Glasgow Herald ap 21/82

THE LATE CHARLES DARWIN.

THE announcement of Mr Darwin's death, which appears in our columns of this morning, will take, not English readers merely, but the entire civilised world, by surprise. The melancholy event took place at Mr Darwin's house, near the quiet little Kentish village of Down, near Beckenham, where for some years past the eminent naturalist has resided. The circumstances of his last illness present in themselves nothing specially remarkable. The deceased gentleman had been suffering for some time prior to his decease from a slight affection of the heart, which, however, did not seem calculated to cause his relatives any great anxiety. He continued his work and observations nearly to the last, but on Tuesday an attack of faintness and nausea supervened, the ailment lasting well-nigh throughout the day. Wednesday found Mr Darwin weaker, and towards the afternoon of that day, there appeared symptoms calculated to cause the gravest anxiety to his friends and relations. He remained conscious till well-nigh the last, death supervening at about four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. Surrounded by his wife and several of his children, one of the most eminent, not merely of naturalists, but of humankind, passed quietly to his rest, leaving behind a name and reputation which probably will rank in future ages as that of Aristotle or, Plato does to-day—a father of sciences, and an originator of conceptions which have tended even now, to mould into new channels the thoughts of the civilised world. During his illness, Mr Darwin was attended by Drs Andrew Clark, Moxon, and Moore, of London, and by Dr Alfrey, of St Mary Cray. Mr Darwin is survived by his wife—a cousin of his own. Married in 1831, Mr Darwin leaves a family of five sons and two daughters. Of these, at least one, Francis Darwin, M.B., is now well known in scientific circles as an ardent and successful follower in his father's footsteps. Mr Francis Darwin has most successfully assisted his father in many of the more recent botanical observations in which the deceased naturalist was engaged; and the study of "hereditary genius," so successfully undertaken by Mr Galton, finds naturally in the Darwin family a most typical instance of the transmission to posterity of the mental qualities for which more than one generation has been distinguished. Mr Darwin's last public appearance, it may be noted, took place at the Linnean Society on 16th March, when he read before that body two papers on special botanical topics. Of no man could it be more truly said that he died in harness than Charles Darwin; his last work, "On the Formation of Vegetable Mould by Earthworms," having been in the hands of the public for only a very few months at most, when the prolific pen has ceased its labours for ever.

Of Mr Darwin it may emphatically be said that his whole life was a long record of earnest and laborious scientific work. Born at Shrewsbury on February 12, 1809, his death found him in his seventy-fourth year. He was the son of Dr Robert Waring Darwin, F.R.S., of Shrewsbury, a physician in extensive practice. But the genealogy of the Darwins is matter of history, and unites in itself not merely a scientific, but a literary, connection of celebrated kind. Mr Darwin's grandfather was Erasmus Darwin, the famous scientist, botanist, and poet, whose "Garden," "Temple of Nature," "Zoonomia," and "Origin of Society" remain in our midst as permanent monuments of the literary and scientific genius of last century. Mr Darwin on his mother's side could also claim kindred with a historical and distinguished race. His mother was a daughter of Josiah Wedgwood, of English pottery fame, and his wife was a Miss Emma Wedgwood, a cousin of his own, as already remarked. If ever history repeated itself, the axiom may be said to have found ample illustration in the genesis of the Darwins. For the speculations of old Erasmus Darwin in his "Garden" on the loves dealt with the great question of species and their origin; both assumed that the species of animals and plants now existent, represent the more or less modified descendents of ancestors which in turn were descended from simpler and less modified forms; and both authors assumed that in the variations beheld in animals and plants as they exist around us to-day might be found the key to the great mystery of the "how" and "why" of living nature. If forms one of the strangest facts in connection with the history of Charles Darwin's life and work that the speculative philosophy which has since largely passed into the domain of proved fact, and with which his name will ever be associated, had an almost simultaneous origin in the mind of Mr Wallace, who, working in an opposite corner of the earth, thus arrived independently at similar conclusions to Mr Darwin himself. The year 1859 beheld the publication of the "Origin of Species"—a work now in its sixth edition and in its "thirteenth thousand," but which has been translated into almost every language wherein cultured mankind is given to express its thoughts. It is matter of history, and by no means uninteresting or uninstructive in retrospective nature, that the appearance of the "Origin of Species" was the signal for an outcry, chiefly emanating from the less cultured clergy, such as has rarely, if ever, been heard before or since. Darwin's name in 1859 was synonymous with every term whereby the English language could express the opposite of "orthodox" or "safe." As Professor Huxley remarked in a lecture "On the Coming of Age of the 'Origin of Species,'" delivered at the Royal Institution, 9th April, 1880, the book was published on the 1st October, 1859. Huxley had previously described in forcible and satirical terms how the "old ladies of both sexes" had denounced Darwin around their tea-tables. In the course of the lecture above alluded to, he remarked that "those who have watched the progress of science within the last ten years will bear me out to the full when I assert that there is no field of biological inquiry in which the influence of the 'Origin of Species' is not traceable; the foremost men of science in every country are either avowed champions of its leading doctrines, or at any rate abstain from opposing them; a host of young and ardent investigators seek for and find inspiration and guidance in Mr Darwin's great work; and the general doctrine of evolution, to one side of which it gives expression, obtains, in the phenomena of biology, a firm base of operations whence it may conduct its conquest of the whole realm of nature." Professor Huxley was well entitled to celebrate the majority of Mr Darwin's book; for it was he who acted as scientific godfather to the volume; and it was he who first championed Mr Darwin's views as a pure naturalist, and by his warm and skilful exposition and advocacy of them made the general public acquainted with their tenor and bearings on science at large. Geology had been working up to the Darwinian standpoint in biology when the "Origin of Species" appeared. The science of Lyell rejecting "catastrophes" and "cataclysms" in the field of geology, saw only the uniformity and slow progress of cosmical operations. The present as the key to the past was the motto of Lyell, and what that geologist did for his science Darwin undoubtedly accomplished for the science of life, by showing that the varied universe of living nature might be viewed simply as the result and outcome of the variation we see around us to-day. The opposition to Mr Darwin's views which was at first promulgated was largely the result of imperfect acquaintance with his views. Persons who had never read a page of the "Origin of Species," or indeed of a natural history text-book of any kind, were heard gravely to declare about 1858 or 1860 that Darwinism was simply an impossible theory, or that it was a wild dream which ran counter alike to scientific facts, and, what was infinitely more important, to revealed religion. But a better acquaintance with Mr Darwin's views has proved the most powerful corrective to all such crude criticism; whilst the hostile theologians have come to recognise that in Darwin's works they meet with a spirit of reverence excelled by that of no religious system, and with a recognition of creative power which fully exonerates the great naturalist from any charge of atheism which ignorance or the *odium theologicum* could prefer. The closing sentence of the "Origin of Species" itself, breathes a spirit of reverance in face of the mysteries of life which is eminently characteristic of the deceased naturalist. Speaking of the origin of living species, Darwin remarks, that there is something wondrous in the thought that the varied animals and plants of to-day have arisen from the modification of a few primitive forms, or of one primitive germ, into which the Creator breathed the breath of life. Within a comparatively few years after its publication the views of Mr Darwin were accepted by all competent naturalists. Those who could not and possessing, as perhaps his most distinctive trait, a high sense of conscientiousness in stating the weaknesses as well as the strength, the defects as well as the excellencies, of his speculations and observations. History can show no greater name in science than that of Charles Darwin. The future will be fortunate if it may produce a spirit with a tithe of his indnstry and originality. He lived to see his great work accepted as a guide to the future thoughts of men, and, so far, Darwin had the reward of his labours. As Professor Huxley said, in closing his lecture on the "Origin of Species," "We shall be prepared to congratulate the venerated author of the book, not only that the greatness of his achievement and its enduring influence upon the progress of knowledge have won him a place beside our Harvey; but still more that, like Harvey, he has lived long enough to outlast detraction and opposition, and to see the stone that the builders rejected become the head-stone of the corner." If there is one remark which might be made by way of supplement to this tribute, it is that Darwin's name and fame are likely to "blossom in the dust," wherever science is prosecuted, when the name even of Harvey himself may be known only to those who are concerned more immediately with the fruits of his great discovery.

