

is desirable to find the exercise adding a thousand pounds to a two-year-old race, the winner of which is to be sold for a fifth of that sum. The colt by *Rosecrans-Lady Flora*, which secured this sum, was run up to 550 guineas; and as his owner was content to let him go at that price, he evidently did not deem him to be worth more than half of the stake which he won. There was racing at Thetford also last Thursday and Friday; the principal event being the Great Fox Stakes, for which twelve two-year-old colts, including one of two sent all the way from Newmarket, were run with a starting price of 100. *Brook's Meadow-Sweet*, who, with *Rockery* and the daughter of *Speecheer* and *Gardens*, the two *Epsom* winners, are the best animals of their age which have been seen so far.

An extraordinary Republican demonstration took place in the Danish Parliament on the 14th inst. *Jens Bank*, a member of the Left, declined in the course of the debate on the Budget that the movement in favour of a republic was daily gaining ground among the people, and that "if the King were driven from the country to-morrow" not one in a thousand would raise a finger to restore him. The majority, he added, among the Left, are heavily tilted of royalty. The President of the Chamber protested against the name of the King being brought into the debate; but in the division which followed the Left beat the Government by a majority of 67 to 25.

Mr. De Kuster, one of the metropolitan police-court magistrates, has written a letter to the *Gleaner* to explain that he has not determined that a bear is a "domestic animal," so that journal seems to have imagined. What Mr. De Kuster really did was to fine a couple of men who were cruelly tormenting a dancing bear in the streets—not for their cruelty to the bear, but for obstructing a public thoroughfare. But that bears who have been sufficiently tamed to dance, or, indeed, that any animals employed for the use or amusement of man, should be without legal protection against cruelty because they are not "domestic animals" is certainly a defect in the law which should not remain without amendment.

At a meeting of the London unemployable held on Clerkenwell Green on Friday a resolution urging that a "street procession" is necessary to bring the case of the men more directly before the public was unanimously carried; and it was also determined that the procession should take place to-morrow. There cannot be a doubt that as a means of bringing the case of any class of persons who have a grievance before the public there is nothing equal to a street procession. The obstruction caused to traffic by the procession is of itself sufficient to attract general attention, but it is very doubtful whether the processionists gain any real advantage by thus creating a nuisance. To people who are not unemployable time is valuable, and to diminish their facilities of locomotion by blocking the thoroughfares is a proceeding calculated to produce irritation rather than sympathy.

A melancholy story was told the other day at the Oldham Police Court. A man was charged there with committing an assault upon another man, employed as a "watcher" in the collection of voting-papers on the occasion of an election of guardians at that place. Early in the week, when the election took place, seventeen voting-papers had to be collected from one house. The defendant wanted to see the papers, but was not allowed to do so. He thereupon became excited, seized the complainant, and tried to throw him down. A scuffle ensued, in the course of which it was alleged, the defendant kicked the complainant and rubbed his face in some clinders. A fine of 5s. was imposed; and the complainant, not excessive, but, however deep the interest taken by any one in parochial affairs, there can be no excuse for rubbing people's faces in clinders. The story, nevertheless, has its striking aspect, for it shows that in Oldham, at least, the election of local authorities is not a mere matter of form, but stirs the great heart of the inhabitants to its inmost core.

Mr. Healy's Bill for the amendment of the Irish Land Act stands at the first order of the day on Wednesday next; and Mr. Gladstone, it is said, will take the opportunity to make a statement of the intentions of the Government about the several subjects with which the new measure deals.—If this applies to Mr. Healy's proposal with regard to the purchase of holdings, the Ministerial declaration is likely to anticipate, to some extent, the interest of the debate which is to take place on Mr. Smith's motion on the 5th of next month. But the other portion of the Bill, in which Mr. Healy proposes a scheme for the settlement of arrears, is itself likely to give rise to an interesting debate. The proposal of the member for Westmeath, which applies only to holdings of not more than £200 yearly rent, is that if the year's rent due on the next day next succeeds a property rent, it shall, if paid, or if the tenant is willing to pay it, all arrears of interest which he may be unable to pay shall be wiped off by a free grant from the Commissioners to the landlord of a sum not exceeding one year's rent, and not exceeding half the amount. In other words, gifts are to be substituted for the loans authorized by the Land Act, and the transaction is to be made compulsory upon the landlord. In this latter point alone, therefore, the Bill represents a new departure of a very important kind; and the attitude of the Government towards it will be awaited with a good deal of curiosity.

