

# MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS  
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THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

## SUMMARY

Mr. GRANT DOFF has been appointed British ambassador to Berlin.

DURING A FIRE in a sulphur mine near Nicosia, Sicily, last week, thirty miners were killed.

A MOVEMENT is afoot to substitute Irish names for the present English names of streets in Dublin.

FRIDAY was the fourteenth anniversary of the establishment of the French republic. The day passed off quietly.

The New South Wales Government has prohibited the importation of dynamite and nitro glycerine for six months.

AUSTRIA is about to send five war vessels around the world in the hope they may promote Austrian commercial interests.

LORD GARNOLLE who has been in India, has started on his return to London to face the suit for breach of promise, brought against him by Miss Fortescue.

THE stairs and a portion of the gallery of a circus at Rostoff, Russia, collapsed recently, and a panic ensued, in which many persons were killed and wounded.

The annual session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science opened in Philadelphia on Thursday. Governor Pattison delivered the address of welcome.

The Dublin *Irishman*, referring to the Duke of Edinburgh's recent visit to Dublin Harbor, calls him the "fiddling fool of the Georgian race" and "the embodiment of all Ireland abhors."

The Vermont House of Representatives stands—Republican, 122; Democratic, 17; Independent, 5; Greenbacker, 3. The chairman of the Democratic State Committee says the Republican majority is 20,000.

Mr. FOLGER, Secretary of the United States Treasury, died at his home in Geneva, N.Y., at 4.45 on Thursday afternoon. Death was so sudden that time was not afforded to summon his children to his bedside, and neither of them was here.

THE QUEEN has pretty well recovered from the accident to her knee, although she cannot walk as she did, and the loss for so long a time of her usual active exercises has, of course, had an unfavorable influence on Her Majesty's health. The Queen has gone to Balmoral.

SPANISH AFFAIRS are attracting much attention. King Alfonso is in wretched health. It is doubtful if he will live long. Queen Christine, daughter of Archduke Charles Ferdinand, is very unpopular at Madrid, and her regency, it is feared, would be the signal for a revolution.

MR. GLADSTONE in Edinburgh, on Monday, told ministers of the Free Church of Scotland that if a majority of the Scotch members of the House of Commons at the next election were pledged to disestablish the Church of Scotland the Government would carry out the popular will.

THE TRAIN by which the King and Queen of Serbia were expected to reach Pesth on Monday ran off the track. It is not known whether by accident or design. It is reported that there is a plot against the lives of the King and Queen. The monarchs took a train earlier than they intended and escaped the accident.

Mrs. WASHINGTON KELLER, Strausstown, Pa., who has been fasting for forty-eight days, died on Wednesday of starvation. She was affected with deep religious fervor, and began to fast after with reading of Christ's fast in the Wilderness. When she weighed 275 pounds, but was reduced to less than one hundred.

THE RED CROSS CONGRESS opened in Geneva on Tuesday. There were four French delegates and thirty-six Germans present. Three speakers addressed the Congress in German, and the French delegates complained that the rules prescribed French. The Germans, however, continued. The Empress Augusta sent a donation of \$200.

THROUGHOUT Europe, and especially in England, fine estates are offered for sale, but no taker. Land appears to be becoming a drug in the market. For the Lincolnshire estate the highest bid now made is \$100,000. A dozen years ago the owner of it refused to consider an offer of \$300,000 for the same property.

DEPARTURES from the Gold Coast say that France has annexed Porto Novo, and Dr. Nachtigal has annexed Little Popo, on the Dahomey coast, to the German colonies. The inhabitants of the Cameroons country, Western Africa, are about to present a protest to the London Foreign Office against the annexation of that district to the German possessions.

THE pauper emigrants who arrived in New York two weeks ago by the steamship "Westphalia" and were returned to Hamburg by the Commissioner of Emigration, have again started for America and expect to land at Philadelphia. Their transportation has been paid for by the Roumanian Jewish Benevolent Society. Notice has been sent to all ports.

PARIS PAPERS are taking umbrage at the law promulgated by General Mantouffier, governor of Alsace-Lorraine, intended to prevent the increase of French families in that province, and obliging adult sons either to become naturalized Germans or quit the country. Unmarried men of French nationality under the law may all remain until married, when, if they refuse to become Germans, they will be notified that their sons are liable to conscription or expulsion.

REPORTS from Chateau and Huntley Harbor, on the Labrador coast, say there have been frequent collisions lately between the Orangemen and Catholics at these points, and that the troubles are assuming very serious proportions. Many people have been wounded, and it is said some have lost their lives. Each party is carrying revolvers and other arms, which are freely used on the slightest provocation. It is said the Governor has requested the Admiralty to order a war vessel to the scene, and that the request has been acceded to.

HARTMANN, the socialist, whilst visiting Paris, was warned to leave France, and has arrived in London with Perowki, a friend of Prince Krapotkin. A convention of revolutionary socialists has been called to meet in London in October. The delegates will consist chiefly of Germans, Russians and Swiss. Four dangerous anarchists were brought from Pesth to Vienna on Monday. The house of one of them, an ironworker named Tetzler, was searched and machines for the manufacture of bombs were discovered. Besides this the house contained a number of bombs and also the model of a dynamite box which would infallibly explode when opened.

## CANADIAN.

THE DOMINION RELIEF ASSOCIATION MATRONS took place at Ottawa last week, and were the most recently constituted that have ever taken place, the weather being good and the shooting exceptionally fine.

THE TORONTO "NEWS" started a ridiculous rumor that Mr. McIntyre, for the Canadian Pacific Syndicate, had purchased Mr. Nelson's stock in the *Globe* for forty cents on the dollar. *The Globe* has since denied the story.

THE PUMPING ENGINE SCANDAL CASE in Toronto ended on Thursday in the complete exoneration of the Holy company. The judge held that the offer which Ald. Brandon had taken seriously as an attempt to bribe him was only a joke.

The liquor case of Theobald, of Ottawa, was decided by Judge Toms in Gadereth, Ont., on Wednesday. He held that the Dominion License Act being in full force, the Ontario License Act of 1884 was *ultra vires*, and quashed the conviction.

JUDGMENT was given in Toronto on Thursday in the case of the Rev. Mr. Hollwell, of Hillier mission, against the Bishop of the Diocese of Ontario, for the removal of plaintiff without just cause from his incumbency. There were several charges of injustice and misrepresentation. Mr. Hollwell's case was sustained.

JAMES DRAKE AND CHARLES DENNIS, sentenced at Port Arthur each to two years in the penitentiary for highway robbery, jumped overboard from the steamer "Ontario" into Lake Huron near the Sault. They had picked the locks and removed their shackles, and apparently expected to swim three miles to shore. Drake was rescued by a boat from the steamer in an exhausted condition, but Dennis went down.

THE EXECUTIVE of the Sabbath-school Association of Canada has prepared an excellent programme of subjects for discussion at the nineteenth annual Convention, to be held in Brockville on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd of October. The subjects have been selected with a view to making the Convention more of an educational institute than a gathering for the display of oratory. Dr. Meredith, of Boston, and the Rev. Barnitz Des Moines will be present.

