

Appendix XIII.

many years counsel to the Treasury and Home Office, and in addition had a leading practice in rating cases; made K.C., 1888; knighted, 1895. Retired from active work at the bar in 1895, but held the Recordership of Dover, to which he had been appointed in 1874, down to 1901. Was for some time an alderman of the London County Council. Has written much on the subject of the reform of the law.

SIR EDWARD CLARKE, born in London on 15th February, 1841, was the eldest son of J. G. Clarke, jeweller, of King William Street. Educated at the City Commercial School and City of London College, and attended the King's College evening classes. He entered the India Office as a writer in 1859, was elected to a Taucrod Law Studentship in 1861, and called to the bar by the Society of Lincoln Inn in 1864. He rapidly attained a practice at the Surrey Sessions, and in the Central Criminal Court, but he first came prominently before the public eye in connection with the case reported in this volume, and by his successful defence of Inspector Clark in the "Detective's case," tried at the next sessions of the Old Bailey (1877). Other famous trials in which he took part were those of Adelaide Bartlet, where he obtained a verdict of acquittal for his client (1886); the Baccarat case, where he appeared for Sir William Gordon-Cumming (1891); and the prosecution of "the Raiders," in which he defended Dr. Jameson. As quite a young man he took a leading part in politics in the Conservative interest; he was elected M.P. for Southwark at a bye-election in February, 1880; lost his seat at the General Election in April, but was returned for Plymouth in July of the same year, and sat for that constituency until October, 1900, when he retired. He was elected for the city of London in January, 1905, but resigned his seat in May. He was Solicitor-General, 1886-1892, receiving the honour of knighthood, and he was sworn of the Privy Council in 1908. He is the author of the standard book on Extradition (first edition, 1866), and published a collection of his forensic and political speeches in 1908.

SIR DOUGLAS STRAIGHT, born in London, 22nd October, 1844, was the son of Robert Marshall Straight, barrister-at-law. Educated at Harrow, he was called to the bar by the Middle Temple in 1865, and got rapidly into work, especially in criminal cases, receiving the appointment of junior counsel for the Treasury. He was returned to Parliament in the Conservative interest for Shrewsbury in 1870, but lost his seat in 1874. He was appointed Commissioner to inquire into corrupt practices at Boston in the same year. Appointed judge of the High Court of Allahabad in 1879; retired in 1892. Contested Stafford unsuccessfully as a Conservative in 1892. Editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, 1896-1909.

MONTAGU STEPHEN WILLIAMS, son of John Jeffries Williams, barrister-at-law, was born at Freshford, Somersetshire, on 30th September, 1835. He was educated at Eton, and was for a short time an ensign in the 41st Foot. Quitting the Army, he joined a touring stage company, and in 1858 married a daughter of the well-known actress, Mrs. Keeley. He was the author and adapter, mainly in conjunction with Sir Francis Burnand, of several successful plays and farces, and he also did work for the Press, and contributed to *Household Words*. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple on 30th April, 1862, and joined first the Home and then the Oxford Circuit. His main practice, however, was at the Central Criminal