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PROGRESS, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1894.

ON THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES.

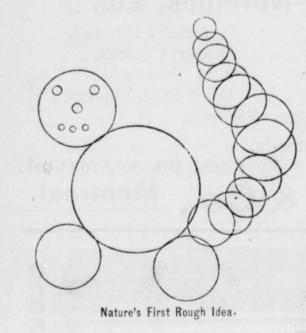
By HUNTER DUVAR.

Mr. Darwin's theory of the Origin of | columns and are therefore declined with thanks. Species, with the further light let in upon

it by Professor Huxley, is widely accepted. It is true that we are as much in the dark as ever as to the primal source of the first germ from which all higher developments have evolved. But in modern superstructure it is not regarded as essential that the foundations should be sound, whether of our villas run up by contract or of our systems of philosophy.

Processing himself a humble Huxleyan the Writer of the present paper has carefully crystallised a few facts that have fallen under his immediate observation, and respectfully brings them forward in support of the theory of Darwin. Avoiding the abstruse that requires a professorship with \$2,200 per annum and a lifetime of study to overtake, he would merely indicate a few confirmations of progressive Scheme of Nature was complete. The development by natural selection that may beautiful pertection of it is that the tangible be met with in everyday observation.

>In pursuing his investigations the first ag vital to the writer's researches was, of course, to slip the beads on the rosary of evolution back to an inital point. And, as nearly as he can make it out, this was





The basketwork (so to speak) or asseous cage to contain within it the motive and instructive power, and outside of it, as a

ing that classifies the species into one of heim. many genera, being constructed, the parts of it are interchangeable. For instance the hirsute wolf is transformable in outer shape by mere natural selection into the sleek Italian greyhound, and from want of continued natural selection the curled dog of the boudoir falls again into the dingo. The silken spaniel is therefore but a wolf in disguise, and King Charles a coyote. Shape differs, but the proclivities of the

animal remain the same. Fors non. mutat genus. There must therefore be a quality apart, an underlying principle, power, propensity (call it what you will) that cannot be bred out by natural selection, else the dog of the boudoir would instinctively pre-

voluntary admission that blood is thicker than water, the likeness of many of the inmates to our familiar triends and acquaintances is obvious. We freely recognise in each face some one or more of the distinguishing traits that Lavater lays down as marking the different degrees of intelligence in the countenances of "people we have met." Indeed every human trait has its counterpart in some one of the socalled lower animals. The eyes of a goose, for instance, have the some expression as those of "Portrait of a Burgomaster." The hostile yet despondent aspect of a Merino ram is suggestive of the mien of a book agent paid by commission on the sales of a cyclopædia of which he has been unable to sell any. In the cranial development, too, of the simize the angle is not, in most cases, sufficiently deflected from

menagerie, with the kindly affinity that

one feels towards relatives, and the in-

man's to indicate any pronounced difference of capacity or character,-but to do justice to that part of our subject would matter of minor importance, the flesh-cover- | require an evening with Gall and Spurz-

> The rough draft on which the traits of countenances of

the higher apes, including man, are founded, is easily recognizable. Beneath all lines of modification it will be detected by a casual search. Below is this pri-

Humano Simian Visage mordial in its earliest development.

The very heart of Mr. Darwin's view is that Instinct does not change synchronously | ed to as with structure. All the instigations of the animal in its lower stage remain in action in its higher, with a more complicated field fer habitual truffles and vanilla crumpets to work in. Hence, reasoning from known "Ouistiti." or marmoset. Utterly unto surreptitious carrion, and your clumber characteristics of the different types of simiadæ as observed by naturalists, it is not difficult to forecast which particular walk in human life individual evolved apes would be attracted to by natural selection, while it remains equally an easy matter to specify the particular species of ape from which any given man has been educed. The dogma of the Evolutionist therefore opens an new and interesting physiologicalperhaps psychological-study that may have a large influence on the government of human affairs. Admitting that the differences in man's physiognomies are endless, the calm eye of science sees under all visages the propensities, as well as that primal rudi...entary sketch on which the propensities and capabilities, - which these differences are built. The original design ever peeps through the facial mask in repose, and becomes intensified in males of whatever age, type of culture or surroundings, when brought out