THE SCOTT ACT is being vigorously enforced in Carleton County. Francis Nicholson, of Bloomfield, was tried before Police Magistrate Diblee, of Woodstock, N.B., on six informations laid by the chief inspector. One suit was adjourned; on the other five informations Nicholson was convicted and fined \$50 and costs in each case, the total amount being \$340. C. A. Phillips, of Bristol, was also fined \$50 and costs in each of two convictions.

THE PETITIONS for submission of the Scott Act in Renfrew, Ont., were filed with the registrar at Pembroke on Saturday. They are signed by over 2,000 electors, the number required being 1,450. More petitions were received by the secretary, but too late to be of use. The work has been rapidly done during the farmers' busiest season. It was only decided to submit the act last July. At no political election in the county has there been 4,000 votes cast for both parties, and the prospect is, therefore, good for the temperance people's success.

THE COURT OF APPEAL delivered judgment on Friday in the important cases of Vogel vs. the Grand Trunk, and Martin vs. the Grand Trunk. In each of which the Queen's Bench division had awarded damages to plaintiffs for loss of freight resulting from defendants' negligence. The railway company fought the case on the ground that plaintiffs had agreed by written contract that the company should not be liable even for negligence. Four judges disagreed, two on each side, so that the plaintiffs retained their verdict. The Supreme Court will be appealed to.

WORDS HAD BEEN RECEIVED from the expedition steamer "Neptune," which was at Ford's Harbor, 34 miles from Main, Labrador, on July 30th, and reports all hands well, and that the following stations had been decided upon—No. 1, at Cape Chudleigh, H. M. Burwell observer; R. Currie and J. E. Campbell station men. No. 2, on Resolution Island, William Snyman observer; H. M. Hainford and W. H. Jordan station men. No. 3, North Bluff, W. A. Ashie observer; M. W. Keating and Drysdale station men. No. 4, Cape Hope, R. F. Hubart observer; H. T. Bennett, assistant; John W. Chapman and W. McDonald station men. No. 5, Nottingham Island, C. V. DeBoucherville observer; W. F. Edsall and A. English station men. No. 6, Mansfield Island, A. N. Laperriere observer; Adam Maher and R. Youville station men. No. 7, Fort Churchill.

## THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

FOO CHOO, Sunday, August 31.—The Chinese are blocking Limpopo. Admiral Dowell, of the British fleet, has been ordered to the coast of the Cameroons country, Western Africa, are about to present a protest to the London Foreign Office against the annexation of that district to the German possessions.

LONDON, September 4.—Advices from China state that three Chinese armies are marching to invade Tonquin, one from each of the three southern provinces of China. The army from Kwangsi numbers 25,000 men, that from Yunnan 20,000, and that from Kwang Tung 20,000. The Yunnan army will join the Black Flag at Lachau on the frontier. There are said to be 10,000 Black Flags there. The combined forces will march down the Red River and attack Hungcho. The Kwangsi army will march into Tonquin via Cochin and in connection with a portion of the Canton army, now at Langson, will attack Bac Ninh. Six thousand French troops hold Hanoi, Hungcho, and Bac Ninh.

HONG KONG, Sept. 4.—The Chinese have cut a military road through the Chinese cemetery at Canton, destroying the mausoleum and rifling the tombs. China yesterday paid to the French consul at Hong Kong 27,000 francs indemnity for losses incurred by French subjects in the Canton riots in 1883.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The *Republique Francaise* says it is probable that Admiral Courbet will occupy Formosa in 1887. It is reported to secure the ratification of the Tien Tsin treaty and payment of indemnity for the Langson affair. More vessels will be sent to reinforce Admiral Courbet's squadron. It is reported that the Chinese were hurriedly fortifying Takiang to prevent the French occupying it, and cutting off the supply of provisions.

PARIS, September 4.—Prince Bismarck has agreed to give France the support and influence of Germany in the attack upon China on condition that the treaty with China of 1860 be revised so as to enable Germany to obtain equal concessions with England, America and France. Prince Bismarck asked the Pekin Government to give Germany such concessions at Shanghai, but was refused on the ground that the consent of all was required. Prince Bismarck also aims to form a naval and trading station at Cape Horn.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, in a recent interview, said the French colonial policy was not promising. Prince Bismarck, he said, was sending France to China, Austria to the East, Russia to India and England to Egypt in order to make external safety valves for Europe which he rates.

## A REBELLIOUS TOWN COUNCIL.

DUBLIN, Sept. 5.—The Lord Lieutenant recently notified the Town Council of Limerick that unless it levied the rate for extra police duty within a month the law would be rigorously enforced. The Council yesterday passed resolutions disregarding the notification. It is expected if the Council continues its resistance the members will be imprisoned.

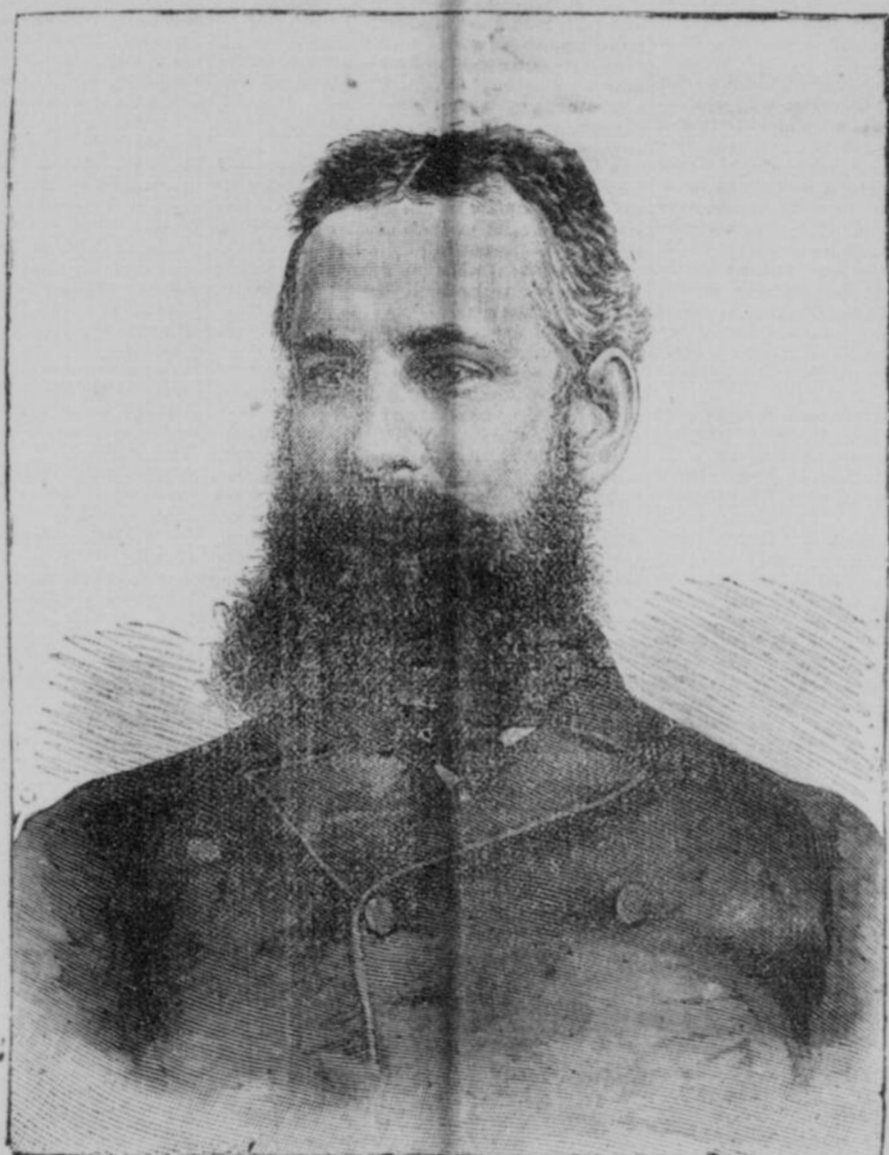
## LIEUT. A. W. GREELY, U.S.A.