MR. DARWIN'S WORK.

The loss of Mr. Darwin has called forth one harmonious voice of regret and admiration from the civilized world. Even by those who will seek with doubt or dislike on the results of Mr. Darwin's inquiries, more particularly such results as he himself rather forewaded than announced, the greatness of the man is fully admitted. We shall not now set out even the simple uncoloured tale of his life, or give a catalogue of his published works. These things are fresh in every one's memory. But it seems worth while to take note, now that Mr. Darwin's name is by the sudden but justness of fate in all mouths, of the state in which his broad scientific and the state in which he left it; of the method and the power by which he increased human knowledge; of his own expectations and attitude of mind regarding his contribution to it; of that which he accomplished, and that which he foresees. For already there are mistakes and misconceptions to be guarded against. All great actions and events have legends, even in these days of ease and widely diffused information; and a generation content to know Mr. Darwin's "Origin of Species" at second-hand might easily find itself led astray by a legend or perplexed by conflicting legends, of the rise and strength of Darwinism. The popular tendency is to regard the ideas of evolution and natural selection as having been hurled into the scientific world like a thunderbolt from a clear sky; and by not a few among even cultivated people the simple relation of natural selection to the general doctrine of development is not wholly out of sight. On the other hand, there is a kind of over-criticism criticism which, in opposition to the first popular impression, seeks to exaggerate the importance of Mr. Darwin's contributions, and of those parts of the doctrine which are not peculiarly his own, and to dispense the value and novelty of his work. This kind of criticism is doubly and trebly suspicious, both in itself and with regard to its probable results; nevertheless it has been urged with much persistence, and in one case by a competent naturalist.

Highly no great apparatus of literature is required by an honest and attentive reader to see things straight, though the Darwinian literature which is useful or necessary in specialties has already attained no small bulk. The needless warnings and corrections were largely supplied by Mr. Darwin himself in the later editions of his "Origin of Species." He was not ambitious of popular fame, still less did he trouble himself about the questions of priority which too often arise unwarily trite between men of science: in the very manner of the theory of natural selection a splendid example of useful brotherhood in the search for truth was set both by himself and by Mr. Wallace. But he was anxious to be rightly understood, and ready to make every point completely clear to those who were willing to understand him. Mr. Darwin's own explanation of his doctrine is the first authority to be consulted on the growth and the scope of his doctrine. It may seem strange thus to call a man as the chief witness in his own case. But the truth is that in this case Mr. Darwin's is not only the best informed but the most impartial witness. If he has any bias, it is against himself. His followers are infinitely more like patients; Mr. Darwin could not be polemical even under gross provocation. It has been truly said, not hardly an exaggeration, that as far as the numerous criticisms of the "Origin of Species" which, so far as there is anything in it, has not been stated with the utmost force, it is capable of being said by Mr. Darwin himself. He remains one of Aristotle by the always frankness with which he steps the course of his own exposition to state some apparently formidable objection. He was a master of scientific argument, but neither had nor affected to have the rhetorical arts of the advocate. With rare sincerity he displays the weakest parts of his case in equal prominence with the strongest; and this he did when he knew that he would have many opposers, and did not know how easily he could afford to be generous to them. The masses, indeed, in which Mr. Darwin announced his theory in one of the most remarkable things in the history of science.