is apt to grow stout and be mistaken for an elderly one of the "cynocephali." Between its fifth and seventh lustrum the perkiness of its ancestor is strongly ap-

parent in an assumption of wisdom conjoined with condescension. This causes it naturally to select a sphere that opens to a laudable ambition a position not unfrequently aspir-

Y. M. C. A. President.

Originating in some languorous clime, and wrapped in a blanket when exhibited in side shows, we have the pretty, useless

No one but the experienced passenger conductor knows just how whimsical and cranky the travelling public really is. A traveller may have some peculiar fad or notion when he is on the road, but he never dreams that there are thousands of others just like him, or perhaps worse. In years of experience the conductor rubs elbows with all sorts of people, and in spite of himself becomes a mind and tace reader, who takes a back seat for no one except the professional.

Remedy "Yes, travellers are superstitious and cranky," said a veteran knight of the punch, in response to a query by a reporter. "I think the average passenger conductor deals with more oddities daily than the curio collector of a freak show. As to super-



Physicians will tell you that more than one-half the troubles of children are caused by worms; The following are the symptoms:

The

Great

WORN

The countenance pale; eyes ull and pupil dilated; picking of the nose; occasional headache. with throbbing of the ears; slimy or furred tongue; foul breath generally in the morning; petite changeable; belly swol and hard; a guawing or wisting pain in the stomach, or bout the navel: the bowels cos tive or purged, not unfrequently tinged with blood; stools slimy urine turpid; uneasy and dis urbed sleep, with grinding of teeth; starting up out of sleep; breathing occasionally difficult, generally with hiccough; tem

In the august simplicity of Design the next progresssive (or first constructive) step necessary was to establish one general framework that would suit every one of the superstructures that might be imposed upon it, infinite indeed though these might be in variety, yet all animited by one limited range of instincts, and consequently not widely differing in form and habits. The requirements were strength combined with lightness, facility of movement, mathematical adaptation of parts, with large susceptibility of modification. All these were attained in



Printers' space will not permit to ascend the stairway of logical steps that leads life up from a germ to a Huxley. Nor it is neceastry. Sufficient for our purpose to take ar start from the "simiadæ" or ape family, including equally tailed and detailed members of that house, and assume that advancement by the Darwinian process has been proved up to the simian time and that it still continues in action. And here is the place to clear away from our field of enquiry the theorem of tails. The whole cycle of anatomical and physiological research but brings us back to the initia' knob on the periphery of the circle,-that all animals were intended to have tails. Nature's original thought was the abs'ract creatures turther require amusement, idea of tail, not as mere corollary but as that is to say companionship, and the motif, of which all other members were this companship develops extension of but attributes. But in the process of the faculties, but always subsidary to the evolvement it became apparent to the Ego. Rising to the gregarious apes, with Animus mundi that no animal with a tail their higher organism, the selfish qualities ever did anything great. A spinal ex- are developed nearly in their maximum,

would rather have sherry-and-seltzer, than the crystal spring. Underneath all variety of form there lies, then, one mastering impulsion that we call Instinct. What this occult power may be we cannot clearly define, yet as it comes into action with the animated body, and ceases to act when that body ceases to act, and not until then, and is therefore irradicable without death, we may, for convenience sake, call it the vital principle,-the Life,-governing the actions of life.