Lieut. Adolphus W. Greely was born in the State of Massachusetts about forty years ago. Entering the war as a private in the Nineteenth Massachusetts Infantry, he was soon promoted to corporal and first sergeant in Company B of that regiment. He was made second lieutenant, in March, 1863, in the Eighty-first U.S. Colored Infantry, and in April, 1864, he was promoted to the first lieutenant. On the 15th of March, 1865, he was breveted major for "faithful and meritorious service." He was made captain of the Eighty-first Colored Infantry on the 4th of April, 1866, and on the 22nd of March, 1867, was honorably mustered out. Upon the re-organization in 1869 he was assigned to the Fifth Cavalry, and in 1873, became first lieutenant, which is his present rank. In 1880 the U.S. Congress made an appropriation for the establishment of a polar

## SIR WILLIAM THOMSON.

Sir William Thomson, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., D.C.L., F.R.A.S., was born at Belfast, Ireland, in June, 1824. His father, the late James Thomson, LL.D., was lecturer on mathematics at the Royal Academy in Belfast, and on his appointment to the professorship of that science in the University of Glasgow, he removed thither with his family. At the early age of eleven William entered the College, and shortly after completing his course at Glasgow he removed to Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1845 as second wrangler, being immediately afterwards elected to a fellowship. In 1846 he was made Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, and he still occupies that position. In the same year he accepted the editorship of the *Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal*. To this magazine, which he con-

tinued to edit for about seven years, he contributed valuable additions to the mathematical theory of electricity, and among his principal works was his paper on the "Distribution of Electricity on Spherical Conductors," published in 1848. In 1855 Mr. Thomson delivered the Bakerian Lecture. It was entitled "Electro-dynamic Properties of Metals," and contained a series of experimental investigations of the highest value. Among the most important of his contributions to the advancement of electrical science are the construction of several beautiful instruments, and their application to the study of atmospheric electricity. His quadrant and portable electroimeters, owing to their diversity of application and extreme delicacy and accuracy, have been of the greatest service; a modification of the former has been very successfully used at the Observatory at Kew, near London, to indicate and self-register changes in the electric state of the atmosphere. But it is in connection with submarine telegraphy that Mr. Thomson's labors in electrical science are best known, he being the inventor of the Mirror Galvanometer and the Siphon Recorder, which, owing to their excessive delicacy, can be worked by very low battery power, a circumstance that tends greatly to the preservation of the cables. To the science of magnetism also he has made important additions, but it is in the investigation of the nature of heat that his extraordinary power of mathematical insight is seen to the greatest advantage. Owing to their abstract nature it is impossible to give in this



LIEUTENANT A. W. GREELY, U.S.A.

(From a Photograph taken August 11, 1864.)

colony, which was carried into effect in 1881. Lieut. Greely was placed in command of the exploring party, and set sail for the arctic seas, a little more than three years ago, to establish, in accordance with an international arrangement, a station of observation in Grant Land, about latitude 82° N., whence expeditions could be despatched in the direction of the pole. The story of the adventures of Lieut. Greely and his party in the "Land of Desolation," their sufferings and the rescue of the survivors are already too familiar to our readers to need repetition. The relief expedition was well planned and ably conducted, and its officers and men received the highest praise for the zeal and bravery with which the search was prosecuted.

## PROFESSOR T. G. BONNEY.

The Rev. Thomas George Bonney, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.S.A., is a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Professor of Geology at University College, London, and President of the Royal Geographical Society. He was born on July 27th, 1833, and is of French descent, his ancestors having come over to England about the time when the Edict of Nantes, in favor of the Protestants was revoked. Most of his immediate forefathers have been clergymen. Mr. Bonney became principal mathematical teacher at Westminster public school in 1856, being ordained in 1858, for two years he held the chair of St. John's, Westminster, but in 1861

returned to Cambridge and held a college office there for many years; he accepted his present professorship in 1877. Prof. Bonney has been three times appointed special preacher before the University of Cambridge, and occupies the honorable post of Hulsean Lecturer here this year. His reputation as an investigating geologist is well established, and as an Alpine climber he is also well known. He is the author of a large number of works, theological and geological, many dealing with the Swiss Alps. Professor Bonney is Secretary to the British Association, now in session here.

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sketch a detailed account of the results of his experiments, but the following may be mentioned as the principal:—The conversion of water at the freezing point into ice without expenditure of force; the specific heat of substances; the heating of india-rubber by sudden stretching; the relation between the force expended and the heat produced in the compression of gas; and the universal tendency in nature to the dissipation of mechanical energy. The last of these is in many respects one of the most extraordinary generalizations of modern science. Sir William Thomson's views on the subject were published in 1852 in the *Philosophical Magazine*. We have not space to refer to many other papers by this distinguished worker in science, but we may just mention those on "Thermal Effects of Fluids in Motion," the "Mathematical Theory of Elasticity," the "Rigidity of the Earth," the "Determination of a Ship's Place at Sea from Observation of Altitudes," and on "Approach Caused by Vibration."

MR. STANLEY.  
LONDON, September 3.—It is understood that Mr. Henry M. Stanley has accepted a position as Foreign Associate. He was President of the Section of Mathematical and Physical Science at the meeting of the British Association held in New York in September, 1881, when he delivered a remarkable address on the sources of energy in nature available to man for the production of mechanical effect. Sir William Thomson was appointed one of the British Commissioners for the Electrical Exhibition held at Vienna in August, 1883. The first volume of the "Mathematical and Physical Papers" by him, "collected from different scientific periodicals," was published at Cambridge in 1882. He is President of Section A of the British Association, now in session here.

## THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Much interest is shown here in the part which the Canadian botanist and Indians are to take in the Gordon relief expedition. Egyptian reports in London declare that it will be simply murder to take these men into the Nile region accustomed as they are to a cool climate and meat diet. The tropical climate of the region, its burning sand, the scarcity of water and the use of the lightest food possible would kill them as the frost kills flies. A gentleman who called for America on board the "Aurora" on Saturday wrote a letter some days earlier which is just published in which he says he hopes that he will be able to reach America in time to dissuade the Can-

adians from enlisting for a service which would end in their certain death. The gentleman is Mr. Hill, the Tory member of Parliament for West Staffordshire. The letter appears this morning.

