every way to arrest the attention of the other visitors, to get their interest aroused, their desire stimulated, with a view to trade. True, the old conditions of barter are vanished, but the new laws of reciprocity have taken their place. There is a fellowship in gain and loss, in honour and dishonour, which is fostered and fed by such mutual influences; the gain and the honour for man's good, the loss and dishonour to warn them from evil. The thousands upon thousands of people who have met last week, have looked into each others faces and felt that they were friends and brothers, each dependent on all the rest, and all rejoicing in their common citizenship. Some of the weaknesses of humanity were to be seen; and the man that preys upon his fellowman was not entirely absent. But to have attracted such an immense concourse, day after day, of well-to-do and orderly people; to have brought such vast numbers of sellers and buyers together, to have promoted business, to have kindled emulation, to have elicited ambition, to have rewarded successful attempt, to have shown what the province is capable of, as a home, a pleasant visiting place, a centre of trade, and as the abode of a loyal and contented people, is an achievement of which any city might be proud, and for which a debt of gratitude is due to those who have worked so hard to accomplish it.

4. In conclusion, let us not forget that it is by the blessing of God that these things are so. While some other nations are in the throes of war and insurrection; while human beings in other lands are at this moment being massacred wholesale; while every outrage that can disgrace humanity is being inflicted on helpless women and children, in the dread working out of the world's destiny, we are cultivating the arts of peace and plenty, and there are none to make us afraid.

If any people at any period of the history of mankind should offer thanksgiving to God, and recognize His hand in their mercies, surely it is ourselves in this fair Dominion. Let us not overlook these high and noble thoughts. Let the incense of grateful hearts ascend to Him who has so bountifully blessed us. Let us once again sound forth the Psalmist's song "The Lord hath done great things for us; we have learnt to be joyful." If there is to be a closer connection between the colonies and the mother country, under whose protecting axis our lives are passed in safety, it can only be that the happiness and prosperity which we now enjoy may be extended and perpetuated; till swords shall be beaten into plowshares, and spears into pruning hooks; till the nations shall have found their true brotherhood in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, and loving peace for its own sake and for God's sake, shall learn war no more!

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When washing dishes and pots and pans, use the "Dish Soap" and you will find it saves time and labor.

DANGER OF WAR.

Rosebery's View of the Report of the Commission.

KITCHENER IS THE MAN.

Who Should be Given Full Charge of War Office.

WHOLE CABINET ANSWERABLE FOR THE CONDITION OF THINGS REVEALED.

The London Times of Sept. 12 has the following letter, written two days previously, by Lord Rosebery to a correspondent:

Sir,—You ask me my opinion with regard to the report of the Commission on the War and the situation created by its publication. My views can scarcely be a secret to any who have done me the honor of reading my speeches, but I am quite ready to restate them.

I have always thought and said that the first business of the nation after the completion of the war should be to overhaul its administration and place it on a business footing. That is the only method by which the appalling sacrifice and expenditure of the war could be converted into a gain. If not, it is all sheer loss, and there is, moreover, a grave and imminent public danger. I did not doubt that this would be the condition of the country after its painful experience; and I inferred, though not without some surprise, that at the general election of 1900 the constituencies had resolved to entrust this vital duty to the Government in power.

INCREASED RISK OF WAR.

The preliminary and obvious process was an inquiry to ascertain responsibility and facts. And whenever discussion was suggested it was silenced by the not unreasonable plea that it should wait for the commission to report. The result of that inquiry is now before the country, and, as a regrettable but inevitable consequence, before the world at large. It is the first part of that "grand inquest" of the nation into the state of its affairs for which we have been waiting. By this result the government must be judged. To Caesar it has appealed, and to Caesar it must go. As to its responsibility for our misadventures and misfortunes the public verdict seems already manifest. With that, however, I am not at this moment concerned. What does concern us all is what is to be done. This is not a question of party; it is a question of safety. While the state of things exists which is recorded in the report of Lord Elgin's commission, we are not, outside our fleet, in possession of the minimum of national security. With that report in their hands, foreign statesmen may commit the mistake of holding Great Britain cheap. This in itself is a danger, for it means an increased risk of war. We have squandered our resources, we have piled up debt with both hands, we have enormously increased our public expenditure, we have given uncontrolled power to our Ministers, and the report shows us where this generous confidence has landed us.

THE CABINET ANSWERABLE.

The worst of it all is that, so far as I can see, things are little, if at all, better than they were. This consideration only increases the necessity for promptitude of action. There is, indeed, no time to be lost. As regards the immediate question of the report, there are three main points that we should bear in mind.

When you do not relish your food and feel dull and stupid after eating, all you need is a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They will make you feel like a new man and give you an appetite like a bear. For sale by all druggists.

First, whatever be the departmental responsibility of a particular Minister, it in no way diminishes the collective responsibility of the Cabinet. The Cabinet was in constant session. It was appealed to, and gave its decision at every stage. It was the Cabinet that chose to negotiate through its mouthpiece as if it wielded the thunders of Jove, whereas it knew accurately the doleful meanness of its resources. It was the Cabinet which apparently believed that the Boers did not mean fighting, and that the most ordinary preparation for an obvious eventuality was both impolitic and superfluous. It is the Cabinet, in a word, which is severally and individually answerable.

LIABILITY OF THE NATION.

Secondly, we should not forget our own responsibility. The nation itself is not dissociated from liability in this matter. After all the disasters and ineptitudes of the conduct of the war, it gave an overwhelming vote of confidence to the Government which had managed it. I knew the reasons for this which have been alleged, and I neither judge nor dispute them. But what I wish to emphasize is that this is not the way to encourage inefficiency or to discourage efficiency. How the nation now regards that vote of confidence I do not know. But if the nation desires to reverse that vote of confidence or diminish its effects it must itself exert its power. Little can be done by individuals, however eminent or able that may be. The crisis is too grave and too urgent for any authority less than that of the nation itself. By all lawful and constitutional methods it should make that authority effective.

KITCHENER THE MAN.

Thirdly, what is the practical remedy? As to that I have never had the slightest doubt, and have urged the proper course in season, and, if that were possible in this case, out of season. The present system of military management is doomed. The time has come for a new departure. We must place the War Office for a time under an expert. We are so fortunate as to possess a great soldier in the prime and vigor of life, who unites high capacity for business, finance and administration, with ripe and recent military experience. We should entrust, or ask the King to entrust, the War Office to Lord Kitchener, with the fullest authority to reorganize our present system, with a view probably to its being administered by a board, as in the case of the Admiralty. His relations to the Cabinet would easily be settled by more methods than one. Whether they should be with the present Cabinet or another is a question beyond my province. That is for the nation to decide. But of this I am sure, that by singular fortune we possess the man for the crisis, and that none of the flimsy formulas which have been urged should be allowed to prevail against his appointment. I am yours respectfully, Rosebery.

A Sure Cure for Constipation.

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Hamilton's Pills for the Liver.

Grains of Mustard Seed.

The Department of Agriculture have sent out packages of wild mustard seed, to be sown in the experimental plots at eight of the fall fairs. This weed, whose yellow flower is too prominent in the landscape of many farms, can be successfully treated by being sprayed with bluestone. The seed will be mixed with barley, and the plant will be in proper condition for the spraying which will be done at fairs, as an object lesson in its destruction. The fairs at which the seed will be shown are as follows: Brantford, Owen Sound, Walkerton, Simcoe, Whitby, Renfrew, Perth and Richmond.

The typhoid fever mortality varies from 3 per cent to 49 per cent.

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