Lavater in that book of his that nearly did, but did not quite, establish physiognomy as a science, lays down that the traits of the countenance are a correct index to he considers synonynous with Instinct of the animal that exhibits them. And what says the Stagyrite ?"-"there never was a thing so monstrous as that a creature should have the form of another creature and at the same time totally different powers of

thinking and acting." This is conclusive as to all animal life. It would be especially monstrous to imagine that when the ape, by a slight change in structure, is evolved in.o man,-yet retaining so closely the cast of countenance that distinguished him in his simian stage, -he should display an entirely new set of propensities and motives of action. Nature does not act so whimsically. Something may be expected to be said here as to a distinction between the intellectual and moral faculties. Cavillers may ask whereabouts in the process of evolution the perceptions that give rise to action become separated into two main springs? The question seems irrelevant. Anatomists have demonstrated

that the main physical distinction between the ape and fully developed man lies in the parallelism of the larynx, which alone prevents the ape from speaking and from evolved "siamang" or Gibbon. The leadthereby accumulating knowledge by con- ing marks of this species are burliness, versation. Can it be made apparent by any process of reasoning that on a slight change in the form of an organ in the throat ral faculties will precipitate themselves therefore the Gibbon affects those walks in from the intellectual as a mixture does in a chemist's shop? The sole object of when accompanied by the physical aspect every animal's instinctive care and action that renders it imposing. Headmasters in is Self or Ego. In whatever different old established grammar schools frequently aspects actions may appear they are, all exhibit it. When this type goes into the and every of them, phases of this unit. church it stoppeth not short of the Solitary animals are satisfied with episcopate. More frequently however it mere food and sleep. Gregarious enters the Commission of the Peace and,



canvas. A very few examples may suffice. Passing without observation the simian 'polloi" in whom the electric volts are types the fittest survive, the Hired Man weak and aspect stolid, let us glance at an loudness, and overbearingness towards the weaker, which qualities combined we know as "bumptiousness." By natural selection which this character may have most play as J. P., is great in the administration of



practical in all affairs of life, no career is left for its advanced stage but that of





The chacma type is that of the large majority. It is very powerful with its

hands. In its wild state it is dangerous from the habit of associating in masses. When evolved it has a latent instinct to combine, yet rarely effects anything but disaster to itself by its combinations. much scope in choosing the occupations in which this species may be found.

Intensitying the features of the species named is that of the "Syndactylus," or hired man. [See fig.] His characteristics are thus given in a letter from Mr. Duvaucelle, the traveller, to Cavier. "Servitude, however long, seems to have no effect in modifying the characteristics of this type. Even his submission appears to be rather the effect of extreme apathy than of any degree of confidence or affection. He is almost equally insensible to good or bad treatment. Gratitude is a sentiment strange to him." This kind is very pre-

valent in this country. He is chiefly useful in proving a paradox, tor, while of shows the fittest survival of the least fit. His longevity is the exception that proves



stition, I think there is more of it crops out on trains than anywhere else. Last week just as the train was ready to pull

out for Chicago, a well-dressed man came out of the coach on the platform, and in an agitated manner asked me what day it was. "I told him it was Friday, and without another word he reentered the coach and and in a moment returned with his luggage, and by way of explanation stated that he never began a journey on Friday, and would wait until the next morning. That is only a sample. The much-mooted unlucky thirteen is perhaps the cause of more worry and inconvenience to tourists than any other sign which they deem of ill omen. I have known passengers to begin at the head of the train to see if they could find nnmber thirteen anywhere.

"It the engine happens to be thirteen they will resignedly wait for the next trair. and if they succeeded in finding number thirteen on any of the coaches they would hold up their hands in holy horror. have seen passengers refuse to ride in coach which held thirteen passengers, and if you will ask any ticket man he will tell you that of all sections in a sleeper thirteen the most difficult to dispose of.

"Then aside from the superstition which prevails among the travelling public there Natural selection cannot be said to have are countless passengers who are cranky, and if they lose a chance to kick are in a bad humor for a week afterwards. They kick for a seat in the centre of the coach; kick because the train goes too slow or too fast; kick because they are in a draught, or because it is to bot. Abd the worst of it all is that when they kick I am the individual who is called up to hear them, as if I were responsible for the whole business. "About the only time when some fellows don't kick is when they are on their honeymoons. Everything goes on as smoothly as if it had been ordered so, but let the same m n ride on the same train five years later and the chances are they'll kick themselves into exhaustion.'

