hould be non-sectarian and ald it be above all preju-

er judicial in is character. y, and putting away as ce, all preconceived bias such study the world of prejudices and fa'se centuries held place in all strength of truth. e to ask of the rocks how y is through any fear that w the Bible to have been

claimed this earth to be if unchecked, undermir tands today stronger than tile in the light and invesby prejudices and errors h from that light always g has well said : "Knowuth is knowledge. Whonowingly propagates a

rejudice and exposes error e truth, to dispel a single hat will outlive the ages urs. As we are hunters

WE A DUTY

we are dwelling d awful time es tilling, sublime"

re fitting yourselves for ,I would earnestly say and fill the purpose of r there are but two book es to us all knowledge. its written revelation olume of the universe, h its wealth of knowledge ch and investigation of ust : both books speaking of our lives, of the charac-s capabilities of endless others are most explana

ose of our lives we do not e never can know; but by d study of these two books, source of all knowledge, h; we can learn more. As eneration, man's know-e, today, are in the dawnontide cometh. t rise upon the world, but ds the sun, so men are the light. Aid that pro-Be earnest. Do not nor leave to others the d do. It may not seem to have all your powers.

hoves angrily aside ds with arms akimbe get. nim what to do; o have his work marked out. ork waiting for you to do. -wants heroes who shall

cremost ranks of truth, ster errer by the throat, unshine in. has troken, who shall say

ERICTON.

t — Hampton Excurionists. to be Held at Sussex-

strict Orders. al to THE SUN.) are 8 —The supreme court

and the following common -R. LeB. Tweedie of r a rule nisi for mandamus ey, a parish court commisstress warrant on a convic-

the Scott Act. Longley peeed on the ground that certainty as to the amount should be imposed.—Rule venson-H. B. Bainsford

the plaintiff to have the ap-rewart of presecution.— with costs. I have the ap-reser.—E. McLeod, Q. C, isi for a stay of proceedings to costs of the appeal to the Canada were paid.—Court

in re Brown-L. A. Currie ded. - Leave granted. on—L. A. Currie moved to tash conviction enlarged on had not been served. The t the affidavits on which hade did not disclose that set taken to obtain the rule t in re Desbrisay-A. H. for a rule to quash an order

in re Taylor—A. H. Han-a rule to quash judgment of y court judge on a summary him to recover sailors wages

A. J. Hickman v. Tritesmoved to set aside an order anting a certificate for costs. the common courts and the \$204, was within the jurisounty court. The verdict January last and the whether under the act of April last allowing support the certificate of the as good cause for bringing court applied to case tried.

g, from Hampton, with 150 pard. They leave for home np will open at Sussex on t. Col. Maunsell, D. A. G., wing general orders:-

court, applied to cases tried of that act.—Rule nisi.

on arrived here at seven

DISTRICT, No. 8. s, FREDERICTON, N. B., ) 7th June, 1886. RICT ORDERS.

dance with General Orders 1886, the undermentioned lected for drill in camp for assemble at Sussex on the

Cavalry. Louise N. B. Regiment, A. Col. Domville. trtillery.

Battery-Lt. Col. Call. er Company-Major Vince.

Infantry. Corps—Major Gordon. No. 8 Company—Capt. Mc-

(five companies)-Lt. Col. (six companies)-Lt. Co. s will perform twelve days

drill at local headquarters under No. 384 of

June 16, 1886.

above general order. Artillery. Woodstock Field Battery—Mojor Dibble, (In camp at Woodstock, 15th June, 1886) N. B. Brigade Garrison Artillery, five (5) batteries—Lt. Col. Armstrong. Infantry.

62nd Battalion St. John Fusiliers, six (6) companies—Lt. Col. Blaine, St. John Rids Company—Capt. J. T. Hartt. The following corps are hereby relieved from the performance of drill for the current Cavalry.

The 8th Princess Louise, N. B. Regiment C. E. F and G. troops. Infantry.

67th Battalion Carleton Light Infantry-Lt. Col. Raymond.
71st York Battalion (7 companies)—Lt. Col. No. 2.—The following officers, in addition to Lt. Col. Maussell, D. A. G., in command, are hereby nominated to act in the capacities in-dicated during the period of the camp of ex-

ercise, viz.: -Lt. Col. Blaine,62ad Batt. Fasiliers, brigade major. Lt. Col. Marsh, 71st York Batt., supply of-Quarter-Master A. Lipsett, 71st Batt., camp Major Baird, 67th Batt., C. L. Infantry,

instructor of musketry.

No. 3.—The brigade major is to keep and regulate the roster of brigada duties, and inspect all guards, outposts and piquets furnished by the brigade.

