

HAMILTON EVENING TIMES

MONDAY, JULY 1, 1895.

THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.

The Times has been reproached for advocating the repeal of the protective tariff system in Canada, because all the civilized nations of the earth, except Great Britain, maintain protection, and the majority must be right. That is not a strong argument. There was a time when the majority of the earth's inhabitants bowed down to gods of wood and stone, but even protectionists of the present age will admit that these ancient heathens were wasting their time. If the condition of the masses under protection were comfortable, the system might be justified, but when misery, hardship and poverty are so nearly universal in the most highly protected countries, there surely is a good excuse for looking about for some better plan. Under the title of "The Coming Revolution," Henry L. Call has written a book which is published by the Arena Publishing Company, Boston, and Mr. B. O. Flower, the editor of the Arena, reviews it extensively in the June number of the magazine. The author does not agree with the conventional economists who owe their popularity and livelihood to their efficiency as sophists in the unsavory if lucrative role of the paid tools or attorneys for plutocracy, and who are ever anxious to silence the discontent of the industrial millions, who are being pressed slowly but remorselessly toward serfdom, through injustice and the essential anarchy of capitalism. He does not believe it is the will of a Divine Providence that a million should suffer that ten may revel in millions of dollars which have been acquired by the ten, but earned chiefly by the millions. He denies either the necessity or benefit of the hardships the great mass of mankind now suffer, and demands that these hardships be at once remedied.

"The condition of the toiling masses may truly be described as a struggle for existence. Hard and constant toil is necessary for the meagre return which clothes body and affords shelter and food, but it is not the ceaseless grind of work which is chiefly responsible for the discontent which is present among the industrial millions throughout the industrial world. Work is not itself unwelcome, but it is the anxiety, poverty and wretchedness which are everywhere the lot of labor, that cause men to look with envious dread and revolt upon this struggle. However meagre their subsistence, this is ever precarious; there is a contest for very life in which many fail. Each recurring crisis shows how thin are the walls of chance which ever divide success, in this struggle, from failure. Then it is that the merchant and mechanic fail in business, the farmer loses his farm, and penniless and burdened with debt they together sink into the condition of wage-laborers; meanwhile their ruin has also driven labor out of employment, and the ranks of the unemployed, always full, swollen from these various sources, become now so crowded that all cannot hope to obtain positions a competition ensues in which some must inevitably fail. However remote the tramp and pauper of society may seem from their more fortunate fellows, they have but failed in the common struggle."

Allying to the "survival of the fittest" theory, Mr. Call declares that the freedom which obtains among the lower animals is not present in the case of men. There is no sound reason for the struggle for existence with man, because there is wealth enough for all, and under just conditions, no man, woman or child who chafes to work need fear poverty. Under the conditions which exist among the lower animals the colossal fortunes of the present would be impossible. Touching the bounty of nature he observes:

"The position of man in the world is far from favorable. The world is large enough for all, but everywhere land is unoccupied—wasteland from use. It is, too, so bountiful, that if labor is not allowed to exert for a brief season, the cry is raised of overproduction, the markets are glutted, mines must be closed, mills must be shut down, and labor must be turned out of employment because there is no demand for its products. Nor was the labor of man ever more effective than now. Machinery has come to his aid, and with it he can accomplish so much in every branch of production that labor itself is becoming superfluous—a drug on the market; man is crowded out of the field of industry because his labor has become too efficient. Surely, when the world is large enough for all, when its bounty more than suffices for all the wants of man, and when his labor is only too efficient in procuring the satisfaction of his wants—surely, in face of these facts, the position of man in the world cannot be held responsible for his woes; want and wretchedness cannot be preached as the necessary and natural lot of man."