GLASGOW CIRCUIT COURT.

A Circuit Court of Justiciary for the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Bute was held in Glasgow yesterday—Lords Young and Adam presiding. The number of cases to be disposed of was only 15, implicating 22 persons. Their Lordships, who had stayed overnight in the George Hotel, drove to the Justiciary Buildings about 11 o'clock, being accompanied by a number of civic dignitaries and officials, and escorted by a detachment of Dragoons and Highland Light Infantry. A large crowa of people had gathered at the gates and witnessed the arrival of the procession. Among these who accompanied their Lordships were Lord M'Laren Sheriff Clark, Bailies Dunlop, Wilson, Farquhar, Struthers Hamilton, M'Onie, Dron, Lord Dean of Guild Stephen, Deacon Convener Reid, Master of Works Laing, Rev. Mr Paton, St Paul's; Mr Nicol, City Chamberlain; and Mr Matthew Anderson, Clerk to the Court-House Commissioners. Mr A. Taylor Innes was Advocate-Depute, assisted in the Old Court by Mr George L. Macfarlane and in the New Court by Mr A. E. Henderson. Mr Æneas Macbean was clerk in the Old Court, and Mr J. M. M'Cosh in the New. The counsel were Messrs A. Ure, R. K. Galloway, L. J. Napier, P. J. Hamilton Grierson, S. B. Armour, Jas. G. Millar, Hay MacWatt, C. K. Mackenzie, Scott Moncrieff Penney, J. F. M'Lennan, and W. Cunningham Steele.

The Court was opened by the Rev. Mr Paton saying prayers.

OLD COURT.

(Before Lord YOUNG.)

THE LAW'S DELAY.

A middle-aged man named Thomas White was placed at the bar charged with theft and previous conviction. He carried on business as a watchmaker in High Street, Rothesay, and, being employed by various parties to repair and clean watches and clocks, he (1) on the 1st October last received a watch from a woodman named M'Fie in order that it might be repaired, and this he pledged in a pawn office in West Castle Street, Rothesay. In the second place, he was charged with pledging another watch in the month of December which he had also got to repair. Four previous convictions were recorded against the panel, who tendered a plea of guilty.

Lord YOUNG—Why was this case not tried at the last Circuit? The panel was committed for trial on 23d January, and the case is the simplest in the world—a confession. There was a Circuit Court held here on 21st February.

The ADVOCATE-DEPUTE—The reason for the delay, my Lord, is, I am informed, that there was some difficulty in procuring a previous Circuit Court conviction.

Lord YOUNG—Why? What difficulty could there be in that?

The ADVOCATE-DEPUTE—It is stated, my Lord, that the record was at that particular time away at the Circuit Court at Aberdeen.