No. 4.—Regulations for the guidance of the polyadirect embedded in the paragraphs: supply officer are embodied in the paragraphs: 475 to 478 of R. and O.1883, to which the atten-

tion of officers commanding and quarter of corps is directed. No. 5.—The musketry instructor will carry out the target practice regulations issued for his guidance.

No. 6 — The camp quartermaster will issue

No. 6—The camp quartermaster will issue to (requiring receipts therefor) and take over from the various corps all articles of camp equipage. He will issue on requisition all ammunition required, and he will be held responsible for the cleanliness of the camp.

No. 7.—The following duties will be detailed daily: There will be a field officer of the day, who will, under the commandant, have the general superintendance of the camp of the taked the must be present at the mounting of general superintendance of the camp of the brigade; he must be present at the mounting of the brigade guards, which he is to visit by day and by night; the inlying piquets are always to be considered under his immediate command; he is to call them out, to inspect them, to order such patrols from them as he may judge necessary to insure the regularity and order of the camp. This officer's report, in writing, is o be sent to the Brigade office on his tour

to be sent to the Brigade office of the day, who will be present in camp during the whole of his tour of duty, and who will, with the Field officer of the day and the Supply officer, form the Board of Inspection as to the quality of the

No. 9 — There will be Brigade main and Rear Guards mounted daily at 930 a.m., strength to be regulated by the Brigade Major. No. 10 —There will be an inlying piquet told off daily, consisting of one Subaltern, two Sergeants, two Corporals and 20 Privates, who Sergeants, two Corporals and 20 Privates, who will patrol in two detachments of at least 10 men with 2 N. C. officers each in the vicinity of the camp, or in such places as may be directed, for the purpose of checking any irregularities on the part of the men belonging to the force and bringing back any unauthorized absentees to camp. The piquet will patrol from 8 to 10 p. m., after which the men composing it will not leave their tents unless absentees appear in the tettor report, in which case the Field officer of the day will use his own discretion as to future patrols.

case the Field officer of the day will use his own discretion as to future p.trols.

No. 11.—Camp police will be detailed regimentally, to be limited to one non. com. officer per batt, with one private per company; these men will receive such orders regimentally as well insure the safe keeping of public property in charge of corps respectively, and will preserve order and regularity in camp.

No. 12.—A fatigue party will be detailed daily per battalion to keep the camp clean; defaulters, if any, will be told off for this duty.

Such fatigue party must attend all parades Such fatigue party must attend all parader (except the morning parader) with the com

No. 13.—The following hours will observed at camp:
Reveille—roll call, 6 a. m.

First merning parade, from 7 a. m. to 7 3 a. m. Issue of rations, 6.30 a. m. Breakfast, 7.30 a. m. Guard mounting, 9.30 s. m. Second morning parade, from 10 a. m. to 1

Dinner, 12.30 p. m.
Afternon parade, 2 p. m.
Tea, 5 30 p. m.
Retreat, 7 p. m.

Retreat, 7 p. m.
Tattoo (first post), 9 30 p. m.
Lights out (last post), 10 p. m.
No. 14.—The battalion or corps whose band will play at retreat will be named daily in brigade orders. The bands will be brigaded for marching past purposes.
No. 15.—Brigade orders will be issued daily to be a band or be a band or be a band or be brigaded for marching past purposes. at noon. Adjutants will be responsible for their being correctly received by an intelligent

No. 16.—Daily parade states, showing actu No. 16.—Daily parade states, showing actual strength in camp as well as actual strength on parade, by companies (absentees from parade should be as few as possible), must be handed to the brigade mejor by adjutants of corps at the 10 a. m. parade. These states will be the check on the issue of pay, rations and forage. The battalion ration returns will be handed to the brigade major by quartermasters of corps at the same major by quartermasters of corps at the same

No. 17. - The attention of efficers command ing corps is called to the general regulations relating to the payment of corps in camp published in general orders, showing that the service roll of every corps must be compared with the pay the Oregon or any other ship brings glory by

list at the muster parade.

No. 18.—In addition to the articles of uniform ciothing, arms and necessaries shown in regulations and orders 1883, that each man

regulations and orders 1883, that each man should have in possession when going into camp or when on active service, each company should bring an axe, spade, saw and lantern, together with the camp kettles, and four large tin dishes to carry the bread and meat rations from the supply tent to their own kitchens.

No. 19—Regiments or corps to use red banneroles with their number or tadge thereon, the commanding officer having a larger bannerole in front of his tent.

No. 20.—In accordance with general orders, officers in command of cerps will direct their quartermasters to proceed to camp on Monday, 28th inst., by first morning train, who will at once, on arrival report themselves to the camp quartermaster on that day. Quartermasters of corps will carefully take over camp equipment, and mark the grounds pointed out to them for their camp, layout, kitchens, etc.

Officers commanding corps will make early requisition for the authorized half ration of food and forage for the first day, if required.