## REBEL ATROCITIES.

NEW YORK, September 2.—A London despatch says: A fugitive from Berber has arrived at Dongha who reports that Berber is in the hands of about 2,000 rebels who are committing the most horrible outrages upon the citizens. Men, women and children are sold into slavery and women are atrociously treated. In the midst of their excesses the Arab captives stand in great fear of General Gordon, and are fortifying the city in anticipation of an attack by him. They have also sent messengers to El Mahdi urging him to forward reinforcements and ammunition.

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## A GREAT PROBLEM.

### THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING RACE.

Let us take stock and see how we stand now. All the communities of the English-speaking race, no matter what bit of the globe they respectively occupy, the people of the United States alone excepted, are bound together by a common citizenship. The full significance of this fact is seldom appreciated. Think what it means. The continuity of race, religion, history, national life, has not in our case been broken. The Queen is as truly the Queen of Canada or of Australia as she is Queen of Great Britain. We are her subjects as truly as if we had been born in Kent or Caithness. We are covered wherever we travel by the protection of the flag. All ports in the Empire are open to us. Our sons are free to compete in the examinations that lead to the prizes, not only of the Home, but also of the Indian Civil Service, or the government of two hundred and fifty millions of people. Equally open to them are the military and naval services of the Empire. Our allegiance is real. It carries with it undefined, we might almost say limitless, responsibilities, privileges and possibilities. The population of the Mother Country has simply flowed beyond its island seats and taken possession of vast breadths of uncultivated land lying outside. Had it not been for the secession, rather more than a century ago, of thirteen colonies, the whole English-speaking race would to-day have a common citizenship. There would be no diversities between the communities, the diversities that result naturally from differences of environment and from peculiar conditions of development, but there would have been no cleavage.

Had there been no political disruption of the race, the people of the United States would have gained all the liberties that they now have, and would have retained much that they have lost. Their development would have been at least equally rapid. British capital would have aided in the work without any check. There would have been no war of rebellion, with its terrible entail of hatred and all unrighteousness. There would have been no still more unnatural war of 1812-15. No war for the extinction of slavery would have been required. There would have been neither Maine nor Oregon disputes; no Ashburton capitulation, no Alabama claims, no fisheries treaties, past, present and to be. There would have been free trade and unrestricted intercourse over this continent to-day, and probably free trade with the world. No custom house course, or at any rate the nuisance minimized to the utmost—who can overestimate the gain to us in money and morality! With all this, the United States might have had its presidential elections, if it hankered after such quadrennial blessings, just as we now might elect by popular vote a premier and call him president, without losing our birth-right. Common citizenship preserved, everything else would have been possible. The race could have been organized under flexible forms in this or that direction, as public opinion demanded, and as we became ripe for this or that step in advance, in the direction of further unification. Defence and foreign affairs would, of course, have been entrusted to a supreme representative council, for such a council would have little or nothing to do. What nation, or combination of nations, would attack an hundred million of English-speaking men, who held every point of vantage on the planet, whose fleets could blockade every enemy's ports, and no section of whom could be reached without crossing an ocean? This supreme council might have its sphere gradually enlarged. Even if, in the exercise of the political and commercial independence conceded to the various sections, different tariffs and other differences had evolved, it would probably come to be seen that a free interchange of products and manufactures, common postage and copyright, perhaps, also, a common naval and diplomatic service would be in the common interest. As for an army, it would not be needed; and each section would have its own police force, mounted or otherwise armed with batons or revolvers as occasion demanded.

All this might have been. But, why speak of it now? To show how much we have that is valuable beyond price and that has in it the promise and potency of much more, and to indicate lines of action for the future, we must see clearly what we are not to part with and what we ought to seek. As regards the national life, we are trustees for posterity, and we must act in their interests as well as in our own. We must know where duty points, or some day we may be hurried in a different direction by a gust of passion or a popular leader, or the supposed exigencies of party. And I believe that all that is needed to secure the eventual accomplishment of any end is to convince the English-speaking race that such is the end that it is right to seek!

Politicians may smile incredulously at such a faith, but it has always been vindicated by results. They may act on the principle of seeking only the material and immediate interests of the country, and may tell you that every man has his price. Such politicians are not statesmen. It is true of perhaps an immense majority of men individually that each has his price, but it is not true of any people. As an English statesman said of the House of Commons, it contains some men much wicker than others, but no member as wise as the House, so it may be said that there are in a Christian nation some men of tender conscience, but no man with a conscience so true with regard to public duty as the nation itself. There is collective morality as well as collective wisdom. Let the English-speaking race be convinced concerning any policy that God will it, and they will set their faces in the direction of that policy.

## What, then, is our duty? First, we must hold on to the common citizenship that we have, and not part with it on any consideration. True, we have not the full rights and responsibilities of citizenship, and as long as we come short of these in any respect we have not attained our majority. It will be bad for us to be much longer in that position. If we are freemen, we must assume all that freedom and manhood involve. It is to our serious loss if we do not. We may save a little money by remaining in a state of tutelage or suspended development, but we shall lose in character, and we cannot afford that. It is a glimpse of this truth that inclines some fine young fellows to shout for Independence. But what does Independence mean? We are independent already, though we may not spell the word with a capital. We elect our own Parliament, and we can do what we like, and obtain from the Mother Country whatever Parliament demands in the name of Canada. But, does it follow that we should demand white elephants? Has the spectacle of what is now going on in the United States an overpowering attraction for us? Sensible men there are considering whether it is not possible to rid themselves of the quadrennial self-inflicted agony that congeals all business, and hopelessly lowers the tone of public life. Is it independence to pick up what is likely to be their cast-off finery? What else would Independence probably mean? The creation of a batch of new officials for representatives of various kinds would, of course, then be required abroad. But we are almost choked already with the number of our officials, municipal, Provincial and Dominion. The people would vote for any Reformer who pledged himself to reduce the present number to about one-half. We have Independence enough to make such a Reform. Will any one kindly explain what else Independence would do for us, except to put us in a position of intolerable dependence?

It may be asked, here, "How, then, shall we obtain all that is implied in citizenship?" The question is a formidable one. It is not to be answered off-hand. There never was such an empire in the world as that to which we belong, and, therefore, history gives us no help here. We have to deal with a new birth of time, surrounded by new conditions. But it may be suggested that the question does not press for an immediate answer, and that no one thought of putting the question till the other day. I would plead that the problem is difficult and that we are bound to exercise patience. Certainly, Lord Rosebery's suggestion of seats in the House of Lords for a few colonists may be dismissed. I do not know that the matter is ripe enough even for his suggestion of a royal commission. Perhaps it would be well to wait for two or three years to see if anything comes from the united wisdom of the society that has just been formed in London. At all events, the progress made in the last decade, we might almost say in the last year, encourages us to hope that the problem is not insoluble.