Lord YOUNG—It could be got by return of post. (Addressing the panel)—You do seem, as your counsel has stated, to be in a very poor state of health, but you are a previously convicted thief, and have had sentences of long imprisonment. Upon the last occasion you were sentenced, apparently for just a similar offence as that you have pleaded guilty to, to 12 months' imprisonment. I cannot make your present sentence less than that, but I do not make it more. I sentence you to be again imprisoned for a period of 12 months.

The man was then removed.

A "TIFF" WITH A STEPFATHER.

A respectable-looking man, named John Fowler, otherwise John Muir, from the prison of Lanark, was charged with theft as also forgery. According to the libel he, on Monday, 23d January, stole a deposite receipt for £40 from a locked box in the house of Joan Watson (his stepfather), limeburner, Wilkshaw, Douglas Parish, to which he forged Watson's name, afterwards uplifting the money from the Royal Bank. The panel pleaded guilty, and on his behalf

Mr NAPIER made a few remarks. He stated that the accused had been for 10 years

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history repeated itself, the axiom may be said to have found ample illustration in the genesis of the Darwins. For the speculations of old Erasmus Darwin in his "Garden" on the loves of the flowers, as well as on kindred topics, seem to foreshadow those speculations on organic nature, the due elaboration and publication of which was the chief work of Mr Darwin's life. Educated at the Grammar School of Shrewsbury, under the famous Dr Butler, who afterwards became Bishop of Lichfield, young Darwin entered the University of Edinburgh in 1825. There he remained two years, passing thence to Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated as Bachelor of Arts in 1832, taking the Mastership in 1837. Very early in life, the scientific aspirations of Charles Darwin attracted the notice of his elders and mentors, and his first start on the scientific highway was given when, on the recommendation of the Rev. Professor Henslow, he was appointed in 1831 by the Lords of the Admiralty naturalist on board H.M.S. Beagle, which was about to depart on a second exploring expedition, under the command of Captain Fitzroy. Darwin's scientific ardour becomes clearly perceptible when we discover that on this expedition he served as naturalist without fee or reward, merely bargaining that he should be allowed to dispose of the scientific collections of the voyage on his return home. We may perceive in such an act that disposition to seek truth for its own sake which was throughout his life one of Mr Darwin's chief traits. The Beagle expedition ended in 1836. In the course of that cruise, Mr Darwin accumulated an immense array of scientific facts, which, as he himself mentions in the opening lines of his "Origin of Species," served as the basis for the speculations for which that work is so well known. But the first fruits of the expedition of 1831-36 appeared in the shape of a "Journal," wherein Mr Darwin gave to the world the results of his observations. Thus early in life Mr Darwin was fairly launched on the tide of scientific investigation. Nor was the flow of that tide long delayed. For, in addition to other treatises dealing with the "Beagle" voyage, Darwin published in 1843 his work on "Coral Reefs," whilst 1844 saw his "Observations on Volcanic Islands," and 1846 his "Geology of South America." The first-mentioned of these three works may be selected as an illustration of the originality of Mr Darwin's researches. Prior to 1843, no definite theory of the erection of coral islands had been promulgated. The fact that living coral is not found below 240 feet in the sea—owing to these polypes demanding oxygen and light, which are only attainable near the surface—was a decided stumbling-block to the naturalist who, with this limitation in depth borne in mind, had still to account for the growth of coral reefs in the unfathomable abysses of sea. Mr Darwin, from a close study of reefs, showed that their erection could only be explained by taking into account one geological fact—namely, the sinking of land. A reef is first built on an ordinary coast, as seen to-day at Mauritius and elsewhere. So long as the coast remains stable, the reef will not materially increase. If, however, subsidence of land takes place, the lower corals die, being carried out of their depths, whilst the uppermost corals bud and grow. In due time a "barrier reef" is formed; and when this latter in its turn sinks, the perfect coral reef or "atoll"—existing in the form of a more or less circular ring of coral enclosing a sea-lake—is produced. In this way, by connecting the facts of nature by a silver thread of theory, Mr Darwin's genius was enabled to solve the vexed question of coral reefs. Since 1843, his theory may be said to have satisfactorily stood the test of time and scientific criticism as a rational explanation of some of the most interesting phenomena of nature. After 1846, the list of Mr Darwin's works grew apace. Directing his attention to those curious and aberrant forms of crustaceans, the barnacles and their neighbours, Mr Darwin published in 1851-3 under the auspices of the "Ray Society," a magnificent "Monograph of the Cirripedia," as the organisms in question are named. He traced out in the fullest possible manner the curious development of these forms, and showed their relationships to other crustaceans in their lower and free-swimming stages. But the *magnum opus* was already being outlined by the energetic naturalist. Facts and observations noted in South America had made a deep impression upon his mind in their bearings on the origin of the "species" or "kinds" of animals and plants. Somewhere about the middle of 1858 two papers were read at the Linnæan Society of London which were destined in no small or insignificant degree to effect a wide revolution, not merely in scientific thought, but in ethical and theological circles as well. One of the papers in question, was the work of Mr Alfred Russel Wallace, then working out the natural history of the strange Malay land; the other was the work of Charles Darwin. Both forms, or of one primitive germ, into which the Creator breathed the breath of life. Within a comparatively few years after its publication the views of Mr Darwin were accepted by all competent naturalists. Those who could not follow the somewhat crude speculations of Lamarck, who promulgated ideas concerning the evolution of species at the beginning of the century, found Mr Darwin a trustworthy guide; and those who had laid down the "Vestiges of Creation" in despair took up the "Origin of Species" to find a wealth of illustration supporting a conception of the origin of animals and plants which had at least the merit of being eminently feasible, and capable of criticism from the scientific side. The time-honoured, though weakly, witticism about man's relationship with the gorilla is rarely heard to-day save in the mouths of those who know nothing of Darwinism or evolution; and it may be asserted without fear of contradiction that the wide acceptation which the doctrine of evolution has received from all classes of thinking persons is largely due to the fairness and clearness with which Mr Darwin has stated his views and convictions.