No. 21.—Instructions relating to the details of transport to comp and laborate to company to the details of transport to company the heart to No. 21.—Instructions relating to the details of transport to camp will shortly be issued to of transport to camp will shortly be issued to officers commanding carps, and these officers will see that the orders on this subject contained in R. and O., 1883, are strictly obeyed.

No. 22.—Officers not supplied with copies of regulations and orders, 1883, and field exercise of 1884 should apply for them through their commanding officers as soon as possible.

No. 23.—Attention is called to the instructions contained in General Orders (11) of 28th May, 1886, as to "examinations" in camp. Officers should, previous to proceeding to camp, prepare themselves by every available means for such "examinations."

GEO, J. MAUNSELL, Lt. Col.

THE ARCHER'S PRAYER.

You wouldn't shoot me, Edith, When the heavens were silver and blue And now that the showers are falling, Edith Anerly, what will you do?

To linger at breakfast and dinner; To trifle a novelette through, To walk in the porches with Leila, Will that be sufficient for you?

The evening will come, with its music, And feet dropping softly as dew. Perhaps with the glances and pleadings Of some Douglas tender and true. I hope it will all be delightful
I trust there'll be nothing to rue;
And yet I would gladly have had you
One hour with the target and yew.

The arrows that glint through the matches Of life, do they all whistle true? Are they missioned to centre the yellow, Gr even to edge on the blue?

I trust that the shafts of your drawing Will fly as Maid Marian's flew, So duly and truly and nobly
You shall not regret that you drew. But I sha'l depart and not see it, Leave Newport and earth before you,

Shall go unregretted. forgotten, And alone as the Wandering Jew. So remember, before I have vanished,
To do what alone you may do,
And grant me one hour of Diana,
Lithe maid, gracious sylph, of the yew. J. W. DE FOREST, in Harper's Magazine for

SERMON.

The Loss of the Gregon Yet Further Spiritualized.

BY REV. DR. FERGUS FERGUSON.

And the rest, some on boards, and some on broken pieces of the ship. And so it came to rass that they escaped all safe to land —Acts xxvii, 44. Since reading the account of the inquiry held at Liverpool into the loss of this ship I have a desire to add some further observations on the remarkable event. I shall consider (1) Man as God's creature; (2) Man in danger; and (3) Man delivered.

1. See that ship leaving the Mersey, steam up, and the sails expanded to catch a favoring breeze. What is she like? I say she is like a world, like this world, performing her wonderful voyage through space. The Oregon could sail eighteen or twenty miles an hour; but that speed is nothing compared with the wonderful rate at which our earth rushes through the ocean of space. Steam propels the one and gravitation propels the other; but surely some great force, yes, some great designer, must have been at work in both cases. Wonderful adaptations are manifest in both—as to the ship, in the boiler, the engines, the screw, the helm, etc. As marvellous adaptations are visible in the world too-the sun that gives light by day and the moon by night, the revolution on its own axis more wonderful than the revolution of the screw, etc. And if he would be laughed at and deemed la the Oregon, these

FOUR ARE OFTEN MENTIONED as comprising the community-Queen, lords, commons and the fourth estate, or gentlemen of the press. And yet there is no respect of persons. We are all on a level. God has made of one blood all nations to dwell upon the face of the earth. When dis-aster overtook the Oregon, and all had to betake themselves to the boats, death starbetake themselves to the boats, death star-ing them in the face, it was all ove to which class they had belonged. One I fe was as preclous as another. Even so when death comes in ordinary guise, it beats at the door of the rich and poor alike, and puts the roy-al and the subject all upon a level, like the

divers classes in the Oregon.

2. Once more look at that ship as she leaves the Mersey, and let us ask, What is she like? She is not only like the world as a whole—she is like a single individual setting out on the voyage of life. She resembles a young man in full bodily energy, but with life before him. The hull, the body, fearfully and wonderfully made-the engines, the emotions; the helm, the will; the compass, the conscience; and if in the hour of religious self-dedication a Heavenly Cap-tain has been taken on board, Christ is the captain's name. The Oregon was worth £100,000; but one man far outweighs her in value; for she could not choose God as her portion, but man is commanded to do so. In him too we see proofs of design; for surely man with his wondrous faculties and powers needed a contriver as much as the Oregen.

And if he sails well THE VOYAGE OF LIFE

successful voyages to him who built her.