Secondly, we must do our utmost to close the cleavage that was made in the race more than a century ago. We may not be able to do much, but we can help. One thing we must not do. We must not do wrong in order that we may be in a supposedly better position to do right. We must not cast off our citizenship. We must not become schismatic as a first step to bring about a union. Our neighbors renounced their birthright under great provocation. We dare not renounce ours, when there is no provocation. But, we can welcome every approximation that is proposed. The more free trade, especially over this continent, the better, always provided that it is not bought at the price of a Chinese wall excluding us from the rest of the world. The prospects of our being a slightly enlarged China can have no charms for any true Liberal, or for any one who believes that it is wisdom to conserve all the good that we now have. Our neighbors are a most busy and pre-occupied people. Their own country they think big enough to occupy all their thought. But they will come to see that the world is a good deal bigger than the States, and that the history of their race began before 1773. Of necessity their views have hitherto been rather provincial, because their parish is enormous, and—as genuine descendants of John Bull—they have been as proud of it as if its natural fertility was greatly to their credit. But they are mellowing, and things will come right by and by.

The English-speaking race, bound together by a common citizenship, organized under simple elastic forms in the interest of mutual defence, peace, freedom and the development of humanity to all its rightful issues, such is the vision that rises before our eyes! Can such a heart be! That the hope has arisen in the hearts of men is an indication that "God will it."

G. M. GRANT.

## MORE "CENTRAL NEWS" IMBECILITY.

OTTAWA, Sept. 4.  
A "CENTRAL NEWS" correspondent who came out here with the British scientists sailed home to the effect that the officers of the Canadian troops disapproved of the appointment of Lord Wolseley for the supreme command of the Egyptian campaign, and sneered at the War Office for comparing the Red River expedition to that of the Nile. A *Free Press* reporter has interviewed all the leading Canadian militia officers attending the Dominion Rifle Association meeting here, and they unanimously give a flat contradiction to the "Central News" correspondent's statement, and speak in the highest terms of praise of Lord Wolseley.

## OFFICIAL NEWS.

OTTAWA, Sept. 5.—To-morrow's *Official Gazette* will contain the following:  
Proclamation fixing dates for holding elections in several electoral districts under the Canada Temperance Act have been issued as follows: County of Stanstead, polling at Stanstead on the 9th of October; County of Simons, at Barrie on the 9th of October, and Charlotte-town, P.E.I., on the 10th of October. A proclamation has been issued fixing the 6th of November as a day of general thanksgiving. An order-in-council has been passed amending the New Brunswick regulations by extending the time for sturgeon fishing to the 10th of September.





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ISSUED LAST WEEK.

Table showing circulation numbers: Number copies of WEEKLY WITNESS, 40,000; DAILY WITNESS, 77,862; MESSENGER, 45,800.

We invite communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class; also enquiries, to which, if we cannot answer them ourselves, some of our readers may be able to furnish satisfactory replies.

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1884.

A GREAT WORK.

An unusually large attendance at the Economic Section of the British Association, when the subject of the emigration of women and children was to be discussed, evidenced the wide and deep interest which is taken in the work of the noble women who have devoted their lives to it.

of attention, becoming, or likely to become, a burden upon society by leading miserable or vicious lives in the United Kingdom and who are unable to rescue themselves can be roughly guessed from a perusal of the summary of Mrs. Joyce's valuable paper on the subject. On the other hand, the demand there is for the help which these young people could give with the greatest benefit to themselves may be judged from the fact stated by Mrs. Birt, that the applications for children increase every year and that to her alone they numbered last year eight hundred and ninety-six, while the number of children brought out was one hundred and eighty.

ENGLAND'S SOURCE OF FOOD SUPPLY.

The agricultural papers read on Friday in the economic section of the British Association, and the subsequent discussion of the topics they dealt with, were of the very greatest practical importance. One of these topics is designated in the above caption, and, fortunately, it was treated from so many points of view as to leave little to be desired in the way of elucidation.

A BRITISH CUSTOMS UNION.

A paper remarkable for the propositions it contained was that of Mr. Stephen Bourne, upon the "Interdependence of the British Empire," read before the "Economic" section of the British Association. To show how great the present interdependence of the British Empire was Mr. Bourne presented statistics showing that during the last ten years twenty-four percent of England's foreign trade was with the Colonies.

PSYCHICAL RESEARCH.

One of the interesting figures of the present gathering of scientific men is Professor W. F. Barrett, of Dublin, who is eminent in his own department of physics, but who has also done much toward the opening up of a new scientific path, in the region of psychology.

THE KHARTOUM EXPEDITION.

The task to be undertaken by the Canadians in Egypt, that of taking the troops up the Nile in flat-bottomed boats, is one which Sir Samuel Baker says cannot be accomplished. That remains to be seen, though it must be admitted that General Baker has been right in most of his predictions concerning affairs in the Soudan.

about the scheme is its unworkableness. Is importation to be absolutely prohibited? In this case where are the "colonies" to get their revenues. Or are high duties to be collected? In this case how are they to be distributed to the different members of the Zollverein? Britain will be simply the loser by any measure by which she limits her own trade—we are not sure that she would not be the loser by success in the object of Mr. Bourne's scheme, namely, the forcing of other countries into free trade.

This latter point is one which Canadian and American farmers would do well to consider. They have it in their power to put commerce between Europe and America on a sound basis, and thus relieve themselves of one of the disabilities they lie under as wheat producers.

A NORTH BRITON.

A NORTH BRITON has written a pamphlet on the use of the names "England" and "Britain," deprecating the employment of the former when the United Kingdom is meant, and advocating the general use of the latter as the correct name. Mr. Gladstone, to whom he sent his pamphlet on the subject, points out that Britain is the name of only one isle and that Great Britain and Ireland is too long a name for general use.

THE FIRST APPEARANCE IN EUROPE.

The first appearance in Europe of a train of petroleum tanks, filled with the products of the oil beds of Baku, is a most important event. For years the immense oil deposits of Baku have been utilized to a greater or less extent, for there is no costly well to be drilled or expensive pump or tubing required, the oil being very near the surface, but it is only of late that the Government restrictions upon the sale of the oil have been removed.

THE FRENCH PROVINCE OF ALSACE-LORRAINE.

THE FRENCH PROVINCE OF ALSACE-LORRAINE into a German one. Become Germans, he declares to the French people, or else leave the country. This is one method of stamping out the hope entertained at Paris, as well as in the Rhenish provinces, of the recovery of these lost provinces by France.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT has surely difficulties enough to contend with, yet it is said that it is threatened with one more, a famine in India, owing to the want of rain. A great deal has been done to prevent this calamity by building irrigating canals and opening up speedy communication by railway with the interior, but its possibility cannot be entirely guarded against.

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verification be within reach, at the British Museum where all newspapers are on file, or elsewhere. The society is divided into sub-committees, one of which, consisting of Mr. Barrett, Mr. Garney and Mr. Myers, has been for some months finishing an interesting series of articles on apparitions to The Nineteenth Century. It is singular how abundant such phenomena are. When the natural reference which refuses to relate them is overcome there are few who have not some story to tell whose occurrences cannot be accounted for by known laws.

THE QUESTION.