The due appreciation of Mr Darwin's great work rests mainly upon the fact that his theory of the "Origin of Species" forms one special phase of the general doctrine of evolution. Mr Darwin's title, in fact, bears that his work is an attempt to show how species originate by means of "natural selection." This latter term has therefore come to assume a place and value synonymous with "Darwinism" itself. A brief sketch of Darwin's theory will best promote the understanding and comprehension of his work. Beginning with the proposition that every species of animals and plants exhibits greater or less "variation"—a statement fully proved, it may be remarked, by observation—Darwin held that these variations are transmitted to posterity by ordinary laws of heredity and reproduction. Directing attention in the next place to the fact that living beings tend to increase in geometrical progression, the Darwinian theory holds that this increase is far beyond the capabilities of the earth as a place of abode or as a source of food supply. Hence a severe competition must ensue for the necessaries of life, this competition being known under the title of the "struggle for existence." In this struggle, the weakest go to the wall and the fittest survive. A special point in the theory is that which declares the nature of the "fittest." These latter are held to be the animals and plants which differ most widely from their neighbours. Nature thus sets a premium, so to speak, on variation, and encourages departures from the type of the existent species. Next in order comes the assertion that the surroundings of living beings are continually undergoing alteration and change. Hence the variation of the species is encouraged by the alteration of food, climate, and other surroundings, which are matters of geological detail. In this way, then, living beings vary; the variations favoured by nature survive; they appear in the offspring; "varieties" are first produced; these become permanent "races;" and in due time the variation becomes so great that a new "species" appears as the result. Throughout this process nature is credited with "selecting" the varying races for propagation, much as man "selects" the animals and plants from which he desires to perpetuate his "races." The phrase "natural" thus becomes an appropriate term for the theory, which owes all its force and power to the illustration with which the genius of its promoter has surrounded it. The remaining works of Mr Darwin bear more or less closely upon the "Origin of Species." His "Descent of Man," published in 1871, applies and extends the doctrine of evolution to man. His "Animals and Plants under Domestication" is a perfect treasure-house of facts relating to the variation of species under human influence. The botanical works of Darwin disclose, if anything, a still higher phase of his observant faculties. In 1862 appeared the "Fertilisation of Orchids," in which the marvellous adaptation of these curious blossoms to the visits of insects was duly described. The "Cross-Fertilisation and Self-Fertilisation" deals with an allied topic, and the "Insectivorous Plants" and "Climbing Plants" respectively treat of peculiar phenomena of plant life. "Different Forms of Flowers in Plants of the same Species" is the title of another work wherein the phenomena of fertilisation are again treated under a fresh aspect; and the "Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals" is an attempt to show the genesis of those acts whereby our mental traits become reflected in the "Dyall of the Affections," as an old writer terms the face.

Honours flowed full and fast upon Charles Darwin, and it might safely be added that no man better deserved them. A Fellow of the Royal Society, a frequent medallist there and elsewhere, a honorary M.D. of Leyden, a LL.D. of Cambridge, and a Member of the French Academy of Sciences, Darwin at least ranked as a prince among *savants*, and as one whom his fellows delighted to honour. Personally, Charles Darwin was an amiable and courtly man, one of "nature's gentlemen," courteous to opponents,

burner, Wildshaw, Douglas Parish, to which he forged Watson's name, afterwards uplifting the money from the Royal Bank. The panel pleaded guilty, and on his behalf

Mr NAPIER made a few remarks. He stated that the accused had been for 10 years in the Scotch Fusilier Guards, in which he had the reputation of a good and efficient soldier, and he had a good conduct badge. The crime with which he was charged was merely the result of a tiff with Watson, who was his stepfather. He afterwards went to London.

Lord YOUNG—And spent the money?

Mr NAPIER—Not the whole of it.

Lord YOUNG—Well; did he bring it back, because if a stepson takes £40 of his stepfather's money and makes it up, we are not in the habit of hearing much about it?

Mr NAPIER—He himself was robbed in London, and when he came back he was not able to refund the money, but his friends almost immediately did so.

Lord YOUNG—What friends? Had he nearer friends than his stepfather?

Mr NAPIER—His sister.

The ADVOCATE-DEPUTE said that in the circumstances of the case he did not move for sentence.

Lord YOUNG—I thoroughly approve of that course. The party injured is not entitled as a matter of right to forgive a crime committed upon him. The prosecutor may always intervene and say that the ends of public justice require that there should be a trial or the offence visited with punishment, although it has been forgiven by the party offended against. But there is always considerable sympathy with the relation who has suffered by the misconduct of a relative in whom he is interested, and a disposition on the part of magistrates and judges to sanction, within reasonable limits, forgiveness in such cases. The prisoner here seems to have repented him very shortly of the very nasty crime which he committed against his mother's husband—his stepfather. Probably his repentance was stimulated by the circumstance which was explained, that he had been served elsewhere as he served his stepfather here—that is to say, robbed of his money—and he came home again; but he then gave information against himself, and said he was ready to suffer the consequences. In these circumstances, the step-father not desiring to press the prosecution, and the public prosecutor, with my entire concurrence taking the same view; and, at all events, the prisoner having had a warning in the imprisonment he has already suffered since the beginning of February last, I quite assent to the course that the prisoner shall now be discharged. (Addressing the panel.) I do not need to point out the necessity with the view to his own future life and happiness that he should abstain from "tiffs" with his stepfather or others, resulting in such an offence as has brought so much suffering upon himself already and others, as it seems his sister has made up the money which has gone and of which he was robbed. You are discharged.

