

his charge. It was then that the feeling of the masses shewed itself. Personal friendliness for the people, known attachment to Mr. Gladstone, devoted attention to charities and industrial objects, Lady Aberdeen's kindly sympathy towards the poor and lowly, coupled with the popularity amongst a large section of the supposed Policy of Conciliation, had created for their Excellencies a very warm place in the hearts of the public. But let the Dublin correspondent of that most Unionist of papers, *The Times*, speak for this phase of their administration (July 18):

"If it were possible, the majority of the people in the country would desire to see the Viceroyalty retained by Lord and Lady Aberdeen, who have done more to make the office popular with the masses than any of their predecessors. * * * Their Excellencies have conquered any prejudice which may have been felt respecting them on political grounds, by their unflinching and unbounded kindness and generosity. Their sympathetic help was given freely and liberally wherever there was a good work to be done, without any distinction of creed or party. Their hospitality has been thoughtfully extended to the humblest as well as the higher class, and many inmates of institutions which depend upon the bounty of the public have enjoyed the unwonted pleasure of being their guests at the Vice-regal Lodge."

Such a tribute from a politically hostile source speaks volumes for the brief Irish administration of our present Governor-General. And the farewell demonstration held on the 3rd of August is described by the same authority as the most remarkable expression of public feeling, and tribute of honor, since the days of O'Connell. The whole Nationalist organization of Ireland was employed to make the pageant successful, and it was not unaided by Conservative and Unionist sympathy. The streets of Dublin were thronged with an enthusiastic populace, and the civic address was presented with all state, and responded to by the Lord Lieutenant from a platform draped in scarlet cloth. Lord Aberdeen, in his brief reply, justly referred to the scene as an extraordinary one. It was certainly an unusual one

for an Irish Viceroy to witness and share in.

Since his retirement from this important position, the Earl of Aberdeen has devoted himself mainly to the management of his estates, where a system is maintained which, if pursued in Ireland during the past century, would have prevented the possibility of serious agrarian discontent or agitation. He is one of the kindest landlords of the time, and Haddo House, the Scottish home and estate of their Excellencies, is a model in respect of management. And Lady Aberdeen has done much to make it so. The Onward and Upward Association, which now has a membership of 8,281, looks to her as its founder and President, and has for its object the presentation of a higher ideal of life to the working women of the country and the forming of a closer bond of union between them and their mistresses. Originating in a desire to better the condition of her own servants, Lady Aberdeen's idea has expanded into application to the relations of thousands of employers and employed. It was, therefore, little wonder that the Association refused to accept the resignation of their President on her departure for Canada, and referred, in the course of an Address, to her "great kindness, courtesy, hospitality, and unwearying labors." A magazine is published in connection with the Society, to which Lady Aberdeen has made numerous contributions—recent ones taking the shape of descriptions of scenes and occurrences in Canada, which have been republished in book form. Meantime, events had made the Aberdeens leaders in the Liberal society of London, while inclination made them continue to take a foremost part in the social and philanthropic movements of the time. General Booth and the Salvation Army found in them warm and sympathetic friends, and Lord Aberdeen was one of the first subscribers to the "Submerged Tenth" scheme. And in many other