2. Danger. It was near the end of her oyage that disaster overtook the poor Oregon. A vessel believed to be heavily laden with coal suddenly rose up before her, and suddenly flashed forth a light, but too late to prevent a disastrous collisi

(1) The importance of watching. During the recent trial at Liverpool strict investigation was made as to this important point, namely, whether there had been a good lookout. It has been found that no blame was attachable to the officers of the Oregon; for although the captain was not on deck at the time (4 a. m.)—that not being his watch four men were keeping a strict look-out—namely, the first officer, the fourth officer, and two men on the forecastle. It is feared, however, that the same cannot be said of the ship that met her, and of which and her occupants no traces have been left. It is feared that they were not watching rightly. Yes, let me beseech you all to be on the watch. There is constant danger in life's voyage of collision through unseen fees coming against us—not only the trials of life which often work for our good, but temptations to sin and ungodliness. Be-ware of that impurity that abounds, of the tavern with its comforts within, of that juestionable speculation, and of that tempation to the dishonest appropriation of what is not your own. Yes, watch against the evil thought, lest it should bring forth

28th May, 1886, as to "examinations" in camp. Officers should, previous to proceeding to camp, prepare themselves by every available means for such "examinations."

GEO. J. MAUNSELL, Lt. Col.,
D. A. G. Commanding.

A three-year-old girl fell from the balcony on the fourth floor of a Hartford house the other day, but struck squarely across a clothes line stretched from the third floor, and the relationship to the commerce of the world converges towards that harbor of New York.

There are constantly ships either entering it other day, but struck squarely across a clothes line stretched from the third floor, and the rebound threw her into a balcony there, almost bunhurt.

MANY SUDDEN DEATHS bunhurt.

The National Zeitung says the adverse vote is directed against the principle squally with the details.

The national Zeitung says the adverse vote is directed against the principle squally with the details.

The may say that a large portion of the commerce of the world conversions have been happening a case; but it is not all a supposition, for two reasons—(1)

MANY SUDDEN DEATHS

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The national Zeitung says the adverse vote of the world continue to the Marquis of Lorne. (Cheers.)

The noble Marquis of Lorne and several good sales have been happened all around us, and yours may be another this very night; and (2) many sudden conversions have been happening all around us, and yours may be another this very night; and (2) many sudden conversions have been happening all

us on streets and in private houses, in public works and places of business. Oh! then, do not live fast. Be cautious, cautious as to those you take up with and keep company with. Obey the injunction we often see en river backs and railways—Slow hers! Be not fast. What I say unto one, I say unto

all-Watch! (3). See also that you haug out a light as well as watch. The people on that boat that has disappeared may have been watch. ing, but they had not adequately exhibited their light. If they had done so, they would not have been injured themselves, and they would not have injured others. If you are in danger of temptation, put on your blue ribbon, and keep it on.

HANG OUT YOUR LIGHT. If you are a true Christian, let all men know it. Do not keep it secret. Hang out your light. Produce your Bible. Sing your hymn. Attend your church. Let it be known you will not go elsewhere on the Sabbath day, and men will not trouble you-there will be no collision; hang out your light.

(4.) Another important lesson to be learned here is, Keep down the slide. In these ships which consist of water-tight compartments there are slides between each, and it is an anxious part of the seaman's duty to keep down these slides. In fact, the men are drilled before they leave Liverpool and New York to see that they can thoroughly do their duty. Now, there wood have been no great disaster, that is, the Oregon would not have sunk, even although the two compartments which had been injured by the low had been filled with water, if the slide had not been up between a second compart-ment and a third, and so fouled that it could net be put down again. Oh! how these men tugged and struggled; but they only made things worse—the slide could not be put down again! Ah! keep down the slide. Shut the heart against the evil word and the evil liquid. Yea, shut the door against the evil companion. Keep down the slide.

(5) Strange that the ship which did the damage has never since been seen. It resembles the evil spirit that suggests and tempts to sin and disappears, or the aunony-mous writer who circulates scandal and cannot be detected; or rather, since it is almost certain that the foundered forthwith, and all on board perished, we are reminded of the murderer who fired the fatal shot, but

BULLETS AS DEATH DEALING

long after in a forest pierced through also

as those which he had discharged. The secret injurer will yet stand revealed at God's bar. 3. Deliverance. I must speak (1) here of those who would not deliver. It turns out now from the evidence that one large teamer, if not two, saw the Oregon's signals of distress, but most selfishly and cruelly paid no attention and rendered no aid. On the shameful bardheartedness that could pass by just that they might not be an hour or two later in reaching Havre, London, or Antwerp. What groans of execra-tion rose from the apparently doomed ship as the heedless ones passed by! No thanks to them if these 900 lives were saved. If could get near any of them I would say. 'Friends' —No, that is too good a word. I will drop the "r" out, and say, "Fiends, Oregon self-created entered the waters, and self-propelled sailed through the waters, is he not as insane who would maintain that this world, self-made and self-propelled, sails as far as you were concerned, nor of that mail in which to jet down a few of the positive few hours through the many courts of the considerably and in the season, though it is too early yet to speak with little time left, ere the closing of the Canadian that the considerably and in the considerably and self-made and self-propelled, sails as far as you were concerned, nor of that mail in which to jet down a few of the positive few hours through the many courts of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, I have but little time left, ere the closing of the Canadian as far as you were concerned, nor of that this world, self-made and self-propelled, sails through space? Notice, too, the different classes on board that ship—first class, middle class, steerage or lower class, and the crew besides, 895 in all. In the world we have our class distinctions also. In India there are many castes; while in Britain, as is as you were concerned, nor of that agony which turns men's hair white ina short time, which you might have shortened by five hours, but did not." May we all learn a lesson here. Let us not act like the priest and the Levite in the parable who passed by on the other side. Let us "rescue the perilability over for the duing" the immediate priests. ishing, care for the dying"—the ignorant, the victous, the poor and the destitute; let us not turn a deaf ear to their cry of anguish, lest he that maketh inquisition

