

Listen to me, and I will do you good.

Loaf with me, and I will do you better.

And if any man gets ahead of me, he will find me after him. Vale.—*Varsity*.

There are 1064 students at Yale college.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, Lord Houghton, Poe, Mrs. Browning, and Tennyson, were born in the same year—1809.

MR. GLADSTONE.

NOW that the career of Mr. Gladstone seems about drawing to a close it will not be amiss to briefly review the character and works of this distinguished man. His has been a long life spent almost continuously in the service of his country and now as the weight of over seventy winters is pressing him from the political arena, friend and foe alike can afford to review his career moderately and impartially. As an orator, Mr. Gladstone undoubtedly stands prominent above all of his kind not only in England but throughout the whole civilized world. From that memorable night in the Parliamentary session of 1858, when he sprang into startling prominence as the successful opponent of Mr. Disraeli, down to the present time, Mr. Gladstone has maintained his position among the greatest parliamentary orators that England has produced. Without the epigrammatic keenness of Lord Beaconsfield, without the cutting antithesis of Lord Salisbury, the oratory of Mr. Gladstone surpasses that of both these statesmen in sustained eloquence, in logical completeness, and in general

continuity of thought. His command over the true art of expression is one of the greatest secrets of his remarkable success as a statesman. Mr. Gladstone possesses little of that mysterious fascination by which Lord Beaconsfield swayed so wonderfully the minds of men; his rule has been of another, and perhaps of a higher order. He has held his place as leader of the Liberal party by the sheer force of his eloquence and the weight of intellectual superiority.

As a statesman Mr. Gladstone has directed his efforts principally towards the abolition of domestic abuses and towards projects for domestic reform. Many of the measures which he introduced into Parliament and got enacted, are now established institutions in Great Britain and may be viewed from the sober stand-point of history. The majority of these, such as the Educational Reform Bill of 1874 have stood experiment successfully, and are admittedly beneficial. In other departments of domestic legislation he has been less successful. His constant efforts to conciliate the Irish people, have been met with opposition bitter and calumnious. The solution of the Irish problem seems now more distant than ever, although the time of the English Parliament for the last five years has been almost exclusively devoted to its study.

Turning to the Foreign policy of Mr. Gladstone, we find that the ruling idea of his statesmanship has been towards the consolidation and not towards the expansion of the empire. In this, his policy differs