The man then left the bar.

THE ALLEGED MURDER ON GLASGOW GREEN.

PLEA OF CULPABLE HOMICIDE ACCEPTED, AND SENTENCE.

Robert Campbell, a young man from the Prison of Glasgow, was next placed at the bar charged with murder. It was set forth that on Saturday or Sunday, March 11th or 12th, on the footpath in the Public Green of Glasgow leading from Jail Square to the Humane Society House, and at a part 100 yards from the Square, he attacked and assaulted the now deceased William Ewing, boilermaker, Centre Street, Tradeston, and did with a knife strike and stab or cut him several times on or near the left side of the neck or top of the left shoulder, the left arm near the shoulder joint, the back, and the left side of the chest, or upper part of the abdomen, whereby Ewing was mortally injured, and in consequence died on the 13th March. Panel was defended by Mr Alex. Ure.

Lord YOUNG—Robert Campbell, you have been served with an indictment charging you with the crime of murder. Are you guilty or not guilty?

Panel (after consulting with his counsel)—Guilty of culpable homicide.

The ADVOCATE-DEPUTE—My Lord, in this case I have some hesitation as to what ought to be done in consequence of the plea now tendered. It is a very bad stabbing case, but on the other hand it is a case of stabbing by a man of a man of whom he knew nothing. They were complete strangers, and it is in the information of the Crown that there was a scuffle between the parties before or at the time the stabbing took place. Under these circumstances, I think it may be consistent with my public duty to accept the plea of culpable homicide.

Lord YOUNG—Tell me some of the circumstances of the case.

The ADVOCATE-DEPUTE—The circumstances of the case, so far as known to the Crown, were these—This man (panel) had on the Saturday night gone from one public-house to another in the neighbourhood of Glasgow Green, along with a woman he was in the habit of keeping company with. At 11 o'clock, when the public-houses closed, he came out of the last very tipsy, and apparently in the most savage humour. He entered the Green, and almost the first person he met upon the Green he attacked. There is some doubt, perhaps, as to how far the scuffle went before a knife was used, but according to our information it is quite clear that in a very short time he drew, if he had not already drawn, a knife, and again and again stabbed the unfortunate deceased in various parts of the body with very great violence. After this was done, the prisoner went away in one direction, and the poor man went another, and was taken to the Infirmary, where he was seen recognised to be in a sinking condition. I think it right to add further, that there does not appear, so far as our information goes, to

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Glasgow Herald apr 21/82

MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA.

A meeting of the proprietors in this undertaking was held yesterday afternoon in London, "for the purpose of receiving a statement from the London directors as to the position and prospects of the company." Mr E. J. Halsey presided, and reminded them of the reconstruction scheme which was agreed to in December, 1877. This was commenced in the spring of 1878, and the result had been that in November, 1880, they commenced paying interest on the bonded debt, and there was not the least doubt that that would be continued. Mr Cox (the president of the company) had estimated the gross receipts of the company for 1881 at £80,000, which would enable them to pay the full interest on the bonded debt. The outcome had been £88,000, while the net profit had amounted to £37,000, being an increase of £14,400 gross, and of £8820 net as compared with 1880, and of £20,800 gross and £20,400 net as compared with 1879. They had got rid of the floating debt which had been such a millstone round their necks for so long, and the securities at their disposal had enabled them to carry out improvements which were necessary to put their property into a first-rate condition. As to the old Midland section, he thought that their prospects were very encouraging. He then referred to the consolidation with the company of the Grand Junction, the Toronto and Nipissing, the Whitby and Port Perry, the Victoria, and the Toronto and Ottawa Railway Companies, under the name of the Midland Railway of Canada. They had all previously been working separately, and, of course, at great expense. They believed that this arrangement would prove mutually advantageous to all. Mr Cox estimated the increased receipts of the Consolidated Midland Railway of Canada would amount to £80,000 this year, and that this estimate was a fair one was proved by the fact that for the first 15 weeks of the current year the receipts had amounted to £447,524, as against £31,531 in the corresponding period of last year. With regard to the much-talked of ...

Removals.

HERITABLE INVESTMENT BANK (Lim.)
W. G. & J. W. LINDSAY, CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, REMOVED TO NEW OFFICE, 23 ST VINCENT STREET.

THE TOWNHEAD BRANCH OFFICE OF THE HERALD AND THE EVENING TIMES WILL BE REMOVED IN MAY TO 15 PARLIAMENTARY ROAD, NEAR CORNER OF CASTLE STREET.

THE ANDERSTON BRANCH OFFICE OF THE HERALD AND THE EVENING TIMES WILL BE REMOVED IN MAY TO 63 DUMBARTON ROAD, A FEW DOORS WEST FROM PRESENT OFFICE.

A. ALLISON, Buyer of all kinds of Broken Jewellery, Silver Plate, &c., has REMOVED from 33 Jamaica Street to Larger Premises, 27 EGLINTON STREET, SOUTH SIDE.

Insurance Notices.

SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION FOR LIFE ASSURANCE REMOVED TO 29 ST VINCENT PLACE. Reports, Rates, &c., from W. CHURCH, Jr., C.A., Local Sec.

