those readers who think only of Ireland as a country of paupers and beggars. In the great Jubilee Exhibition at Manchester, which I visited this summer, the Irish department was one of the most remarkable, although I was informed on good Irish authority that the Parnellites had done all in their power to discourage it. A recent Parliamentary Return has shown unmistakably that the accumulations in Irish banks, and especially in savings banks, post-office banks, and others that represent the savings of the poorer classes, have been relatively greater during the past few years than those in England itself, though it is by no means for the interest of Irish agitators that such facts should be known.

The subject of Ireland may be followed up in the Contemporary for August in "Irish Alternatives," by Lord Thring, and in the interesting "Experiences of an Irish Landowner," who in this case is a lady; in "A Fair Constitution for Ireland" in the Nineteenth Century for August, by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, an Irish Statesman whose opinion is of real value; in "American Opinion on the Irish Question," in the same number, by E. L. Godkin, editor of the New York Nation, who is an Irishman, and in Mr. Matthew Arnold's "From Easter to August," in the Nineteenth Century for September, where the writer reviews the course of English politics during that period, and incidentally replies to Mr. Godkin. Mr. Arnold's paper is marked with some of his not altogether gracious peculiarities; but to me, who have been spending part of my summer vacation this year in England, as I also did last year, and who have been all the time a diligent reader of English papers, this article seems particularly valuable. One of Mr. Arnold's statements seems to me true beyond question, that "whether the Liberal Unionists live or die, they have at any rate rendered to their country this signal service—they have compelled the abandonment and disappearance of the Gladstonian plan of Home Rule, ... converted it from a most dangerous to a comparatively safe one." And nothing is plainer, it seems to me, than English loss of confidence in Mr. Gladstone as a statesman, in consequence of his so openly joining and abetting the violent Irish party. In defeating his scheme the Liberal Unionists have been playing the part, and doing the work, of the opponents of secession in this country; and Mr. Gladstone's scheme is getting to be more and more looked upon, not as the work of a wise and far-seeing statesman, but as the reckless bid for power of a headstrong and ambitious politician, who, as was truly said by one who had but too good reason to know him well, "can persuade most people of most things, but above all can persuade himself of anything."

The Liberals will, doubtless, sooner or later, return to power, though it does not seem to me probable that Mr. Gladstone will ever again be Prime Minister, and England, Scotland, and Wales, as well as Ireland, will acquire, in some form, a new measure of local self-government; but Home Rule as meaning Irish independence, or as meaning something different from Scotch self-government, or the self-government of Kent or Cornwall, is dead. England is no more tolerant of disunion than America.

There is a striking paper in the Nineteenth Century for September, entitled, "A German View of Mr. Gladstone," by Theodor von Bunsen, doubtless a son of the famous scholar and statesman who was for so many years German Ambassador to England.

English Politics have occupied so much space that I must reserve Literature and American magazines for another number.

W. P. A.