THE QUESTION between the various American presidential candidates is which can be plucked in the face of the British lion. We presume this stage play is introduced for the amusement of the Irish, for the Americans themselves have pretty well got over their antipathy to their British kindred. Harper's Weekly, which is against Mr. Blaine, has a picture representing Mr. Blaine as Minister to England cringing before a toy lion in the matter of certain unfriended American Fenians.

IT IS TIME THAT THE EXTRADITION TREATY.

IT IS TIME THAT THE extradition Treaty between Canada and the United States should be revised. The two countries have surely reached a sufficient degree of civilization to be trusted to administer justice to their own citizens without instructions from each other. Why the United States should in any degree shelter the criminals of Canada, or Canada those of the United States is somewhat hard to see.

DELTA A. LOCKWOOD, ESQ.

DELTA A. LOCKWOOD, ESQ., is a strong-minded lawyer of Maryland, who has had considerable success in her profession, and is an accomplished bicyclist. She is now a candidate for the presidency, in the interest of the equality of women before the law and other reforms.

MR. MEREDITH.

MR. MEREDITH, the leader of the Opposition in the Ontario Legislature, has had a formal charge before the Royal Commission upon the bribery case, charging four members of the Government with "having induced members to approach other members for the purpose of corrupting them," and to entrap parties in the same criminal offence.

MR. GLADSTONE.

MR. GLADSTONE is developing the federal idea in the English Parliament. He has told the Free Church people in Scotland that if the majority of the Scottish members come pledged to their constituents to disestablishment of the Church of Scotland, Government will throw its weight on that side, and the result will be the same as though these members were legislating in a house by themselves.

ing experiment. Celtic peoples have never afforded an instance of successful self-government. Nevertheless, with the responsibility of power, either Celt or Saxon becomes a very different man from what he is as a popular agitator, and the most hopeful plan with regard to Ireland is probably to give to its own representatives the longest term possible and to give the Irish people to understand that if things are wrong it is themselves and not the English whom they have to hold responsible.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

THE SALVATION ARMY is an immense international organization of the lower classes under the absolute control of a General who occupies the same position toward it that the General of the Jesuits has over his order. It has no education other than that of literature furnished by the authority of the General, some of which is certainly very good.

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PRINCE BISMARCK.

PRINCE BISMARCK is proceeding in his regular "blood and iron" way, to convert the French province of Alsace-Lorraine into a German one.

THE EAGERNESS with which the British Association, including such men as Professor Darwin and Sir William Thomson received Dr. Johnson's motion that the Canadian Government be memorialized on the subject of tidal observations, showed the extreme importance they attach to the proposition. It is not generally known that the changeable currents which perplex mariners on the coasts of Newfoundland and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence are due to the tides and can be nicely calculated for every spot. Such tidal surveys are being established by Great Britain and European countries with much success.

EGYPTIAN EXPERTS.

EGYPTIAN EXPERTS say Canadians accustomed to a meat diet and a cool climate will die like flies in the hot climate and on the light diet of Egypt, and one of these is coming out to urge the Canadians not to go. Had he got here ten days ago he would have found out whether this is a cool climate or not. If it is hotter in Egypt it must be pretty hot there. As for diet our boatmen will want pork and beans, and had better get them. It is as easily carried as rice. All our lumbermen are in the habit of having their liquor cut off from thday they enter on their work, and if sober men are chosen and this regimen followed we have little fear for our voyagers.

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THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT has surely difficulties enough to contend with, yet it is said that it is threatened with one more, a famine in India, owing to the want of rain. A great deal has been done to prevent this calamity by building irrigating canals and opening up speedy communication by railway with the interior, but its possibility cannot be entirely guarded against, and though a famine now would be less fatal than twenty years ago, yet it is a source of great dread.

IT SEEMS THE SETTLERS IN THE CAMEROONS.

IT SEEMS THE settlers in the Cameroons Country, who are of course British subjects, are decidedly opposed to the annexation of that country by Germany. No doubt Prince Bismarck is only paying a way to annex the Dutch regions of South Africa, when he is annexing Holland. It remains to be seen whether the Dutch will want him to reign over them any more than they like the English. He is to them less of kin and less of kind than we are.

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THE SETTING UP OF A grog shop on McGill College grounds, under license from Mr. Treasurer Robertson, was proceeding out of harmony with the moral sense of this community, and very unseemly in such a place. We are glad to be informed that the officers lost money by it. Our Entertainment Committee, foremost on which are a number of supposed temperance men, seem to have gone out of their way to supply the "Britishers" with what they did not so much want after all.

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THE GERMAN PEOPLE are the best of friends with the French at present, but in giving a mimic representation of the capture of Sedan as an autumn manoeuvre they show a Teutonic consideration for the susceptibilities of their new friends. What is fun to the Germans to-day was death and disgrace to the French fourteen years ago. The mimic capture was performed on the anniversary of that great defeat.

THE PEOPLES OF SOUTHERN FRANCE.

THE PEOPLES OF SOUTHERN FRANCE seem to be given over to self-destruction. Their crazed excitement during the presence of the cholera is only equalled by their stolid indifference to sanitary precaution before it came. Indeed, their horror of the means of prevention and cure seems even now to be greater than their horror of the disease. Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.

THE VALUE, present and prospective, of our fisheries.

THE VALUE, present and prospective, of our fisheries is hardly realized by Canadians. The paper read by Mr. White before the British Association showed the present annual value of fish taken by Canadians is about thirty-six millions of dollars. Quoting from Mr. Jones' report, the future value could not be overestimated, but "the fisheries of British North America are the most productive of the whole world."

THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, like the cities of New York and Chicago, has passed an ordinance requiring companies and persons using electric wires to bury them before the end of the year, and the City Council itself is about to take the initiative and bury the wires owned by it.

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DO YOU THINK TO PRAY?

Do you leave your room this morning? Did you think to pray? In the name of Christ, our Saviour, Did you say for loving favor As a shield to-day?

When you met with great temptations Did you think to pray? By his loving love and merit Did you claim his Holy Spirit As your guide and stay?

When your heart was filled with anger Did you think to pray? Did you plead for grace, my brother, That you might forgive another Who had crossed your way?

When some trials came upon you Did you think to pray? When your soul was bowed with sorrow, Balm of Gilead did you borrow At the gates of day?

—The Presbyterian.

OVER-PRESSURE IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND.

BY A TEACHER.

I think the case of the working people of this country is very serious. Their children are all in attendance at voluntary or board schools, which are chiefly supported by the Government grants earned by attendance and the amount of class-room rent which is written showing the evils that have arisen out of this system of "paying by results." Teachers have often been blamed for all these evils on the ground that they practise "over-pressure" solely from greed of gain; but if you consider that the eyes of the managers of schools, a teacher's character and value depend on the amount of money he can make, you will see how helpless he is in the matter.

The Government Code of Education lays down the standard of attainment for children, and no matter how varied their capabilities, all the children in one standard must come up to the requirements of that standard. Suppose we take a school of one hundred children, and roughly estimate their probable classification. Ten percent will usually be above the average for intelligence, aptness to learn, and freedom from shyness and nervousness. These will pass in every subject, without any trouble being bestowed upon them beyond the ordinary routine of school and home lessons. About forty percent more will be children of good average ability, who will pass if they are well taught, and cared for at home by parents who enforce regularity of attendance and pay strict attention to home lessons.