The poor will not believe that their struggle and war are necessary, so long as they see in contrast with their condition the possessions and idleness of the rich. This is not only the age of papers, it is also the age of the millionaire; the hovel of the poor is under the shadow of the palace of the rich. However stunted and wretched may be the lot of the masses, they see here no evidence of want; all is, instead, the most lavish luxury and display; everything that wealth can procure to satisfy the wants, or pander to the appetite and pride of man, astonishes the gaze of the beholder, belongs to these favorites of fortune. Yet, notwithstanding all the expenditures, the fortunes of the rich are ever swelling into vaster and vaster proportions; the number of the rich, too, is fast increasing. The hoards of the squanderings of these alike show the wonderful effectiveness of labor; for labor, either of the past or present, is, after all, the source of all value, and the means by which all wealth is brought into being.

Thus it will be seen that the "survival" argument is fatally weak in that it is based on false premises. It

necessarily assumes that there is not room enough for all, that some must perish in order that others may survive, and therefore that man has a natural right to prey upon his brother. Not only does this popular plea rest upon false premises, but it assumes that man in civilization is accorded at least as fair a chance in his struggle with his fellowman as the lower animals enjoy, and this assumption is false.

It is not applicable to present conditions, for the reason that the freedom of struggle there (among the lower animals) allowed is here denied. The brute has the free use of all his faculties; to one is given strength, to another cunning, and each, by the kind provision of nature, is adapted to obtain his living in his own way. This is indeed the cause of his survival; the first law of nature, the very instinct of life, is self-preservation; to preserve life the brute is allowed the use of every faculty given him; where life is at stake every means to do so would be trespass or crime. Cunning is the only faculty in free use, and it is allowed to run riot. Manly strength is chained helpless, while low cunning, deft-fingered, passes by and filches from it. Each brute has free access to the world; man is denied that access by the laws of society, which give the world to a few in each generation and say to all others "keep aloof." It is not to any lack of wealth in the world, but, instead, to man's institutions which have made this distribution of it, and have given to the few so much, that we must look if we would know why the many have so little."

PROF. HUXLEY.

The world loses a strong, clear-minded, kindly man by Prof. Huxley's death. As a scientist he formed one of the vanguard of that devoted army of investigators who follow truth at whatever cost; as a writer his grasp of subjects with which he dealt, his mastery of logic and his lucidity of style gave him a deserved and enduring popularity; as a man and a moralist his devotion to truth, his fairness and candor and his pure, lovable personality won him friends in every school of thought and drew to him the respect and friendship of millions who have profited by his works. Mankind gains by the lives of such men; all that aims at goodness weeps over his loss. In the account between the world and the individual there remains a large balance to his credit.

The work of no man has done more to popularize science and no man of the age has had a more lucid style or devoted himself more wholeheartedly to the pursuit of truth wherever it was to be found. He was the friend of youth, genial and companionable always, hating with all the hatred of a kindly nature is capable of every kind of hypocrisy and sham. His death will be widely lamented and his place will be hard to fill. Prof. Huxley's many published works are for him a monument which the sovereigns of the earth might well covet.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Miss D. Canada is twenty-eight years old to-day. Many happy returns.

The Saint Ste. Marie Canal is not yet completed, yet Hugh Ryan was paid \$90,000 for hastening its completion before July, 1894. Ryan is a lucky fellow; he seems to have "an anchor to windward."

A great many conservative members of Parliament would like to have the Manitoba Schools legislation treated as an open question, and not as a Government question. That may yet be the mode of settlement.

Prof. Horowitz, of New York, is dramatizing the life, crime and execution of Bachman, the Nova Scotia wife poisoner, soon to be electrocuted, and will present it at the Windsor, New York, on July 4th, 5th and 6th.

The Montreal correspondent of the Toronto World predicts that J. Israel Tarte, M. P. for L'Islet, will turn Tory again before the general elections. The indications are found in recent issues of Le Cultivateur, Mr. Tarte's paper.

In spite of the doleful accounts received early in the year it is now said the apple crop of the States will be a fair one, while peaches will be slightly below the average. Fruit men have a habit of shouting before they are hurt.

The T. H. & B. Bill, now before Parliament, is reported to be in danger, not on account of any demerits of its own, but because of a bitter fight about the South Shore line of Nova Scotia. They have high jinks in the Railway Committee.