HAND-IN-HAND FIRE AND LIFE OFFICE. INSTITUTED A.D. 1696.

THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE IN EXISTENCE.

...balance against the "Union" of £22, and an appeal was made to the members to make an effort during the coming year to clear off the debt.

The Glasgow Circuit Court was held yesterday, Lords Young and Adam presiding. The roll contained only 15 cases, implicating 21 persons. In the Old Court, before Lord Young, Robert Campbell was charged with the murder of Wm. Ewing, a boilermaker, on Glasgow Green on the 11th or 12th March. The prisoner pleaded guilty to culpable homicide, and was sentenced to 14 years' penal servitude. John M'Farlane was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for assault and robbery. In the New Court, Charles Spender was sentenced to a similar term for theft, George Billsbury to eight years' for housebreaking, and John Covery to eight and Hugh Covery to seven years for assault and robbery. The business of the Court was brought to a close last night.

Various municipal meetings were held in Glasgow yesterday. At a meeting of Water Commissioners, it was recommended by the committee that the rates of assessment should be continued the same as last year—namely, 9d per £1 in the city and 11d outside. Preceptor Mathieson again brought up the question of differential assessments for consumers of water inside and outside the municipality, and moved that in the case of outsiders the rate should be raised from 11d to 1s per £1. The subject was discussed at length, and in the end, on the motion of Mr Jackson, the recommendations of the committee were adopted, and they were instructed to prepare a report showing the loss to the Commissioners, if any, arising from water being supplied outside the city.

Glasgow Herald.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 21.

The House of Lords re-assembled yesterday after the Easter recess, and the new rule, under which proceedings commence at four o'clock instead of five, was brought into operation. Lord Boston took the oath and subscribed the roll on attaining his majority. The Earl of Milltown gave notice that to-day he should ask the representative of the Home Office whether there was any precedent for a foreign Government interfering to arrest the course of justice in the case of a criminal found guilty by a jury in a duly constituted Court, and if not what reasons had induced the Government to accede to the representation of the President of the United States in the case of the convict Lamson. The Duke of Albany (Establishment) Bill passed through Committee.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr Forster, in reply to Mr Lalor, stated that newspaper editors in prison under the Coercion Act were allowed to write for their journals, on condition that they did not carry on the agitation, write against the Government, or complain of their treatment. Considerable warmth was generated by a question of Mr Sexton, who asked whether it was true that Mr Clifford Lloyd, special Magistrate for Clare, had prevented the erection of huts to shelter evicted families on a site secured from the legal possessor of the ground; whether it is the policy of the Government to prevent evicted tenants being sheltered; and whether the Government approved and the Inspector-General of Constabulary had instructed, the issue of a circular giving orders with regard to the protection of Mr Clifford Lloyd, that even on suspicion of an attempt his escort should at once use their firearms, and exonerating them should they commit an error in shooting any person on a suspicion that that person was about to commit murder. Mr Forster, in reply, read a telegram from Mr Clifford Lloyd defending his action on the ground that the huts were a standing menace; and with regard to the protection of Mr Lloyd, he asked Mr Sexton to repeat that part of his question on another occasion. Mr Sexton declined, and having in a heated speech called on the Government to revoke the circular, he moved the ...

THE death of Charles Darwin, which occurred at his pleasant residence in Kent on Wednesday night, is a great, one might almost say an irreparable, loss to science. No man of the present century—no man probably of any century in these islands—has brought us so much from the secret storehouses of nature, or has so enlarged the horizon of knowledge. His life was wholly devoted to scientific investigations, and how industriously these have been pursued the careful student of his works alone can understand. The mass of facts that he collected—many of them facts that had never been observed before, many that received a new meaning from being differently associated, and many that threw new side-lights on topics with which it was supposed they had no connection—is perfectly marvellous. One wonders how it was possible for any single individual, however diligent he might have been, so to arrange his life as to find time to cover with his personal supervision such an extended area of phenomena. Darwin worked by methods of his own, and he had the happy faculty of enlisting others in various lines of investigation, all converging towards some great object which he had himself in sight. For with the true scientific spirit his opinions were formed from the widest possible induction of facts. As an observer of nature he was the prince of all scientific men since the days of Aristotle. We have but to look at his work if any doubt should exist upon that point. More than fifty years ago he joined the staff of experts that went out with the Beagle on a voyage of scientific discovery round the world, and on his return he published the results of observations in almost every department of science. This work is one of the best books of the kind, if not the very best, that ever was written. It is full of interesting matter and of original views, and it unquestionably contains the germ of the great theory of the "survival of the fittest," which has within the last two decades revolutionised scientific thought, and given a new impetus to every branch of human study. The observations made during the five years he was away appear first to have suggested to him those wider views concerning animal and vegetable life which he has since laboured so successfully to expound and to verify. Mr Alfred Wallace, who was his rival in point of time in enunciating the theory of the origin of ... ments and habits of climbing plants; described from his own observations and those of his ... that singular class of plants that preys up... animals; had published his own wonderful observations on the fertilisation of flowers; and he ended the brilliant series—unless he has left another volume to be published posthumously—perhaps fitly, by his book upon worms. These lowly creatures had for years been the object of Mr Darwin's keen observation, and he it was who first told us what an important work they perform. The worm is the only true agriculturist. It is he who forms the soil by passing it through his body, and it is to his kindly efforts that the relics of the past are buried and preserved in the soil.