About thirty percent more will not pass without being "whipped up" to it. They will be those who are little cared for at home, some under-fed, more improperly fed, allowed to stay at home on any pretext, by injudicious mothers (often fathers, drink, and school-people are hard to get), to play in the street until late at night, and to be rude and noisy, and disobedient as they choose. To make these children come up to the requirements, the teacher must enforce attendance by any means in his power, he must drill them in the most necessary subjects all day long, everything must be set aside for them but what will make them pass.

Hence in many schools you will find these unfortunate drafted out for a cram lesson like the others receive the early morning Bible lesson, the children who are drafted out for play-time, if in a school where that happy interlude is still allowed; they will be kept in for more cramming for half or three-quarters of an hour after the other scholars are gone home, both night and morning. Poor little wretches! they are kept up until the evening, spelling, reading, and arithmetic. They are often entrusted to young teachers, with so much work to be mastered for each week. If the required progress is not made, this young teacher gets all the blame, so he crams and drills with all his might, and probably in the evening he has to prepare thirty percent manage to pass under the examination rod.

Thus, out of our school of one hundred children, eighty may be brought up to passing point; but of these several will very possibly fall through accidents. One may be detected in the "copy" or in some other kind of mischief, and "fined" by the irate inspector as a punishment to both teacher and scholar. One or two more may fall through nervousness or misunderstanding and often these will be children of whose success the teacher has felt certain.

But now we have the remaining twenty scholars to consider. Of these, at least, ten are utterly hopeless, some are dull in intellect, others are subject to weakness of body, or have been absent from school through illness just long enough to make it impossible for them to pass, but long enough to have the teachers to present them for examination. Some of these may be withheld on presentation of a certificate signed by a doctor or the managers; but the inspector will be very suspicious about them, and will probably decide that at least half of them must not be exempted. The other ten will be the children of the lower class, who have been neglected in every way since babyhood. They have not been sent to school at all, till perhaps at six or seven years of age, the attendance officer has hunted them out; and, after all possible excuses have failed, they have been dragged or taken to school by mothers as unwilling as themselves. Now we say that, under the existing system of examination, such children are not welcome? They can only bring trouble and discredit to the already overworked and worried teacher. Perhaps they have come too late in the year to be eligible by state regulations for the examination, and they therefore take their place in the "Dunce's class." Every nerve of teaching power is being strained to the utmost to prepare those who must be examined, and others must take their chance till they too become eligible for examination.

Then all who are so helplessly ignorant as to be incapable of passing the lowest standard open to them, are the greatest source of unrest in the teacher's life. Especially is this the case with older "Infants," who, if they are seven, even if only seven on the last day of the month, are examined in Standard I. By his hat and padding, and his night, teach them much, if they would only come regularly and remain long enough, and most of them could be got ready to pass the year after. But this year's examination has to be met, and at this time they will certainly fail.

Every failure in the school. Neither inspectors nor managers will know why a child has failed; and though a "failure" often represents more work than a "pass," no one but the teacher knows that. Every failure brings down the percentage, and percentage is credit, position and pride to the teacher; so he is anxious to keep the number of failures as small as possible, if he can only get enough to do this. He has only to sternly enforce the ordinary rules of the school in most cases, and the undisciplined children soon rebel, and tell sad tales of hard usage at school to friends at home, which speedily bring clamoring mothers to the door, and demand reparation on the teachers. The surest punishment that can be thought of is to send the culprit to another school, where they quickly pass through the same experience, and are removed to another. Often these children alternate in attendance. Some attend for a few weeks, and are never examined in one.

THE REV. SAMUEL D. FERGUSON, who has lately been elected honorary bishop of the African Mission of the Episcopal Church in a colored man. The Spirit of Missions for June says of him: He was born in Charleston, S. C., and emigrated with his parents to New York when he was eight years of age. He was educated in the mission schools under Bishop Payne, was appointed a teacher in 1862, which position he held until 1865. He was ordained a deacon by the bishop named in 1865, and in 1866, when he was assigned as assistant to the Rev. J. C. Dyer, in St. Mark's Church, New York. He was ordained a priest by the same bishop on March 16, 1868, when he assumed the rectorship of the parish, which he has since continuously held.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE CLEFT IN THE ROCK.

Nellie and Norman had been having such a happy time at the seaside, and now that the long day was nearly over, they were both tired and ready to go to bed. It was a real summer afternoon, bright and hot. Papa and mamma were taking a nap in-doors; but Sandy Beach was such a quiet little place that the two children could run on the shore together quite safely. They were very happy and contented, and as the tide was only just ebbing, it would not be washed away for hours.

"Let's have a good run on this lovely hard sand. I want to see what there is round the other side of that bit of cliff over there. We've never been so far as that."

"Never mind," returned her little brother; "there's lots of time. Frank hasn't come out yet, and we'll be sure to be home before tea-time."

Nellie did not need much persuasion, so very soon she was off, and was scampering hand in hand over the firm, smooth shore. The intense heat of the day was passing off, and a very light, gentle breeze stirring as the children left the sand and began to scramble over the weeds rocks. It was much farther to "the bit of cliff" than they expected, and every step had to be taken very carefully, for the rocks were wet and slippery and there were numbers of little pools ready to tumble into. However, they were brave, persevering little people, and presently they reached and turned the corner, and gazed wonderingly on the fresh view spread before them. The sea was so blue and so bright, and she nestled her head on his shoulder and sobbed out, half in joy, and half in penitence. "Oh, dear, dear papa, I've been a naughty, naughty—"

"Oh Nellie, I am so hungry. I think it must be near tea-time."

And Nellie began to wonder whether mamma would think that she had taken care of her little brother as she ought, and if it was quite right to come so far alone. "We'll make haste home. It's not far, and we'll soon get back." But her little face grew rather grave, and she began to wish they were both safe at home, for the little girl knew it must be long "tea-time," and then, too, there were some things she had to do up very fast, but she would not mind. Oh! why had they been so foolish as to wander so far! Nellie was sure she had been a very naughty little girl. But she did not tell Norman how frightened she felt, only took his hand and set off beside him as fast as she could towards home, throwing away all the things she had picked up on the way.

"Why, no, papa," replied Nellie, looking a little surprised. "I never saw anything before a bit like that cave we climbed into to-day."

"I don't mean a real rock, my darling; but what if it were a real rock, with a hole in it, and you were to go in? Would you sing 'Rock of Ages, cleft for me?'"

"O papa, I know," said Nellie, "Jesus Christ, of course; but I never thought of the hymn meant just that before." —Sunday at Home.

PUZZLES. CHARADE. With my first the baby plays, And a dozen more beside it; From around me keep through all our days, When I am asleep, or when I am wide it. Come, don't you guessing eyes in a trice, And you're called my whole—that's my advice.