Hull's mayor will know better next time. A penalty in fine and costs amounting to \$2,983, besides several years' disqualification, is discouraging to boodlers. How much safer a boodler is in the Dominion Cabinet than in Hull's civic chair!

Wisconsin courts have decided that the franchisees of corporations have a taxable value and come under the general law as to the taxation of property. The rights which are given them by the community ought to yield some return to the whole people.

The war upon the pestiferous toy pistol, whose poisonous paper caps have caused so many cases of lockjaw, has begun in earnest. In his Fourth of July proclamation the

Mayor of Chicago says: "The sale or gift of toy pistols or metal or paper caps to children is absolutely prohibited. Any violation of this provision will subject the offender to arrest and a fine of \$50. Parents are especially requested to protect their children against the dangers resulting from the use of such toy pistols and percussion caps and other dangerous explosives." The fulminate of mercury used in these caps makes a very poisonous burn, and it would be in the interest of juvenile safety if they were done away with here.

To-morrow the leader of the House is to make a statement whether there will be remedial legislation this session or not. If not, the strain upon them from Ontario and the other Provinces will be relieved; if so, the Quebec revolt will be averted, but at the cost of possibly a still greater danger from another direction. Whatever the Government decides to do, they may afterwards wish they had done the other thing. Meanwhile, no one need pretend to know—the Government itself probably does not know—what Tuesday's announcement will be. The pledge has been given to their followers that if it should be proposed to bring down legislation the measure will first be submitted to a caucus. If this pledge be carried out, the Cabinet's policy may not pass unscathed or unaltered through that ordeal.

Newspapers of a certain class, some of them church organs, have frequently played upon the credulity of the pious and ignorant by stories of the reappearance of "the Star of Bethlehem," and so frequently is the hoax reproduced that many astronomically ill-informed believe the story to have the sanction of reputable scientists. Such is far from the facts. The whole question is thus briefly disposed of by no less an authority than Camille Flammarion:

With regard to the Star of Bethlehem there are five assumptions: 1. It had no existence, and the entire statement is a beautiful oriental fairy tale. 2. The fixed star, seen by the Wise Men, was Venus, at the time of its greatest splendor. 3. It was a periodical comet like that of 1572. 4. The phenomenon was occasioned by a conjunction of planets. 5. It was a comet. Of these assumptions, the most probable is the second. That it was a periodical star is scarcely likely, for Ptolemy and Ma-tuanin would have spoken of it. The fourth statement was suggested in 1826 by the German astronomer Ideler, and repeated by Encke in 1831. In the year 3 B. C. there were conjunctions of the planets Jupiter, Mars and Saturn, on May 29th, September 3rd and December 5th, but on none of these days were the planets nearer together than a degree, so that the Wise Men must have been very near-sighted to take them for one star. The fifth assumption is also not to be considered, for people already knew how to distinguish a comet from other stars, and besides, we have no knowledge of a comet at that time.

MR. HENDRIKS'S PURCHASES.

Archie White Brings the Two Yearlings Home With Him.

Mr. Archie White has got back from New York, where he purchased for Mr. William Hendrie two of the finest looking yearling colts that ever stood in a stall in this city. The youngsters are a bay colt by imported Canadian dam of imported Waitaway, dam of Wendaway, and a chestnut colt, also by imported Candemans out of Eliza Rosalind, dam of Mayland, the best two-year-old of the year in the west. The former is a beautiful rich bay with a star, and was foaled on February 13, 1894, and the latter a handsome chestnut with large star and stripe, foaled May 3, 1894. Mr. White considers them both "made to order." The latter is his favorite, and if looks, style and shape count the youngsters will not disappoint Mr. Hendrie. Their breeding is the very best.

The horses stood their trip from Kentucky to New York, thence to Hamilton, well. They are as sound as silver dollars, and price was no consideration in buying. Mr. White having instructions to pick the best, he considered the chestnut the very best at the sale.