Darwin, however, would have filled a smaller space in the scientific history of his time had he been only the prince of scientific observers. He was something more. Behind the keen eye there was a keener mind, a large capacity, and a bold and venturesome imagination. He knew how and why to observe, and in what way to turn his observations to account. We may say, in fact, that the only good observer is he who is in search of something. Darwin had always an object in view, and that object the loftiest that could engage the human faculties. It was to reconstruct from nature a new history of life in the world. That high aim has not been accomplished. It could not possibly be given to one man, starting with a new method, to have the happiness of filling in the great outlines which he had chalked out. But it is hardly too much to say that his method has been generally accepted, and that there are now hundreds of workers in the fields that he has left for ever. He gave the greatest impulse to the evolutionary doctrine which it ever received when his "Origin of Species" was published, fully twenty-two years ago. He raised evolution from a subordinate to a commanding position in scientific thought. And it was not merely in zoology and in botany that the fresh, powerful impulse was felt; it affected every realm of investigation. It set thinkers in theology, in philosophy, in morals, and in history to reconsider their views, and many of them do not hesitate to tell us that in the evolutionary doctrine they find the safest guide in the subtlest mazes of these interesting departments of human knowledge. Darwin has thus stimulated the whole range of thought in his time, and his force as an original thinker and observer is by no means spent. He was our greatest scientific man, and he was so because he seemed to centre in himself all the tendencies of modern scientific thought. He drew them to him, one might almost say, magnetically, and through him specially scientific thought has influenced all the best minds and the most devoted students of the age. Whatever value one may place upon Darwin's views, his influence and his greatness cannot be denied; and his loss will be mourned by the nation as a national loss, as a loss to the entire civilised world.

THE suspension of an Irish member, which last year was an ordinary incident of Parliamentary life, is now something of a novelty. There has been no lack of Irish business since the opening of the session, but the old spirit has been wanting. It occurred last night to Mr Redmond that it would be well to get somebody to tread on the tail of his coat, and this having been done by the Speaker, the result was that the member for New Ross was relieved from duty for the rest of the evening. ...

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ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
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gard to the protection of Mr Lloyd, he asked Mr Sexton to repeat that part of his question on another occasion. Mr Sexton declined, and having in a heated speech called on the Government to revoke the circular, he moved the adjournment of the House. Mr Forster stated that he had reason to believe that the Inspector for Clare did issue the circular, and admitted that the last portion of it was highly objectionable. In the course of a stormy discussion which ensued, Mr Redmond, who charged Mr Forster with dishonesty and refused to withdraw, was suspended. Sir Stafford Northcote assured the Government of the support of the Opposition in their efforts to vindicate the law in Ireland; and ultimately Mr Sexton withdrew his motion. Among the replies to a large number of questions it was stated that the Board of Trade did not intend to issue any report on the Forth Bridge, and that the Lord-Advocate had approved of the despatch of the Glasgow police to Skye. Lord Hartington announced a proposal to ask the House to meet earlier on Tuesdays for public business. On the motion for going into Committee on the Navy Estimates, Lord H. Lennox moved that owing to the enormous increase in the iron-clad navies of the world our commerce was endangered, and adequate additions should be made to our naval strength. In the debate which followed part was taken by Mr G. Bentinck, Mr Gourley, Sir John Hay, Mr Trevelyan, and Mr W. H. Smith. The amendment was withdrawn, and, the motion to go into Committee of Supply having been postponed, the House adjourned a little after one o'clock.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived in London last night from the Continent.

Lord Mure was yesterday presented at the Ayr Circuit Court with the customary pair of white gloves, there being no criminal cases for trial.

Another death occurred yesterday in connection with the colliery explosion at Tudhoe, bringing the total up to thirty-eight. The whole of the bodies have now been recovered from the mine at West Stanley.

The French Government, according to the Paris newspapers of last night, are now disposed, in consequence of the alteration in public opinion, to resume negotiations with this country for the conclusion of a commercial treaty.

One of the men who is suspected of complicity in the Next of Kin frauds at Birmingham—E. Beeton, the manager—was arrested yesterday under a warrant, and will be brought before the Birmingham Magistrates this morning.

Representatives of the Corporations of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin were received by the Queen yesterday at Windsor, and presented addresses congratulating Her Majesty on her providential preservation from the recent attempt on her life.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday in Downing Street. Mr Gladstone was present at the Council along with the rest of the Ministers, but owing to a slight indisposition the right hon. gentleman did not attend in the House of Commons last night.

The death is announced of Charles Darwin, the eminent naturalist, in his seventy-fourth year. He had been suffering for some little time past from weakness of the heart, but he was taken seriously ill on Tuesday last, and died on Wednesday afternoon.

An inquest was held in Limerick yesterday on the body of Roche, the Emergency bailiff, and a verdict returned of murder by some person or persons unknown. The jury added a rider condemning the conduct of the Emergency men in not searching for the body.

There has been no renewal of the disturbances in Skye. The Glasgow and Inverness police officers left Portree at an early hour yesterday morning with the five crofters whom they apprehended on the previous day; and though a large crowd assembled in the vicinity of the pier, no attempt was made to interfere with their departure. The prisoners arrived at Inverness last night.

The Duke of Edinburgh, who presided yesterday at a meeting in the London Mansion House to promote the International Fisheries Exhibition of 1883, announced that the Queen would either inaugurate the exhibition or pay it an early visit. Mr Lowell, the American Minister, stated that he had reason to believe that his Government will take an important part in the exhibition.

