

with of Irish representatives. The almost un-  
 siderable, the most energetic and laborious  
 official, the most devoted and conscientious  
 statesman, mind, fell under such un-  
 passed disadvantages. There was some truth  
 in what Mr. Cowan said about the whole  
 Government, and indeed the whole Liberal  
 party, being responsible with Mr. Forster  
 for Irish policy under the present Administration.  
 The effort to make Mr. Forster the victim and  
 the exponent of every mistake in the policy  
 adopted towards Ireland is not reasonable and  
 is not really. The principles on which Ireland  
 is governed are in spirit and in sense the re-  
 sponsibility of the Cabinet and of the party.  
 But the Cabinet and the party cannot be sup-  
 posed to know beforehand of every side of  
 instructions which every Irish police officer is  
 about to issue to his men, the more especially  
 seeing that the CHIEF SECRETARY himself does not  
 know of some of those documents until long  
 after they have been issued. The whole basis  
 of yesterday's debate is just that which we  
 had already often tried to teach—that the entire  
 system of Irish administration must be revised  
 and reorganized. Mr. Forster is not to blame  
 for its faults. He is its victim quite as much as  
 any man arrested or shot on suspicion. We  
 need hardly say that every possible measure  
 of prevention necessary to protect the life of  
 a man like Mr. CURRAN LEWIS will have  
 the full approval of the English public, as  
 it would have of the Government, and that the  
 utmost rigour of the law must be used to  
 prevent and to punish the attempts of the  
 assassin.

CONTEMPORARY science in England boasts  
 one indisputably great man, and we have  
 lost him. Mr. DARWIN'S name may be  
 washed without fear with the name of  
 the most famous philosophers. His place,  
 it is almost impossible to doubt, must be  
 where NEWTON and where KEPLER are, with  
 ARISTOTEL and COPERNICUS. Perhaps no student  
 since man that hopes to speculate on the world  
 which surrounds him ever obtained "time to be  
 in advance of what had been deemed true, and  
 saw these ideas find acceptance with his contem-  
 poraries. Mr. DARWIN was fortunate in the  
 period of his birth. Had it been possible  
 for a philosopher to arrive by his steps  
 at his conclusions in any period more  
 remote than the last two hundred years,  
 he would have had but two courses before  
 him. He might have held his peace, or he  
 might have accepted the fate of HERZOG  
 and YANUS, not to say of GARDNER. But Mr.  
 DARWIN lived at a time when, for good or ill,  
 "a man may say the thing he will." Mr.  
 DARWIN was in other ways fortunate in the  
 period of his birth. He was one of a leading  
 and at worst had to dread no persecutors  
 worse than BURNAN'S despotic Great Pope, who  
 could not give, reverse, and put him in the  
 Index. He came, too, at a time when the  
 human sciences required for truly scientific  
 studies was beginning to be understood.  
 The lesson has been learned slowly—  
 the lesson that we must not jump to  
 speculative conclusions without evidence for  
 every link in the chain of reasoning. Even now  
 there are conjectural speculations even within  
 the camp of evolution. Still the secrets of  
 method were beginning to be understood when  
 Mr. DARWIN first set to work at the great  
 problem of the Origin of Species. His example,  
 in the construction of his work on that topic,  
 has been fruitful in every field of research. Even  
 if Mr. DARWIN had not made his point, his  
 method, his patient unswerving accumulation and  
 arrangement of details, all tending to prove the  
 existence of certain universal laws, would  
 have been an honorable place of honor.

one generation, but a leading manner of extended  
 truth.

