

goes on they are only becoming worse. When will it cease? Where will it end? The question is now being agitated all over our country—what can be done restore peace, or how can the two races be made to live together in any degree of harmony? Various methods have been tried, and as many more suggested, but none have produced good results.

That the wisest policy has not been pursued is evident, we think to the majority. But to complain of what has been done and to suggest now what might have been done, (as some are continually doing,) would be extremely foolish. We do not believe that the reconciliation of the two races is possible by any ingenuity or legislation of man. It might have been accomplished by some different course in times past, but, as matters now are, it is perfectly impossible. Absolute reparation is, we believe, not only the best but also the only course to pursue. As most of the blacks are willing and even desire that some arrangement be made for establishing them in their fatherland, where they can carry on their own affairs, it seems to us that it is the duty of our government to take such steps as will most quickly and in the best manner relieve this down trodden people.

P. C. A.

OBSERVATION.

The art, for it truly is all art, when properly practiced, of observing what we see or hear in such a manner as to leave a clear and definable idea in our minds of what is seen or heard, is by no means a mean acquisition. For of what use would it be to us to have all the phenomena of Science passed before our gaze, or all the wisdom of ages poured into our ears, if we retain no definite knowledge of what had merely attracted our attention but like the moving panorama pleases, while it passes and when gone leaves no trace that it ever had been. To observe is to learn, although to see or to hear may not always be, therefore if we wish to ac-

cumulate knowledge we must be observant. To thoughtful observation we owe much of the civilization of the present day and much of the knowledge of natural science of which we are so proud. Had it not been for Newton's thoughtful observation of the falling apple, followed by his untiring efforts in investigating the causes which made it fall towards the earth instead of away from it, we might yet have been ignorant of the laws of gravitation.

Little, indeed, might yet have been known of many wonders and beauties of God's creations, had White, Agassiz and numerous other naturalists looked upon animal and vegetable life in the world around them with the same careless eye as thousands of others, who noticed God's creations only as they were pleased or profited by them. Although it might be said that there would, probably, have been no "Evolution" theory, had Darwin's observation of the the relation of the different species of the animal kingdom been less close and accurate. Still we think that even this has resulted in more good than evil as it has brought to light many valuable facts and by no means placed science in opposition to religion by disproving the existence of a Creator. It is said of White that "Every change of weather, every circumstance in the habits of birds, beasts and insects, were noted by him with an interest and enthusiasm that captivates the dullest reader; and his *Natural History of Selbourn* has made at least as many naturalists as *Robinson Crusoe* has made sailors." Thus it might be shown that intent observation has been the means of the development of nearly all the important facts of science. Nor is it restricted to science. This was undoubtedly the principal secret of Shakespear's success in the Drama. Could he so vividly have portrayed, through the numerous characters he wrought into his plays, the thoughts, feelings and actions of men under different conditions, had he not closely observed and studied human nature in