should exact it from us in heavy penalty at 2. Let us notice next how the gospel was preached on board the sinking ship. Soon after the cruel steamboats had carelessly passed by, two young men were standing to gether looking at the vessel rapidly settling down at the bow, and not expecting that they could then be saved. They were both from the town of Dalbeattle, and one of them has sent home an account of his experience. It seems that there were a great many life-belts and life-buoys on board—as many as 700 life-belts and 250 life-buoys—but surely they were not well distributed; for this young man says he had put on a life belt, but one of the seamen on board came up to him and tore it away. Alas! how selfish danger makes some people. Hearers, there is a life-belt for every one of Hearers, there is a life-belt for every one of you in the gospel—in its "whosoever," "every man," and "every creature." The foolish virgins said, "Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out;" but no man need take away another's cil or another's life, belt, for there is plenty for all mankind. This dear young man did not act so unkind-ly towards his neighbor as to the salvation of the soul as the seaman had acted towards

him as to

He had lost his life-belt, but he had not lost his Saviour. So he continued to press the Saviour on the acceptance of his friend. The one had decided to be a Christian before leaving Dalbeattle, but the other had not done so; and it was in some such words as these that the gospel was marvellously and memorably preached on board the sinking Oregon: "You see how she's settling down by the head; in a short time we, in all likelihood, will be in eternity. I often besought you before we left Dalbeattle, to decide to be a Christian. Let me do so now. You may accept Christ before we are drowned. He died for you as well as for me. Trust him, and enter into life." I never heard of the gospel being more solemnly or affectingly preached. Let me try the same ples with you, my hearers, today, for it is a scriptural ples. All the conversions we read of in the Acts of the Apostles were sudden. Suppose then that the wood on which you are sitting is the wood of a sinking ship, and that the hundreds before me are the hundreds on board a sinking ship, and that I am preach. THE SALVATION OF THE BODY. hundreds before me are the hundreds on board a sinking ship, and that I am preaching my last sermon to you before we all go down. How would I address you? Surely I would be earnest, as Baxter says.—

I would be earnest, as Baxter says—

And preach as if I ne'er would preach again,
And as a drowning man to drowning men.

Would I not speak in some such strain as this: "You see she's sinking. The time is short. But if any of you are not saved, you may be saved yet. It is not of works lest any man should boast. It is of faith, simple trust, that it might be of grace. The werkers in the vineyard got the penny at the eleventh hour. The thief on the tree was saved just when he was dying, and so may you confess your sins to God. Accept Jerus as a sacrificial offering to you. Rest upon him as a divine redeemer for all, and therefore for you. Tell him you're, sorry you are so late of coming; but that if service is allowed in the next world, you sorry you are so late of coming; but that if service is allowed in the next world, you will serve him to all eternity. Oh! delay not. See, she's deeper in the water than when I began! 'Behold, now is the accepted time, now is the hour of salvation.'" Of course I am supposing a case; but it is not all a supposition, for two reasons—(1)

of your conversion, of your turning to the Lord, and of your full surrender unto him? I was hearing the other day of a young man —he would be called conventionally a young gentleman—belonging to one of our first Glasgow families, who had been asked by his sister to go to a meeting in the city lately where a great work of grace is at present in progress. He went to please her, not expecting any special benefit. It was during the singing of a hymn that his soul was saved. While the lines were sung, "Just as I am, poor, wretched, blind," he remained still "poor, wretched blind." But when the last verse of that well-known hymn was sung, ending with "Now to be thine, and thine alone, O Lamb of God, I come," he felt as if a heavenly power lifted him clean out of self into God and leve. He

could have died that night "safe in the arms of Jesus."
3. I must draw to a close now. Ia my former sermon I referred at length to the initial salvation of the pilot boat and the schooner as leading up to the more complete salvation of the Fulds. I did not know till read the account of the young man from Dalbeattle that there were three raits on poard, and that he and his friend got off on one of them. The water was up to their middle yet they were safer on the raft than on the sinking Oregon. Still they were more secure and much more comfortable when the Fulda came up some hours after the disaster and took them all on board. Ah! the Fulda did not pass by. She acted the Christ-like part. She went out of her way to save and