THE LATE MR. M. DWYER.

The funeral of the late Mr. M. Dwyer took place on Saturday afternoon from the late residence on Hamilton street to St. Patrick's Church, thence to Holy Sepulchre Cemetery. It was very largely attended, the procession being two blocks in length. The services at the house and grave were conducted by Rev. Father O'Reilly. The pall-bearers were: Messrs. R. McCormick, M. Hanley, the young Mr. Dwyer, A. O'Neil and Matthew Foster.

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400 Untrimmed Hats, ranging from 50c to \$2.00, for 10c. each.
MRS. M. C. A. HINMAN.

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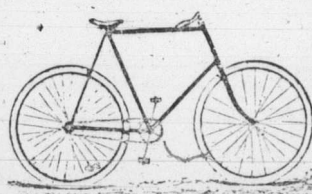
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Ladies' Chemise, lace trim and tucked, 20c, worth 30c.

Ladies' Chemise, lace trim and tucked, 30c, worth 75c.

Ladies' Drawers, lace trim and tucked, for 20c, worth 30c.

Ladies' Drawers, lace trim and tucked, for 35c, worth 50c.

Ladies' Drawers, lace trim and tucked, for 50c, worth 75c.

Ladies' Chemise, lace trim and tucked, fine embroidery, 75c.

Ladies' Night Gown, 60c, trimmed with embroidery and lace.

50c Ladies' Night Gown.

90c Ladies' Night Gown.

\$1 Ladies' Night Gown.

\$1.25 Ladies' Night Gown.

Ladies' White Sets or Corsets—Chemise, Drawers, Night Dress or Coverlet.

\$2 sets for \$1.25. \$3.45.

60c Corset Covers for 40c.

75c Corset Covers for 50c.

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\$1 Corset Covers for 75c.

Prices reduced on all of Ladies' Underwear.

White Checkuslins.

10c for Wide White Muslin, worth 15c.

10c for 45-in. White Lin, worth 15c.

15c for Wide White Muslin, worth 25c.

30c for Fancy Organd worth 30c.

Ladies' and Children's at actual cost price.

Artificial Flowers, Trimmings at bargain prices.

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43 and 45 M. north.

30 Days Sale.

Summer's

10 uses.

We have just patterns of Pure Japan direct from that famous city, in lovely stripes for blue and white, pink and white, white, pink, blue, white, etc. (worth 50c) and 60c, yard at during the sale we are selling them at 35c. yard.

Reduction 30 Days.

Children's Hose to 5c. pair.

Children's Socks, reduced to 12-15c. pair.

25c. Ladies' Gaiters, reduced to 15c. pair.

50c. Silk Fraz, reduced to 20c. pair.

30c. Black Silk reduced to 15c. pair.

15c. Lace, reduced to 10c. yard.

75c. Black Reduced to 50c. yard.

50c. All-wool Cashmere, reduced to 25c. yard.

40c. Fancy Tie Goods, reduced to 25c. yard.

30 and 35c. Silks, Amazons, reduced to 17-15c. yard.

20c. Debeles, reduced to 12-15c. yard.

10c. Jet Trimmed to 5c. yard.

Muslin and Cambric, reduced to 10c. yard.

25c. Silk Garter to 10c. pair.

15c. Pearl Buttons to 8c. doz.

15c. Torchon reduced to 10c. doz.

Children's Pins reduced to two for 35c.

100 White Buttons to 50c. doz.

Hair Pins, reduced to 10c. each.

Shirt Laces, 1c. each.

15c. Linen Spools, reduced to 10c. doz.

Factory Cottons, reduced to 3-1-2c. doz.

7c. Factory Cottons to 5c. doz.

10c. White Cottons to 8-1-2c. doz.

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White Checkuslins.

10c for Wide White Muslin, worth 15c.

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15c for Wide White Muslin, worth 25c.

30c for Fancy Organd worth 30c.

Ladies' and Children's at actual cost price.

Artificial Flowers, Trimmings at bargain prices.

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