WHO WAS HE? He was born in Boston, in a house on Mill street, near the corner of the Old North Church, on the 17th of January, 1798, a little over one hundred and seventy-seven years ago. He was the youngest son of a merchant, and his father was a tailor-chandler. His father intended him for the ministry, and he went to grammar school when he was eight years old. He stayed there a year, then went to a private school, and then to a boarding-school, where he was taken home to assist his father. He studied law, and wanted to go to sea, but his father would not hear of it.

When he was twenty-two he was apprenticed to his half brother, who was a printer. He was a good worker, and he had two of his ballads printed. He carried them around town and sold them. One was called "The Light-house," and the other "The Star." About 1821 his brother started a paper, the North American, published in America at that time, and he was asked to write some articles. When he was fourteen he wrote some articles, and they were found, read, and were praised by the men who were in the habit of writing for the paper. No one else had written them at that time. At last he told his brother, and then began the "New York," and from there to Philadelphia. When he returned to Philadelphia he had rather friends, money except one killing, part of which he spent for two years of board.

He then went to London to start in business for himself. He went to London in 1824 to purchase a cargo of goods, but he had been deceived, and returned home, after worse than a year's loss. He returned to Philadelphia he was assisted by other friends, and he spent the winter of 1825-26 in Philadelphia. He devoted some of his time to inventing and to scientific research. He returned to America in 1827, and took part in the affairs of the Revolution. He was sent to France, and in the city of Paris he met the man who was the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain. In 1828 he retired to private life, and died two years later, on the 17th of April, 1830.—Harper's Young People.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES. Triple Charade.—1. Xan; 2. O. 3. Leon—Napoleon. 4. Water; 5. Iron—Waterloo. 6. Well; 7. Inn; 8. ton—Wellington. Louis Arcole.—Louis, Urania, Rabbi, Socrates, Shakspeare. Burns—Daisy. Rhymed Word Square.—ROYAL ANNE LEGER.

"WHAT CAN I DO?" A young man during a conversation on the subject of temperance, was asked why he did not do something to further the cause. Said the questioner: "You possess wealth, and have abundant leisure; your abilities are of the best, and you are in favor of the cause. Why do you not help it along?" The young man's reply was: "What can I do?" Many of our young people are like this young man. They have health, strength, leisure, and some of them wealth, at their command, and yet they ask, "What can I do?" Ah, my friends, up and do it! Give of your time, your strength, and your temperance, and go forth to battle, determined to conquer. What can you do? Call together the young people of your town and neighborhood and organize a Band of Hope. If you have some ability as a speaker, give open lectures to those around you, and thus encourage others to talk also. You can write, pen an encouraging letter to a dear friend who is away from home and friends, and amid the temptations of a busy life is likely to fall. If you have wealth, seek out those who are deserving, and assist them; give them a chance to become men and women, and be true to themselves and to their God. The best investment is that which you cannot find at home, so into a neighboring town, and there find a field for doing good. There, among the poor and needy, you may find a broken-hearted wife, suffering children, dependent fathers. Show them the love of God, and you will be a better, nobler life. From a young man, you have a vote. Take one step forward, and cast that vote for temperance.—Gen. R. Knapp, in N. Y. Witness.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

A SONG OF PRAISE.

EXETER, 21.—PA. 103: 1-22. COMMIT TO MEMORY vs. 1, 2.—Probably a c. 1015.

GOLDEN TEXT. Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits.—PA. 103: 2. CENTRAL TRUTH.—God's mercies call for all our praise.

Notes.—The author of this psalm was probably David, in the latter years of his life, though some think it was composed at the close of the captivity. Nothing is known as to the time or occasion of the Psalm. Possibly it was composed in the temple worship. "Moses," son of Amram, a Levite, and his wife Jochebed, Ex. 2: 9; 20: had a brother, Aaron, and a sister, Miriam; he was born in Egypt; being hid in the bulrushes of the Nile when an infant, he was saved from death and brought up in the palace of a royal princess of Egypt, Ex. 2: 1-10, where he was educated in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, Acts 7: 22. He slew an Egyptian and had to flee into Midian, Ex. 2: 11-15. There he received the divine appointment to deliver the Israelites from the tyrant power of the Egyptians, Ex. 3: 1-10. He was called to the desert, and to him God delivered the tables of the law on Mt. Sinai; but Moses died on Mt. Nebo, after seeing the promised land from afar, without entering it, at the age of 110 years, Deut. 34: 1-8. "Children of Israel," he is called in the psalm, Ex. 3: 10, and in the Golden Text, Ex. 3: 10, and in the Golden Text, Ex. 3: 10, and in the Golden Text, Ex. 3: 10.

EXPLANATIONS. I. [v. 1.] "Within me," every faculty of mind, heart, will, and conscience. [2.] "For ever," that is, continually. [3.] "I will praise thee, O Lord," the Psalmist is addressing his own soul, or self. "Diseases," sicknesses of the body, without God's gracious will, no human physician can heal them. [4.] "Destruction," the pit, see last lesson, include here, not only physical, but mental and moral. He is not only our first-aid, restoring to health, and redeeming the whole life and being from destruction, but also bestows upon it as his crowning gift a new nature out of his love and mercy. [5.] "I will praise thee, O Lord," the Psalmist is addressing his own soul, or self. "Diseases," sicknesses of the body, without God's gracious will, no human physician can heal them. [4.] "Destruction," the pit, see last lesson, include here, not only physical, but mental and moral. 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CHEAP READING!

The Daily Witness, FROM NOW TILL THE END OF THE YEAR, 75 Cents! The Weekly Witness, FROM NOW TILL THE END OF THE YEAR, 25 Cents!

MONTREAL NEWS.

A STEAM FERRY has been re-established between Lacolle and Caughnawaga. Mrs. SAMUEL CANSLEY, wife of the well known dry goods merchant, died on Thursday last. CHARLES LAMOLENE, a middle aged farmer of Valerius, recently hanged himself whilst in a state of unaccountable grief.

NOTICES OF BIRTH, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS. BIRTHS. BIRKS—On the 8th inst., the wife of Robert Morris Birk, of a daughter.

JOHNSTON—In Bellefleur, Ont., on Thursday, August 29th, 1884, Sarah Louisa Smith, wife of J. W. Johnston, and youngest daughter of the late Wm. W. Smith, of Montreal.

Advertisements. READ AND SUBSCRIBE FOR THE PROTESTANT PILLAR, a Monthly Magazine in its 27th year of publication. THE LIFE OF CHRIST. A beautiful representation in colors upon a background of gold representing the principal scenes in the life of our Saviour.

Advertisements. WATERPROOF APRONS. FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN. Please do not confound these aprons with the cheap old-fashioned aprons of the past.

Advertisements. THE SUCCESSFUL FIRE-PROOF CHAMPION! Over 150 Sold and Delivered this Year! We are still running out six per week finished Engines, and cannot keep up the demand.

Advertisements. RICHARDSON'S GALVANIC BATTERIES. PURE SODA WATER. A FIRST CLASS VIOLIN FOR \$3.50. SLEEVE PROTECTOR. THE RICHARDSON & BOYNTON CO'S 'GURNEY'S' HOT AIR FURNACES.