They who occupied the pilot boat filled to the lip, the schooner similarly overcrowded, the open lifeboats and the wave-swept rafts were all welcomed on board the Fulds, and at once entered upon full peace and joy. They had hope before; now they had the assurance of salvation, even as when, by the preaching of some honored minister, baptized by the Holy Ghost, all the professing Christians of a neighborhood are lifted at once from a doubtsome faith into a decid-ed faith, and from a slender hope to the earnest and first fruit of the promised inher-

That was a wonderful afternoon and even ng on board the Fulda. The Germans kindy gave up their berths and cabins to the hausted voyagers, on many of whom the strain of anxiety had severely told. Next morning when they landed at New York was himself fired on, and his body found harbor the Germans would be pointing to the Britons whom they had rescued, and saying, "These are the men and women and children whom we have saved." So when we reach the New Jerusalem may we as a church be able to point to not a few of both old and young whom we have been the means of saving by bringing to the know-ledge of the truth as it is is Jesus and the holy keeping of his holy commandments.

> THE C. AND I. EXHIBITION What New Brunswick is thowinganada's Practical Exhibit.

> Canadians Celebrating the Queen's Birthday.

(STAFF CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN.) London, May 28.—After a hurried run of a few hours through the many courts of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, I have but little time left are the claims of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, I have but though it is too early yet to speak with authority. more particularly interesting to New Bruns wickers.

It has been said that the Canadian exhibit was not ready as early as those from India and some other colonies, but such a statement conveys a very wrong impression. Canada's exhibit is for the most part representative of their industries, and to classify and properly display her many products of the river, the sea, the farm, and the workshop is something very widely different from putting in place copies and models of Indian architecture, duplicating oriental bazaars, putting up dis-plays of curios, etc. In the case of India and

THOMPSON'S INDIAN BAZAAR

whisks, which are not knewn here, and for which there should be a very large market, as every Englishman visiting America feels the want of this extremely useful article when he returns home, and has to fall back on the old-fashioned clumsy clothes brush.

Kelly & Murpby's work in the carriage department is much admired and bears close comparison with any from Upper Canada or the other colonies.

effected. As all goods on exhibition can be sold without restriction there is no reason why our New Brunswick exhibitors should not work

our New Brunswick exhibitors should not work up a good trade.
Pender's nails can be seen in position, and Wm. Campbell's axes, chisels, hatchets, etc., are exposed to the best advantage.

J. S. Armstrong has some thirty or forty boxes of improved building stone, with moveable models, etc., and S. R. Foster & Son come out strong in nails and tacks, as does Joslah Fowler in axes, batchets, etc.

wick great good, as there is a general desire among intending emigrants to learn what faci-lities each colony possesses in the way of edu-cating their children, etc. It was examined with much interest by Her Majesty the Queen, on the occasion of her private tour of the Can-adian courts, and has received the warm enadian courts, and has received the warm en-comiums of leading resident and visiting edu-cationalists. G. Onlmet, superintendent of education for the province of Quebec, has writ-ten in the writing exhibit of Victoria school, st indard XI, a very complimentary note of Millie Kenhan's work, and a general note in standard X, pronouncing the writing and ex-ecution worthy of the highest praise. Among the wall drawings most noticed are those of Katie Smith and Helen Walker—in fact, not three hours ago, in my presence, some visitors expressed serious doubts as to the work having been done by pupils In the names here given I speak from personal knowledge, and doubt-less other school work has been praised as

highly.

J. C. Miles' free-hand drawing is much admired and his idea of drawing from natural objects is commended by leading educationalists here. Indeed, some of the class work was mistaken for object models,

Mr. Cornwall has charge of the Canadian press exhibit - that is, files of all Canadian papers—which is close by the New Brunswick school exhibit. It is to be regretted that many

of the Canadian papers have not complied with the request to forward copies for filing. THEIR IS ONE POINT which came forcibly to my view as I took in the several courts. Apparently, every other province and colony has a full supply of text oks, public reports of schools, mines, etc., while New Brunswick is restricted to Moses Perley s old handbook of 1857, and a few copies of Hamilton's guide, the latter contributed by St. John. Lugrin's highly vaunted and long

delayed handbook, is not yet here for distribu-tion. Even a few copies of Hon. M. Adams's much abused pamphlet would be very welcome, if only to satisfy the demands of daily callers. Intario is flush with literature for intending migrants; so are all the Australasiam colo Quebec comes up fairly well—but New Bruns-wick is apparently at the foot of the list. For all of which the local government is alone to

The New Brunswick Railway Co.'s office, which was exhibited at the Edinburgh fisheries exhibited, is doing good work here. It is useful as well as ornamental, and affords a centre where our provincial folk can meet to write notes, etc. 'The woods show as well as when brought over years ago, having stood the climate without warping or shrinkage.