Mr. DARWIN'S speculation in the end led him  
 to derive man from lower animal forms. There  
 has never been an ape or monkey, perhaps, ex-  
 cept in the age of faith in Europe, when men  
 did not hold this view in the weight. The Red  
 Men of America tell how at first we all had  
 tails, and were thus off by sitting on them—a  
 thing they greatly regret. They also invent the  
 evolutionary theory of the horse's hoof, which,  
 it seems, is really the representative of a  
 commonplace set of toes. The Red Men, on the  
 other hand, say we started with a solid hand,  
 and developed five fingers. The Cyclopedy say  
 ADAM and EVE were covered with scales. These  
 dropped off, leaving but twenty—the finger  
 nails and the nails. Australians, Africans,  
 Americans, all trace their origin, as a matter of  
 course, to various beasts, birds, and fishes.  
 Sometimes the process of evolution is described,  
 sometimes it is said, as by the Purvians and  
 Aryans of India, that the Gods made  
 man not adapted to their environment,  
 and were obliged to place experimental  
 type after experimental type of human beings  
 on earth till they hit on the present model,  
 which was in harmony with surrounding condi-  
 tions. As to the civilized "shots" of evolu-  
 tion, there are many, from the time of EURE-  
 CLES to that of Lord MONTAGUE, from Lord  
 MONTAGUE to Yungis of Creation, and the  
 theory of the young lady in Lord RAY-  
 BURN'S novel, "we were fishes, and we are  
 "to be wrens." But all these were un-  
 justices founded on unproved analogies,  
 and not careful about demonstrating the  
 existence of various grades and processes of  
 development. It was Mr. DARWIN'S colossal  
 task to work the idea out in measured detail. He  
 was attacked, of course, by opponents fair and  
 unfair, and with weapons legitimate and il-  
 legitimate. Even now it is not necessary to go  
 with him to his extreme conclusions. Evolu-  
 tion may be a true cause without being the sole  
 cause. But the acceptance of DARWIN'S doctrine  
 is in nowise inconsistent with strong religious  
 faith and hope, and in any case man is con-  
 cerned, not with here and there, but with  
 the attainment of such truth as is within reach  
 of his reason.

M. LAMBERT was entertained yesterday at a  
 banquet at his natal place, Versailles. The  
 Mayor presided, and M. LAMBERT delivered a  
 speech which showed that the validity of  
 conceptions which marked his prime charac-  
 teristics his old age. M. de LAMBERT expressed  
 his belief in the practicability of the pro-  
 ject of feeding the Sahara, which after  
 long outside discussion the present French  
 Ministry have as far as contained in to consider  
 seriously whether it is worth while to spend  
 some two millions and a half in English  
 money upon it. On both of the great  
 plans connected with the Sahara, the  
 Saharian ocean and the Saharian railway,  
 a good deal of discussion has been talked. The  
 ocean in particular, in the sense in which it has  
 sometimes been conceived and criticized, is not  
 so much a difficulty as an impossibility. Much  
 the greater part of the huge space designated in  
 an ordinary atlas as the Sahara is above the  
 level of the sea, and the center of it is  
 intersected by mountainous ridges and  
 plateaus several thousand feet in height. The  
 notion therefore of simply "filling in" the  
 Mediterranean sea and then sailing from the Gulf  
 of Suez to Timbuktu is slightly chimerical.  
 But the project on which M. de LAMBERT is  
 looking chiefly is not such a wild one as this.  
 From the Gulf of Suez there opens outwards  
 through Tunis and Algeria, and with some in-  
 termediate right up to the borders of Morocco, a  
 chain of lagoons in which the tides do not

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...and ... that he had ... than this he would have deserved eternal gratitude, but for the work done. He proved, at least within limits beyond which only conjecture exists, the presence of certain essential laws of evolution. The knowledge and acceptance of these laws have revolutionized science. Mr. DARWIN busied himself with studying the life and natural growth of plants and animals, but the laws which he stopped to ponder in that life also govern human activities. The slow processes of development can be traced at work in the thought and mind of man, in his religion, his politics, his morals, his society. Beginning with a nebulous state of confusion, in which, among undeveloped men, politics are scarcely to be distinguished from religion, and religion is almost the same as science, and all the objects in the world are regarded as practically the equals and kinfolk of man himself, we arrive, by a series of differentiations of modern society, with its manifold well-marked definitions and divisions. Thus philosophy, with its old theories of innate ideas and prenatal memories, is becoming nothing more than the history of man as determined by the laws of evolution. We no longer "mewl about" in words not "realized" since Mr. DARWIN completed his task. SOCRATES bids the philosopher "learn some chosen to fill the child within us." Mr. DARWIN has taught us the chosen, and it proves to be, no "spiral chain of words," but the application of reason, of organized common sense, to the facts of the world.