In the year 1831; the *Beagle* left England for a scientific expedition round the world, which Mr. Darwin accompanied as naturalist. The voyage lasted five years all but a few months. In the course of the great number of observations then made Mr. Darwin, as he tells us at the very opening of the "Origin of Species," "was much struck with certain facts in the distribution of the organic beings inhabiting South America, and in the geological relations of the present to the past inhabitants of that continent. These facts seemed to throw some light on the origin of species; and it occurred to Mr. Darwin on his return home "that many circumstances might perhaps be made out on this question by patiently accumulating and reflecting on all sorts of facts which could possibly have any bearing on it." There is something in this curiously like Newton's account of his own power; Newton, as it is well known, ascribed his success in physical problems not to any sudden inspiration, but to steady and patient attention. Mr. Darwin fell to work accordingly on the facts he had thus marked out for himself, and named and classified them during more than twenty years. When he did so, and published the "Origin of Species," it was in a most abstract and almost unprovoked; he thought the time ripe type. His hand was anxiously forced, so to speak, by Mr. Wallace having independently reached, and being ready to publish, closely similar conclusions. There coincided with Mr. Darwin's genius, happily for mankind, the external conditions for pursuing his chosen work at an own time and in his own way. Such coincidences appear, as the world is now ordered, to be almost indispensable for securing to the highest kind of intellectual excellence a true sphere of activity.

How then was the world prepared to receive Mr. Darwin's discovery? Absolutely unprepared it was not, but neither was it well prepared. Various writers, from Erasmus Darwin downwards, had propounded with more or less definiteness the doctrine of the variability of species and the production of the countless existing forms of life from a limited number of original types, or even from a single primitive type. Everything except

popular prejudice was really in favour of such a doctrine, in some form or other, being ultimately established as a scientific truth. Mr. Herbert Spencer, with his insight and boldness and capacity, had already conceived it, as a necessary part of a general scientific conception of the world, and had embodied it in the greatest scheme of systematic exposition which he has not yet considered. But proof seemed still far off. The relations of existing forms to one another, as shown by comparative anatomy, and the still more striking affinities disclosed by embryology, vehemently suggested that the separate species of the naturalists' classification must be really of one kind. But the difficulty was to see how the present changes could be brought about. The explanations offered by Leacock and others, brilliant as they often were in invention, and sometimes containing matter of real worth, were seen to be on the whole precarious and inadequate. In the summer of 1859, when the "Origin of Species" must have been ready for the printer (it was published the same autumn, and Mr. Darwin's and Mr. Wallace's papers had been read to the Linnean Society the summer before), Professor Huxley will felt bound to speak of the hypothesis of continuity as "an hypothesis, and only that," and of some of its supporters, though "yet the only ones to which philosophy lends any countenance." Other and less enterprising naturalists regarded it as a mere chimera; and most people who knew of its existence thought it implied, as they now explain of natural facts by natural causes has been thought from the beginning of time. To the less prejudiced the idea was tempting, but solid ground was wanting. One or two writers, as we now know, had actually hit on the conception of natural selection in the course of special inquiries; but they failed to see its real import, and did not pursue the matter. It is hardly probable that their work would be left out of account. Mr. Darwin himself knew of it only after his own became famous.

In this state of things came the "Origin of Species." It ran through the acute phases of controversy in a wonderfully short time; and a mighty clamour was raised by all sorts of people who were no more qualified to criticise a scientific theory than Mr. Darwin to read casuistry inscriptions. When the hubbub ceased and the dust cleared away, men perceived that a revolution had been effected in scientific thought. The idea of continuity had animated the organic world, and required without a rival. So complete was the victory that the rank-and-file who came over to Mr. Darwin's colours forgot that they had ever been on the other side, and Mr. Darwin found it necessary to remind his readers that the expressions he had used about the prevailing opinions of naturalists were at the date of his first edition not only justified but required by the facts. People became eager to persuade themselves that they had been Darwinians all their lives without knowing it. Mr. Darwin was able to watch, with benevolent amazement, eager disciples experimenting with his doctrine as a matter of course, and he knew that they should be able to do it, as far as possible. Within ten years from its first publication it was no longer an hypothesis addressed to specialists, but might fairly appeal to the general educated public to estimate it by its results. This was he seemed not more to the intrinsic value of Mr. Darwin's discovery than to the thoroughgoing way in which he worked it out. The penetration of his intellect was backed by an irresistible mass of evidence. The conclusion was not only right (if you chose to see it); there was no escaping it by fair means.

