

Webster, he represented the interests of Great Britain. In recognition of the valuable services he rendered the country at this memorable inquiry he was made a G.C.M.G. Mr. Gladstone more than once introduced into the House of Commons a bill for the purpose of making Roman Catholics eligible for the office of Lord Chancellor. It was satirically described as the Russell Relief Bill—a description based largely upon the pointed reference which Mr. Gladstone made to Sir Charles Russell in introducing the measure. 'It is a great thing, morally as well as socially,' he said, 'for a man to arrive at the head of the Bar.' But the bill was not passed, and the expectation that Sir Charles Russell would become Lord Chancellor was doomed to disappointment.

Not long afterwards—in the early part of 1894—a Lordship of Appeal fell vacant through the death of Lord Bowen, and, much to the surprise of the profession and the public, Sir Charles Russell accepted the office with a life peerage. In the House of Lords he had little opportunity of distinguishing himself, and it may be doubted whether he would ever have made any great mark as a member of that tribunal. A few months later the death of Lord Coleridge made vacant a position for which he was far more qualified, and, amid universal approval, he was appointed Lord Chief Justice of England—the office in which, after little more than six years, he has died. His career on the Bench, though marked by some defects, was worthy of the best traditions of what Sir Edward Clarke called 'the greatest purely judicial office in this country.' He made a most dignified president of the common-law Courts, and the tributes which his colleagues have paid to his memory show clearly how successfully he performed the administrative part of his duties. To all the great qualities he displayed at the Bar he added the judicial spirit when he was promoted to the Bench. The manner in which he presided over the trial at Bar in 1896 of *Regina v. Jameson and others* was, in a peculiar degree, characterized by the best qualities of the English Bench. There were, however, less important occasions on which he appeared to exhibit too great a tendency to bring the arguments of counsel and the evidence of witnesses to a close. He was apt, too, to be impatient with persons less gifted than himself with quickness of apprehension, and to use his giant's strength like a giant. He had, in other words, the defects of his qualities and the qualities of his defects. His failings all bore traces of a strong, manly nature; they never obscured—they did, perhaps, but throw into greater relief—the great and admirable qualities he displayed as a judge. He succeeded the late Lord Herschell as a member of the Venezuelan Commission last year, and achieved as much success as an arbitrator on this tribunal as he had formerly won as an advocate before the Behring Sea Commission. The thoughtful and eloquent address on international law he delivered before the Bar Association of America at Saratoga in 1896 earned for him a considerable reputation throughout the world as a student of international questions, which