

eneration of his neighbors will be a good, solid, practical, if not a splendid, worldly reward. If this cannot be proved, it is cruel to suffer the young man to entertain alternatives. If the contrary is the truth, he might as well learn it distinctly in time to profit by it. But who would impute such a doctrine to a College Professor? On the contrary, we must suppose him firmly persuaded that, all things considered, taking life as a whole, and without reference to a future world, the opportunity a just and noble man has of acquiring the blessing of personal appreciation is as good as that of the selfish to get famous and rich, and therefore that it is the better way to "get on in the world" to be loyal to one's conscience. If this is his belief, he cannot, without mortification, see how certainly his labors will be secretly misconstrued into a reinforcement of every adversary of disinterestedness, self-sacrifice, and justice.

THE EXPRESSION OF THE EMOTIONS IN MEN AND ANIMALS. By Charles Darwin, M. A., F. R. S., etc. With Photographic and other Illustrations. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Jansen, McClurg & Co., and Cobb, Andrews & Co., Chicago.)

Ever since Mr. Darwin published his Journal of Researches, etc., in the Countries Visited by Her Majesty's Ship "Beagle," in her Cruise Around the World, under the command of Captain Fitzroy, whose melancholy fate will be recollecting by most of our readers, he has occupied a front rank as a naturalist and observer. Many of the generalizations brought out in that volume have been adopted as axioms in Natural Science. Mr. Darwin possesses in an eminent degree the faculty of collecting, digesting, and classifying facts; and yet these facts are made subordinate to the illustration of some great principle. This combined power of analysis and synthesis has rarely been witnessed in so eminent a degree in any single individual, whether ancient or modern, and has been employed by him most successfully in overturning many of our preconceived ideas as to special creations, the immutability of species, the fixity of types, etc., and, in fact, in originating a new philosophy which, in its

main features, is represented by such honored names as Lyell, Huxley, Tyndall, Lubbock, Wallace, etc., in England, and by the rising scientists of this country. The German mind, slow, plodding, and yet rigorous in its deductions, and disposed to receive nothing on faith, but to inquire into *causas rerum*, has been profoundly impressed by Mr. Darwin's views; and from that source his theories have received not only substantial support, but have been pushed to consequences which the author himself never ventured upon—the proximate source of life. The more mercurial French were content to rest on the teachings of Cuvier; and the consequence is, that while the French *savants* have been reposing on the glories of their ancestors of the eighteenth century, foreign observers have stepped in and developed from the archaeological treasures in their midst the most startling results as to the early condition of our race. Mr. Darwin, perhaps, like every one almost who discovers a new principle, may be charged with a disposition to push his views to the extreme, and regard them as a solution of many an enigma which has perplexed philosophers from the time of Aristotle to the present hour. Without adopting his views in all their length and breadth, he is justly entitled to the credit of having liberated the scientific opinion of this day from a dogmatic philosophy founded upon popular prejudice and bequeathed to us from the past, and opened up new spheres of investigation, of which Darwinism will form a starting point.

The present work, while difficult to analyze in a brief notice like this, is characterized by the same accumulation of facts, the same keen power of analysis and of philosophical deduction, which belong to all Mr. Darwin's writings; and everyone who would keep pace with the scientific opinion of to-day should secure for his library a copy of this work.

JOURNALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. From 1690 to 1872. By Frederic Hudson. New York: Harper & Brothers. (Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.)

Mr. Hudson has attempted a great task, and made a large book. If there were