Probably Mr. Darwin himself was surprised by the rapidity of the success. But he was from the first not without a just and settled confidence of the goodness of his cause, and a clear foresight of what was next likely to be, and what more would remain to do. He has been charged with attending exclusively to the effect of the struggle for life on given variations, and neglecting the laws and conditions of variation itself: as if one should complain of Newton for not having provided a physical explanation of gravity. The answer, however, is contained in the following sentence from the concluding chapter of the "Origin of Species":—"A grand and almost extraordinary field of inquiry will be opened on the causes and laws of variation, on correlation, on the effects of use and disuse, on the direct action of external conditions, and so forth." The bearing of the theory on natural science, of which Mr. Darwin was not strictly bound to take notice at all, was indicated by him in these pregnant words:—"In the future I see open fields for far more important researches. Psychology will be securely based on the foundation already well laid by Mr. Herbert Spencer, that of the necessary sequence of use and disuse, and of capacity by gradation. Much light will be thrown on the origin of man and his history. Much has already been done to make this former good; but not seen by Mr. Darwin himself in his "Descent of Man." It might be supposed that Mr. Darwin would put himself at a disadvantage by entering on the less familiar ground of moral philosophy. And this he so far did that he unavoidably gave to those who in natural history persevere treated him with grudging respect a certain opportunity of criticizing him with an air of superior knowledge. But that was all. As a contributor to the study of ethics on the historical and psychological side, the chapters on the moral sentiments in the "Descent of Man" cannot be neglected by any philosophical student. They show in a smaller compass exactly the same qualities of patient mastery of facts, and definiteness without dogmatism, as Mr. Darwin's other work. Nor is good criticism of ethical conceptions wanting: the distinction between the studied and the motive of conduct has been put by no one more clearly or with a juster sense of its importance. The metaphysical part of ethics he wisely left alone; in that region the argument is not directly affected by the natural history of moral feelings or mental powers, though the view taken of these matters will coast for something in the disposition to accept one or another principle.

Mr. Darwin was not only a discoverer, but a captain and organizer of discovery. He made no step without fully knowing where he went, and noting the way beyond. He not only knew, but was master of all his knowledge; to the power of a man of science he added the genius of a philosopher.

THE NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING.

Great interest will be taken in the running of the three-year-olds this week, though it is to be feared that, what with the absence of Kermesse from the One Thousand and the supposed deterioration of the early favourites for the Two Thousand Guinea, the quality of the competition for the two first of the five "classic" races will not be so good as at one time seemed likely to be the case. With the exception of Mr. Russell's Kings and Mr. Kingsall's Alton, all the horses which have been regarded as likely to run well in the Newmarket First Spring Meeting for the Two Thousand Guinea; and Mr. Jardine's Strawberry, Mr. Scott's Golden Gate do not seem likely to take part in Wednesday's race, and Mr. Leopold Rothschild's Nellie, one of the winter favourites, has done so badly that she has been struck out. Another filly with excellent even higher than those of Nellie is also under grave suspicion, and it is doubtful whether Lord Palmston's Dutch Oven, the animal in question, will come to the post. Her presence there, if and well, would have reduced the race to conditions not far removed from a certainty, so insisted was her superiority over all the other probable runners; but she does not appear to have escaped the faculty which has besetted all the best two-year-old fillies of last season since the beginning of the year. Assuming that Dutch Oven will be an absentee, or that even if she runs her condition will be too backward to admit of her displaying her full powers, the field for the Two Thousand Guinea will be composed much as follows:—Mr. Lordford's Gerald (E. Webb), Count de Lagrange's Escorte (J. Gosner), Mr. St. Maur's Favourite (J. Osborne), the Duke of Westminster's Stotter (T. Cannon), Prince Stirling's Paragon (E. Leake), Mr. Ewens's Maiden (F. Archer), Mr. Casser's Lancers (Ferdinand), Prince Soltykoff's Berwick (Rommie), Lord Bradford's Quicklime or Battlefield (C. Wood), Lord Cadogan's Carlyle (Watts), and Lord Rosebery's Garth (Lemaitre). All these eleven animals may be regarded as certain starters; and Lord Hastings's Zeal, Lord Zealand's Anall, Mr. T. Brown's Southampton, and Mr. Gossett's Dolomite are not unlikely to run—the two last named having never yet appeared in public. Count de Lagrange's Bardin and Mr. Leffroy's Centurion Alfred and Rassi took part in the French Two Thousand Guinea, and Stotter's Paragon yesterday; and though Centurion Alfred was only a bad second in Baron Alphonse de Rothschild's Barbe Bleue, he has been sent over to run at Newmarket on Wednesday, remote as must be his prospects of success.

