

old Whig party utterly failed to grasp the principle, he opposed a Liberal Ministry in the Crimean war, he left a Liberal Ministry because of the bombardment of Alexandria, and in his closing years he conscientiously adhered to his views upon Irish government, although by so doing he was brought into conflict with many with whom he had long worked in personal and political friendship. "He was a strong man in independence and force of character, and it was this strength by which he made parties serve his purpose if he could, but never himself became a party servant."

Although the Irish Question separated him politically from some of the comrades and fellow workers of a life time it never impaired in the slightest degree their private affections and love, and we hear Gladstone in the house of Parliament uttering the following grateful, noble and just eulogy in honor of his long-life companion and bosom friend.

Mr. Gladstone, upon rising, was received with cheers. He said: Mr. Bright has been to a very remarkable degree happy in the moment of his removal from among us. He lived to see the triumph of almost every great cause to which he specially devoted his heart and mind. He has established a special claim to the admiration of those from whom he differed through his long political life by marked concurrence with them upon the prominent and dominant question of the hour. (Hear, hear.) But though Mr. Bright came to be separated from the great bulk of the Liberals on the Irish question, on no single occasion has there been any word of disparagement. I acknowledge that I have not through my whole political life, fully embraced the character of Mr. Bright and the value of that character to the country. I was one that could not agree with the particular views he and some of his friends took of the Crimean contest, but felt profoundly and never ceased to

think, what must have been the moral elevation of men who, nurtured all their lives in the temple of popular approval, could at a moment's notice consent to part with the whole of that favor they enjoyed, which opponents might think the very breath of their nostrils. (Hear, hear.) They accepted undoubted unpopularity, for that war commanded the enormous approval of the people. Amongst other gifts Mr. Bright was delighted to be one of the chief guardians of the purity of the English tongue. \* \* In Ireland, when support of the Irish cause was rare; in India, when support of the native cause was rarer still; in America, at the time when Mr. Bright, foreseeing the ultimate issue of the great struggle of 1861, stood as the representative of an exceedingly small portion of the educated community of the country although undoubtedly representing a large part of the national sentiment, (hear, hear)—in all these cases, Mr Bright went far outside the necessities of his calling. Whatever touched him as a man of the great Anglo-Saxon race, whatever touched him as a subject, obtained, unasked, his sincere encouragement and enthusiastic aid. (Hear, hear.) All claims having his powerful advocacy made a distinct advance in the estimation of the world and distinct progress toward triumphant success. Thus it has come about that he is entitled to a higher eulogy than is due to success. Of mere success, indeed, he was a conspicuous example. In intellect he might claim a most distinguished place. But his character lies deeper than intellect, deeper than eloquence, deeper than anything that can be described, or that can be seen upon the surface. The supreme eulogy that is his due is that he elevated political life to the highest point, to a loftier standard than it had ever reached. He has bequeathed to his country a character that can not only be made a subject for admiration and gratitude, but,