The patronge extended to the exhibition is fully up to the estimate of the High Commisfully up to the estimate of the High Commissioner, and will possibly run considerably

adian section will have come up to the full measure of its glory. All work is, however, done without interfering with the stream of risitors.

The above notes are from a hurried run, in which only articles that caught the reportorial eye were mentioned. Other exhibitors will be

Canadians Celebrating the Queen's Birthday.

LONDON, May 29.—Last evening the Canadian exhibitors celebrated Her Majesty's birthday by a grand dinner at the Holborn restaurant, the Marquis of Lorne presiding. The see, the tarm, and the workshop is something very widely different from putting is place copies and models of Indian architecture, depicating oriental bazares, putting up eisplays of curios, etc. In the case of Indian architecture, depicating enerally, full working plans had been tested months before. In the case of Canada, it was necessary to build up an attrictive extended to the barry of the control of th

for themselves. This they had availed themselves of in so creditable a manner, that the exhibition had made a marked impression not only upon the people of this country but also upon the members of the foreign press. He did not know that the effers of military service from the colonies some time since made a greater impression upon the mind of the mother country than the peaceful display of colonial products made at Seuth Kensington—exhibits which would compare favorably with British manufactured goods. It was noticeable that there was nothing meretricious in the display; but everything meant work and good profit.

good profit.
Sir Philip Cunliffs Owen, secretary to the Sir Philip Cunline Owen, secretary to the exhibition commissioners, in reply to the toast, spoke of the excellence of the Indian section, and said the colonies had come forward and shown the mother country what they could do, but that they had not come in the spirit of rivalry, but as children to their mother.

Sir Victor Houlton, Sir W. Sargeant, and A. Adderley also replied to the toast.

A. Adderies also replied to the toast.

Sir Charles Tupper, in giving the chairmap's health, claimed that Canada had demonstrated that she had made great progress in the industrial arts. She was indebted to England for a succession of able men as governors general, and to none of them was she mere deeply indebted than to the Marquis of Lorne. (Cheers.)

The noble Manquis having acknowledged the compliment.

The Lord Mayor, in reply to ithe toast, threw out the hint that in future whenever they spoke of Great Britain and Ireland, the expression should be understood as inclusive of the colonies. (Cheers.)

The Hon. Mr. McKechnie proposed the last toast. Our Greets. He stated that as the Can-

Wm. Campbell's axes, chisels, hatchets, etc., are exposed to the best advantage.

J. S. Armstrong has some thity or forty boxes of improved building stone, with moveable models, etc., and S. R. Foster & Son some out atrong in nails and tacks, as does Josiah Fowler in axes, hatchets, chiesis, etc.

Parks & Son, and Alex. Gibson show up well in the cotton line, but the New Brunswick Wood Trophy is observed of all ebservers, not so much by reason of its good stand as its intrinsic attractiveness. Sir Charles is very much pleased with this one exhibit, and no doubt it will be copied by other colonies for future occasions of a kindred character.

THE PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT, though far overshadowed by Ontario's extensive display, is one that is doing New Brunswick great good, as there is a general desire

Sir R. Blennerhassett also acknowledged the compliment, and reminded his hearers that the compilment, and reminded his hearers that the colonies were no longer regarded as a source of military weakness in England. He felt confident that the time would arrive when constitutional machinery would be provided to draw the mother country and the colonies closer together. (Cheers.)

The company they servested

gether. (Cheers.)

The company then separated.

Mr. R. Hunt of Prince Edward Island and
W. D. Dimock of Nova Scotis, who came over
with your correspondent in the Circassian, are
special commissioners from their respective provinces. They are now at work, giving valuable assistance in the display and management
of exhibits, etc.

ST. JOHN ORATURIO SOCIETY.

The St. John Oraterio Society was organised in the year 1882, and incorporated by act of assembly in 1883. The first Board of Management was as follows:—President, Gen. Warner; vice-president, S. Chadwick; conductor, ner; vice-president, S. Chadwick; conductor, E. Peiler; secretary, Joshua Clawson; librarian, John Wilson; treasurer, Miss Ida Crothers; and Messrs. G. C. Coster, J. N. Rogers, and Jas. S. Harding. Since Mr. Peiler left St. John, Mr. Edger E. Gubb has ably filled the position of conductor.