So far as can be judged from public running, the American colt Gerald has, in the absence of Dutch Oven, a much better chance than any of the others; for he was backed in condition and had only just arrived from the United States when he ran third to Dutch Oven and Nellie in the Rosebery Stakes, and second and second to Kermesse in the Middle Park Plate, carrying in each case a penalty for having finished first in America. In the Middle Park Plate, Maiden, Strawberry, Lancers, Carlyle, and Battlefield, of those likely to oppose him on Wednesday, were displaced; and unless his temper, which is said to have become very bad, prevents him from putting forth his full powers, he ought to beat them again. Maiden, badly as he ran in the Middle Park Plate, did better a fortnight later, when he ran Dutch Oven to a head for the Rosebery Plate, and if he had not been beaten by Lancers for the Chase Stakes the other day he would not have been so generally regarded as it is, he seems more deserving of confidence than the Duke of Westminster's Stotter; as this filly, after being beaten by him in the Middle Park Plate, could only run second to Prince Soltykoff's Berwick for the Fremington Stakes, and failed to obtain a place in a Nursery with a very lenient weight. It is upon the strength of a recent trial that she has been so heavily backed; but if there is anything in public running she must be beaten by Berwick, whose own performances were by no means creditable as a two-year-old. This was the only race which he won, and the last race in which he took part was a Paul Stakes won by Mr. Stirling Crawford's St. Marguerite with Prince Burghley's Paragon second. At Newmarket a fortnight ago, Passage, it will be remembered, was running with St. Marguerite; and, though he is known to be affected in his wind, he is now one of the favourites for Wednesday's race. Earl Gerald should, on colt-like running, hold both him and Berwick safe; and the two animals from which the American may have most to fear are Escorte and Pursuebe. The former, though belonging to Count de Lagrange, is of English origin, and as a two-year-old he ran moderately well, though it is no secret that he is made a favourite on account of a record which he made in the hands of the Lincolnshire Handicap. Pursuebe's running as a two-year-old was somewhat erratic; for almost upon one occasion he made a close race with Dutch Oven, but on succeeding his rival, he could not beat her four fortnights afterwards on almost even terms, and was displaced behind Kermesse, Dutch Oven, and Nellie for the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster. That he has improved during the winter seems to be the unanimous opinion of those who have seen him, and in this event he may run second to Gerald, even if he does not win.

The result of the Two Thousand Guinea may not be without influence upon the composition of the field for the One Thousand; for if Stotter should be withdrawn on Wednesday she would not have many opponents in the latter race, though Mr. Stirling Crawford's St. Marguerite, Lord Bradford's Marivonne, Lord Dudley's Englobe, the Duke of Hamilton's Actress, Mr. Jardine's Whiteblossom, and Mr. Leake's Geylone are all likely to run. If Dutch Oven and Nellie are not fit to run for the one race it is little use thinking of them for the other; and with Kermesse in her stable and the weakest Gobeletine omitted from the nominations, it is to be feared that the One Thousand Guinea will be very deficient in interest.

Two-year-olds are not accorded a very large place in the programme of the Newmarket Meeting this week, though on Thursday there will be a novel race, called the Duke of Devonshire Stakes, which somewhat peculiar conditions are attached. Nearly seventy animals, many of which are nominated by the principal breeders of yearlings for public sale, are engaged in this race, including two or three recent winners; while regular