We publish elsewhere a sketch of Mr. DARWIN'S biography, and it is unnecessary to go here into details about his life. His great opportunity came to him when he was young, when in 1831 he made part of the scientific crew of the *Beagle*, and explored nature in many quarters of the world. In those voyages his chief time probably went to him; but he refused to speculate on what HAYES (himself a most conjectural philosopher) would have called an "instinctive collection of instances. He worked at accumulating and reflecting on facts for five years before he allowed himself the luxury of deliberate speculation. We say of "deliberate speculation," because a man cannot but have at least glimmerings of an architectonic idea in his mind, if he is to know at all clearly what sort of facts and relations of facts to seek after during his questing. Certainly enough" (though after all this sort of sentence is not new). Mr. ALFRED WALLACE had been at work, he says in the Malay Archipelago, on the same track as Mr. DARWIN. The latter had collected more facts, had systematized his notions more completely; altogether his theory was more fully equipped and ready to face the world and its opponents than the theory of Mr. WALLACE. But Mr. WALLACE, too, was on the right path, and was travelling in the right spirit; not by the mere will of the way, right of ingenious conjecture. It is a strange thing, and infinitely to the credit of both these distinguished men, that they had some of the usual quarrels about priority of idea. Each recognized the other's merit, and the place which he and his involuntary rival held in the establishment of the theory of evolution. Indeed Mr. DARWIN'S character was a noble one, and free from the jealousies common among people of science, art, letters. He was incapable of malice-ice. He was scarcely capable of even momentary anger at the poorest calumny and misrepresentation. He never stood at cheap popular successes. He did not even lecture on science made easy; he provided no philippic pay for the discovery of superstitions and primers. His health never recovered the tribulations suffered during the voyage of the *Beagle*, and Mr. DARWIN had to husband his strength. He showed himself little in public, he was not fond of lectures, not in particular. He built no flower boxes of lecture for

... This is ... What of it ... of that again (both being ... Great Britain. These were some ... complete the work in the ... which extend ... north and separated by some heights. These cloths have not only been visited by the travellers DEVEREAUX, LAMONT, and others, but regularly surveyed by Major ROBERTSON. They are not exactly marshes, but rather have the appearance and characteristics of the dried-up bed of lakes. They are, however, full of the most dangerous quackery, presenting exactly the same characteristics as the famous Berlesian bog of ancient story. Indeed, these cloths have a good deal to do with chemical authority, representing as they partly certainly do the bed of the old Lake Tritonia. The plan of flooding them is not merely recommended by the prospect of furthering communication between the shores of the new lake, though this of itself is not an inconsiderable advantage; but all the scientific investigations yet made, and especially those of M. LAMONT, show that at no very distant period this part of the Sahara was far from being the arid desert which it now is. There were great rivers whose beds are still perfectly traceable, and in whose course well-digging is still a profitable occupation. When instead of the present barren waste of the cloths there is substituted a great expanse of water, the consequent evaporation will, it is calculated, reduce fertility and vegetation to the borders (which even at present are fertile enough and even frequently thickly wooded wherever water is available). The presence of wood will, in its turn, have the natural effect of regulating and systematizing the rainfall, which is all that is needed to restore the rivers, and make the country flourish. This at least is the argument for flooding the cloths, and though it cannot be said that the speculation would be one in which it would be well for widows and orphans to embark their property, there is nothing so intrinsically absurd. When the also fertile parts of Algeria are joined by a fertilized district to the central hill, which is known in itself to be fertile, will be considerably more reason for a railway than now, when such a railway have to cross hundreds of miles of deserts by jagged ranges, and with no better than the carrying of the rather feeble of Timbuctoo and its neighbors. routes of the railway talk much of van traffic; they forget that a single inch would not give freight for a train.

THE official Correspondent relates "alleged" evidence of slavery in colony of Hong Kong which has elicited contains many painful facts the serious attention of the public. 1875, the then Chief Justice—his—his following judgment on a bill declared that slavery was a violation in the colony, that being and that the purchase a human being for immoral also transactions of Europe. The Blue Book contains of the truth of these statements, some tried in the Supreme Court drawn up for the information most. Some of these cases, the most revolting character, do that Hong Kong is the most numerous, the ramifications of Great Britain. A child brought described her friends "and other of people," and these traffickers in human purely mercenary view the case in which they are taking use of his agents, it is there last among us, it