One On Joe Bailey.

Senator Perry J. Lewis tells a story on Congressman Joe Bailey, for which, however, he quotes Senator A. M. Carter of Fort Worth as authority.

"One day," said Lewis, "Carter and Joe Bailey were standing on the street when they saw approaching them a darky mounted on a frisky and spirited horse. whose fine appearance caught the fancy of Carter, who is a lover of fine horseflesh. Carter hailed the darky and remarked :

"That's a pretty spirited animal you are riding, old man. Is he a good runner?" "Well, no sah, he isn't much of a runnin hoss,' replied the rider. " 'Oh, then he is a good trotter, I sup-

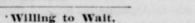
pose,' remarked Carter. " No. sah, he ain't no trotter neither,'

said Scipio Africanus.

" 'Oh, I see,' ejaculated Carter ; 'he is a No. 1 pacer.

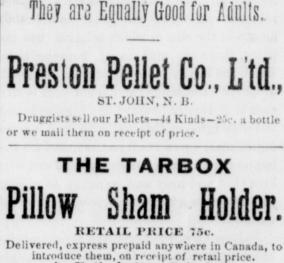
" 'No, sah, dis hoss ain't no trotter, nor he ain't no pacer needer.'

"Well, what is he fit for, anyhow?" asked Carter. " 'Just ter prance aroun an look fine, bo:s,' replied the darkey, 'an dat's why I has outen a compliment named him arter Marse Joe Bailey, dar.' "





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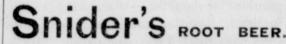
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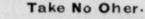
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DR. ABBOTT'S CORDIAL.

As the season of Early Vegetables and Green Fruits is approaching, it is necessary to have at hand a reliable Remedy for Summer Complaint or Diarrhoer.

tension was found to be a bar to progress, and in man completely so. That is all the hence superflaous, and as nature is difference. In all life, from the highest to economical of materials and never indulges the lowest, there two are inherent master in superfluity, the caudal provision was re- faculties, namely, cunning to acquire and peated or abrograted. Not, of course, by | ferocity to defend. No matter what sidemanifestations may appear they are mere an act of un-creating. According to Darwin nature never uncreates, but by phases of these two. So man has only degrees un-forms. The "os coccyx," or frag- these two, but in their highest development. ment of a coda, still retained as a re- Consequently the difference in brutality miniscence at the tail end of the human between the first animal of the species spine, but fast disappearing as of no (man), and the second (ape), is only a practical value, proves this. Not that degree. Professor Huxley, if cross-quescaudal appendices are evils in themselves, tioned, will admit this. but they are unsuited to our vertebral | When we look into a monkey-house in a

"\$10 or 20 Days."

The genealogy of a uncommon species may be readily traced back to the wanderoo or Barbary ape, of which an average human speciman usually retains the lead- d'œuvre, the

of lite can we trace the intertwisted links and perceive the wonderful simplicity of design. From an inchoate rudimentary germ, the elucidation, step by step, of a higher degree of excellence goes on, until, though myriad gradations of advancement, is achieved nature's optimistchet

Survival of the Fittest

A boy was sitting lazily in the stern of a boat dangling his feet in the water when a man from the quay called sharply to him. "What are you doing there?" he said. "Nothin'," responded the boy. "Do you get any pay for it?" "No." And he drew one foot out of the water to run it necessary. "Why don't you go to work?" "Will you give me a job?" "Yes." "Pay anything?" "Well, no," hesitated the man, "not the first week." "How about the second?" "Then I will." "All right : I'll come round the second week. This is good enough for me now." And the boy put his toot back into the water and winked at the man on the quay.

