

There is now no space to devote to a description of the Home Rule debate. Lord Randolph Churchill spoke powerfully against the bill; Mr. Labouchere indulged the members with an exhibition of his power of brilliant repartee, and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman defended the Government in an eloquent speech. At midnight the debate was adjourned. Nine hours I had listened to speeches, and the time seemed short.

W. S. W. McLAY.

LONDON, ENG., Feb. 20, 1893.

Students' Quarter.

TENNYSON AND BYRON.

The poet's character is woven into his verses. Given the one, you can form a fairly accurate opinion of the other. The lines of his poetry are often more truly indicative of the man than are the lines of his countenance. An author's works are sometimes a chief source of a biographer's chapters. From these statements few think of differing. They are true of all: they are true of each. And to this rule Tennyson and Byron form no exception.

The characters of these two masters of expression were widely divergent. Both are meeting with the verdict to which their lives are so amply entitled. Byron receives his full share of vituperation; for, morally, he is without the admiration of those who believe in the honor of man, he has forfeited the confidence of those who believe in the chastity of woman, he has lost the respect of all. Tennyson so lived that no breath has ever tarnished the lustre of his name: to-day all tongues are pronouncing his eulogium, to-night no shadow falls upon his fame.

As to the relative positions of these two stars in the poetic galaxy, literary astronomers differ—as the physicians do in the proverb. But yet neither will die, for both are immortal. However, it is usually conceded that Lord Tennyson will occupy the third place among poets of the first order, and Lord Byron the