At the annual meeting yesterday of the Glasgow Sabbath-School Union, the report read by the secretary stated that there was a considerable increase in the statistics all along the line—more societies, more teachers, more scholars, larger attendance, and increased collections. The treasurer's statement, however, showed a

life which he has since laboured so successfully to expound and to verify. Mr Alfred Wallace, who was his rival in point of time in enunciating the theory of the origin of species by natural selection, was also inspired by observations in foreign travel. But there can hardly be any doubt that Darwin's mind was working in the direction of the important theory long before it occurred to Mr Wallace, and he had collected a vast body of facts bearing upon it which no other naturalist at that time had in his possession. The "Origin of Species," besides its bold speculations, was full of illustrative observations which gave a convincing charm to the book that the most bigoted opponent could hardly resist. And then followed year by year that remarkable series of works, all tending to fortify his original view of the genesis of plants and animals, and all full of the most striking observations and facts collected from the widest sources.

Each of these books made a great mark in its year, and has since directed the course of scientific study on the particular subject with which it dealt. The treatise on the "Fertilisation of Orchids" was a surprise and a delight to the scientific world. In the "Domestication of Plants and Animals" we first learnt what modifications in structure and in habits had followed from the taming of wild species. It was a part of the proof which Darwin had promised in support of the blood relationship of all animals and plants. If man was able to make such enormous changes on the living creatures, on the trees, the shrubs, and the grasses he had selected for cultivation, within the space of a few thousand years, it was not impossible to believe that nature operating by variation and selection for millions of years had produced all the numerous species in the world from three or four primordial types. With an equal wealth of illustration and of facts followed the great work on the "Descent of Man and Selection in Relation to Sex." By this time, 1871, the theory of the origin of species by natural selection had received the support of the most eminent scientific men in Europe; and even those who discovered in the views of Darwin a strong antagonism to the faith of Christendom had seen reason to moderate their opposition. So that the "Descent of Man," which boldly assumed relationship between the head of creation and the meanest creatures, did not meet with that storm of reprobation which otherwise would have greeted it. The new point insisted upon by Darwin was the agency of sex in modifying the form and character of the human species; and here the extraordinary industry of the man was fully exhibited. The book is crammed with the observations of himself and others, all illustrating his own views, but all at the same time of another value as facts in the history of living things. Darwin followed out his inquiries in other directions. "The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals" was a brilliant attempt to trace the origin of the "expressions" from animals to man, and their striking modification, with the structural modifications accompanying them, in the higher animal. It is surprising how he contrives to minimise distances in structure, or rather how he succeeds in showing what difference in expression may follow slight structural alterations. This treatise is also a marvel of skill in the marshalling of scientific observations for a particular object. We need hardly refer to the other remarkable works of the series. The last is perhaps as interesting as any, and was as much a surprise to the scientific world. He had shown the curious move

cost, and this having been done by the Speaker, the result was that the member for New Ross was relieved from duty for the rest of the evening. At one moment there was some prospect of his being joined in exile by Mr Healy, who named him as a second teller in the division for which he called. It was thought that this indicated such a return of truculence as would make matters still more lively, but when the Speaker threatened to rule that "the Ayes had it," the young patriot "curled up," as the American language has it, in the tamest fashion. Soon afterwards the incident, which had arisen out of certain proceedings of a Resident Magistrate, and which seemed likely to take a wide scope, flickered out. It appears that Major Clifford Lloyd, whose energy in the preservation of the peace has for some time attracted attention to him, has lately interfered to prevent the erection of huts to shelter some evicted families at Tulla, in County Clare, and is the subject of a circular which Inspector Smith issued about six weeks ago. In this document it is stated that "there is too good reason to believe that every possible means will be used to assassinate Mr C. Lloyd," that "even on suspicion of an attempt" his escort "should at once use their fire-arms," and that "if men should accidentally commit an error in shooting any person, on suspicion of that person being about to commit murder," Inspector Smith would "exonerate them by coming forward and producing this document." In order to give vent to his feeling on this "infamous circular," and to ascertain the feeling of the Government in regard to it, Mr Sexton moved the adjournment of the House, and proceeded to use some very strong language. In this line, however, he is no match for Mr Redmond, who insinuated that Mr Forster was neither "an honest politician nor an honest man." For this he was called to order by the Speaker, but would not withdraw his words without qualifying the withdrawal by adding that "it was not within the rules of the House to make use of them." This was justly regarded as aggravating his offence, and he was therefore "named" in the regular fashion, with the result we have described.

It will be seen that the complaint of the Irish members relates to two incidents, arising, only too naturally, out of the condition of their country and the style in which it has to be ruled. As to the action of Major Clifford Lloyd in preventing the erection of huts to shelter evicted tenants, we have no reason to doubt the accuracy of the facts he brings forward in explanation of it. The huts are built not so much to put a roof over the heads of the poor people as to give them the means of keeping others out of the holdings they have left. They have from the first been taught by the League that it is their duty to "keep a firm grip" of the land, and when that is no longer possible to take care that nobody else gets it. They have followed the advice to the letter. Farmers who have taken holdings from which others have been evicted have been boycotted, their cattle have been tortured, and they themselves have often been mercilessly maltreated. Second only to the crime of paying rent has been the crime of succeeding an evicted tenant. Their obedience is rewarded in many cases by the zeal with which the League has got shelter provided for them. Doubtless the means are often provided willingly by sympathisers on the spot, but it seems to be within Major Lloyd's knowledge that they are often provided in deference to terrorism. One would judge from what was said in the House last night that the League does not allow itself to be carried away by mere goodness of heart

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