

an inflexible firmness after the verdict. As a counsel he had a distinguished career. He appeared for Simon Bernard, who was tried as an accessory to the conspiracy against the life of the Emperor Napoleon in 1858. He was in the great Roupell cases; he led the defence in the famous convent case—*Saurin v. Starr*; and when the present leader of the House of Commons seat was petitioned against he saved it for him. As a piece of masterly cross-examination the way in which he handled Mr. Bagient in the first Tichborne trial stands almost unrivalled. When the claimant was prosecuted by the Crown Mr. Hawkins led for the Crown; and the Gladstone and Von Reable cases were among his victories in the Divorce Court. Before he was elevated to the Bench he held a general retainer for the Jockey Club. On the Bench he is noted as the manufacturer of indifferently good jokes. Sir Henry recently followed the example of his distinguished Chief and married a young and pretty lady. He usually wears a brown jacket, and a silk hat far back on his head. To see him and Baron Huddleston leaving the law courts and walking arm-in-arm through Holywell Street is a sight for the gamin.

Mr. Justice Stephen, who tried Florence Elizabeth Maybrick for the murder of her husband, was raised to the Bench in 1879. He was a great criminal lawyer, and the most successful of his books, which has become a standard work, is "The Law of Evidence." He speaks as if he had adopted Demosthenes' recipe for stuttering.

The other members of the common-law Bench are Justices Mathew, Cave, Day, Smith, Wills, Grantham, and Charles. Sir James Charles Mathew was promoted from the junior bar; Sir Lewis William Cave edited, in conjunction with Mr. Bell Stones, "Practice of Petty Sessions"; and Sir John Charles Day edited "Common Law Procedure Acts," and "Roscoe's Nisi Prius"; Sir A. L. Smith is a member of the Parnell commission; Sir William Grantham was well known as a politician, and Sir Arthur Charles is one of the youngest judges of modern times.

There are only two ex-members of the judicial Bench alive. Sir James Bacon is ninety-one, and continued in harness until three years ago. When he retired there was a unique scene in the Chancellor's Court. The attorney-general and most of the leading members of the Bar said *au revoir* to him in neat and touching speeches. Sir William Robert Grove was an eminent electrician before he was promoted to the Bench. He contrived the powerful voltaic battery which bears his name. He was Professor of Experimental Philosophy at the London Institution, and his address on the "Continuity of Natural Phenomena" before the British Association in 1866 demonstrated that the changes in the organic world, in the succession of organized beings, and in the progress of human knowledge, resulted from gradual minute variations. He made several discoveries in electricity and optics.

When a judge retires from the Bench he does so in an unostentatious manner, generally writing to the Lord Chancellor to be relieved during a vacation, and at the next sittings a new judge takes his place, and is formally congratulated by the Bar.—*Herald, London Edition.*