

that will be left to tell the story of their existence.

The mighty Cæsar who swayed the armies of the "Mistress of the world" will then present no superiority over Cæsar the household Spaniel, as the immortal Shakespeare had well in view when he put into the mouth of Hamlet :

"Imperial Cæsar, dead and turned to clay,
Might step a hole to keep the cold away.
O that that earth which kept the world in awe,
Should patch a wall 't expell the winter's
[flaw."

Who will conclude from that a common origin for man and the brute ?

Again to admit the Darwinian theory of evolution by natural selection we must deny the constancy of nature's laws as well as a principle of design in the universe.

Evolution being essentially a change, every in the universe which is synonymous with stability and permanency must disappear before it.

The inductive sciences being founded on the assumption that nature is constant must be invalidated by the theory of Darwin ; otherwise nature would have to be constant and variable at same time, which is an absurdity. It is here that evolution receives its death-blow. The theory is based on the fact that everything in the universe is incessantly changing and tending to a higher state of perfection, and this is shown only by observation and experiment, which is nothing else than an induction, or reasoning from the known

proclivities of certain individuals of a class, to conclusions relative to the class in general. But as, we have said, induction is based upon permanency ; for no one can form a general conclusion from the characteristics of perpetually changing entities. If such be the case on what authority does the Darwinian lay down his theory ? Either nature is constant and then there is no evolution ; or it is a change from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous by spontaneous variations which are necessarily accidental, and then we cannot come to any conclusion. In such a dilemma the evolutionist has no alternative but to allow his theory to vanish into thin air, and to fall back on the agency of a principle of design in the universe of matter. Nothing else seems to answer for the beauty and harmony which reign everywhere around us. Scientific perplexities may tend to drive us into the errors of those who have allowed reason to sit in judgment on the truths of revelation. But as the sombre shades of night vanish before the effulgence of the king of day, so will these perplexing thoughts fall back into oblivion, and with irresistible force the marvellous works of nature will impress upon our minds that all things in the universe obey a principle of design, arranged according to the admirable contrivance of divine wisdom.

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