The objects of the Society are:—the promotion of musical taste, and the cultivation of of musical science and skill by the practice and performance of Oratorios. and music of a

of musical science and skill by the practice and performance of Oratorios, and music of a similar class. But for such a society, works of this kind could not be presented in cur city, requiring as the do, long and careful rehearsal by a large body of active members. Even from a social standpoint, a society of this nature, deserves the support of the community, as it affords its members of both agrees a receiver means of recreation which is sexes, a regular means of recreation, which is both extertaining and intellectual, and at the same time raises the standard of musical taste

n our midst.
The first work undertaken was Mendelssohn's The first work undertaken was Mendelssohn's Eilijah, which was performed in 1882, first partially, and then in its entirety. In 1883 Hadyn's Seasons, and Spohr's Last Julgment, together with Mendelssohn's St. Paul, were given. The following year (1884) Macfarren's May Day, and Mendelssohn's 42ud Psalm were the works rendered. Last year the programme contained a repetition of the 42ud Psalm, and Elijah, with the same composer's Hymn of Praise. The average expense of each series of concerts was \$300, the orchestra alone costing in the vicinity of \$500. The success of the local orchestra in the late performance of Gillocal orchestra in the late performance of Gilbert & Sullivan's Sorcerer, leads the society to hope that in the near future they will be able

to dispense with the employment of instru-mentalists from Boston.

The society is at present in a better financial position than it has hitherto been since its loundation. It is a matter of foundation. It has natter of congratulation that the honorary members this year are more than double in number those in any previous season, there being now 120 on the list. The annual fee is so small that the board hope

season, there being now 120 on the lit. The
annual fee is so small that the board hope for a
still further increase.

The active members comprise: 33 soprano,
19 alto, 15 tenor and 18 base voices. Recently
quite a number of persons have expressed a
wish to become active members, the
requirements for which are: Nomination by a member and to be passed
by the conductor as competent; the names
then come before the board for election. The
board look for considerable accessions to the
active membership when work for next season
begins in October.

This year it is proposed to repeat May Day
and The Hymn of Praise, and also to give
Handel's Messiah, an eratorio which has not
been sung in St. John for very many years.
These concerts are to take place about the 6th
and 7th proxo. The orchestra will consist of
the celebrated Listemann Sextette from Boston, assisted by some local professional performers. The soprano solos in May Day and
The Hymn of Praise will be entrusted to Mrs.
G. H. Perley. The bass solos in the Messiah
will be taken by Signor Ronconi, and the tenor
by the Rev. J. M. Davenport and F. C. D.
Bristowe.

These concerts necessitate a large expenditure, and the board of management do not

Bristowe.

These concerts necessitate a large expenditure, and the board of management do not feel themselves justified in incurring such a liability without a sufficient guarantee to the society against loss. They, therefore, ask that all those intending to avail themselves of the concerts, will be good enough to show their interest by signing the subscription lists, agreeing to take a certain number of tickets.

Corp, Oats and Wheat.

THE GENERAL PROSPECTS OF THESE CROPS FAIR-

LY FAVORABLE. CHICAGO, Ill., June 5 -The Times this morning prints several columns of reports from cor-respondents in Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Dakota on the condition of the corn, sin and Dakota on the condition of the corn, oat, winter and spring wheat crops. These reports are summarized as follows: The general prospects of these crops, with the exception of corn, are today only fairly favorable. The very flattering situation upon the first of May for spring wheat and oats, and been materially changed, as a whole, for the worse. This has been brought about by a term of dry weather in the Northwest extending over a period of three weeks. This drought was partially broken by local rains upon the night of June 1. The drought has been very severe also in Kansas, where the oat yield has been cut down at least 50 per cent., and in many counties the oat crop is ruined. As regards winter wheat, the prospects are for an average crop with favorable weather, but there are no indications of a full or excessive crop. The winter wheat crop of the country is today very uneven, and has run down in condition and prospective yield during the last 30 days. The harvest will be 12 to 15 days earlier than an average season, and, owing to the failure of the winter wheat crop of 1885, the new wheat promises to move freely and early, irrespective of price. Some of the early varieties of wheat have already been harvested in Tennessee, Kentucky and Southern Illinois, but the harvest will not be general before the 15th of June, So far as the corn crop is concerned, at least 20 to 30 per cent of the crop was planted late. This was owing to the wet weather of May. The prospect is encouraging, however. oat, winter and spring wheat crops. These re-

The Boston Herald prints a portrait of Capt. Scott of the Lansdowne. The captain is seventy years old, but Time's tonsure appears but scantily in his locks, which he parts in the middle, so as to keep his head on an even keel. A conspicuous network of cordage runs around his benevolent visage. Technically, this form of whiskers is known as Galway sluggers, and indicate a determined but kindly nature. The captain is a good seaman and a good fellow, apparently, and it is a pity he is not in better business than bothering poor fishermen.—N.

A dweller on the banks of the Codurus, in Pennsylvania, ties short lines with baited fishhooks to the legs of his geese and drives them into the water. The fish bite and jerk the lines, and then the frightened geese hurry to shore, dragging the fish after them. So says the York Acc.