

descendant of the once noted Castle Hyde family, of the County Cork. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he had an exceedingly brilliant career, seemingly carrying all before him, and gaining honors, medals and scholarships with amazing rapidity and ease. In 1880 he was elected a life member of the Royal Irish Academy, and in 1887 was made honorary member of the College (Trinity) Historical Society—the old debating assembly wherein Robert Emmet, and a host of other orators first made themselves heard. He has spent most of his life in Connaught, and in 1891, paid a lengthy visit to Canada, where, owing to his unassuming and retiring disposition, he was suffered to remain almost unnoticed by his Canadian countrymen. He is one of the most distinguished Irish scholars of the day, and composes as well in the ancient language as in English. In fact, he has written more and better poems in Irish than in English. He has published two valuable collections of folk-lore, a department of national literature which has recently received great and deserved attention from Irish scholars and writers. His poems written in English, breathe a high and disinterested patriotism. His "Songs of the Connaught Bards" now appearing in a Dublin newspaper are to be sent to press next month. The collection under this title is made up of a large number of hitherto unpublished poems, and anecdotes, with verses and tales relating to Carolan and his contemporaries, chiefly collected from the peasantry. Much as I admire Dr. Hyde's gifts and love of country, truth will have me confess to a desire for a little more music in the "Songs" at times.

32.—William Thomas Stead may not have made "a new Journalism," as is claimed for him by his friends, but in any case he is a remarkable personage. He went to Rome to convert the Pope. He visited Chicago, and boldly informed the women of the city that they were not angels exactly. A man who would hazard two such exploits in the evening of our unromantic century, deserves to live in biogra-

phy. Mr. Stead was born in 1849, and is the son of a Congregational minister. Leaving school at fourteen, he entered, first, a mercantile office, and then the Russian Vice-Consulate at Newcastle-on-Tyne. He began his editorial career at twenty-two, on a daily newspaper at Darlington. In 1880 he became the assistant of Mr. John Morley on the "Pall Mall Gazette," and in this relation made that intimate study of Mr. Morley which found record in an early number of the "Review of Reviews."

When Mr. Morley retired from the chief editorship to enter Parliament, in the spring of 1883, Mr. Stead succeeded him. The *Pall Mall Gazette* was then what most emphatically it is not now, a great organ of Liberal thought. To its uncompromising Liberalism Mr. Stead super-added a strong desire to expose political and social abuses, thus making his journal distinctly different from anything in the way of a newspaper theretofore seen in England. In 1890, Mr. Stead, having previously retired from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, founded the *Review of Reviews*, with which popular magazine he is still connected. Few men in England despatch more work than Mr. Stead in the narrow limits of a day. In 1886, he published a book on the everlasting Irish question, "No Reduction, no Rent," wherein he expressed opinions which if voiced by an Irishman in Ireland would be punished with imprisonment. In 1888, "Truth about Russia," wherein Mr. Stead is original at some little cost to the cause of liberty. In 1889, came a volume on the Vatican, full of suggestions for His Holiness. Mr. Stead's active life has been fraught with novel experiences, and of these perhaps the most notable is his residence for three days as an ordinary criminal in Coldbath prison, and three months in the same place but in better quarters and companionship. Mr. Stead suffered for a good cause, although his "plan of campaign" was unruly, two things by no means unusual with the subject of this sketch.