

agree that they will by molestation, annoyance, threats, intimidation, or any other manner of coercion,—not by persuasion,—influence the minds, wishes, and wills of others as to the modes in which they should or should not bestow their labour, the persons who so act are guilty of a criminal offence.”

In 1868 came the Fenian trials. Here the Attorney-General (Sir J. B. Karslake), the Solicitor-General (Sir Balliol Brett, now Lord Esher, Master of the Rolls), and Mr. Giffard appeared for the Crown; but only a single conviction was obtained. Montague Williams and Edward Clarke, now a Knight and Solicitor-General, had been retained for the defence.

Mr. Giffard was a member of the Welsh Circuit, and at the Glamorganshire Assizes held at Cardiff in July, 1869, he was pitted against Mr. Grove, Q.C., in the strange case of “Esther Lyons.” This was an action raised by Barnett Lyons, a Jew and a money-lender in Cardiff, against a Welsh dissenting minister and his wife, for having enticed away his daughter Esther with the view of converting her to Christianity. Mr. Grove was an eminent man of science; his name is associated with a galvanic battery of some notoriety; he is the author of a work on the correlation of physical forces; he enjoyed the reputation of being the best patent lawyer of his day; he was for many years a Justice of the High Court, and is now a Privy Councillor. But as a *nisi prius* advocate he was helpless in the hands of Hardinge Giffard; and the money-lender got a verdict for £50, to the surprise and against the charge of the presiding judge, Mr. Baron Channell.

In the same year Giffard, together with Karslake, Coleridge, Hawkins (now a Judge of the High Court), and other celebrities, successfully defended the Directors in the famous Overend Gurney prosecution. On the first Tichborne trial he appeared, with Sergeant Ballantine, for the plaintiff, who was afterwards represented by Dr. Kenealey.

In 1871 Boulton and Park were tried for frequenting theatres and other places of public resort in women's clothes. Hardinge Giffard prosecuted with the law officers of the day and Sir Henry James, but failed to secure a conviction. In *Belt v. Lawes* Sir Hardinge Giffard was matched against Charles Russell, now the unchallenged leader of the common-law bar. Not without dust and heat do such rivals engage,—

But Hardinge Giffard remained master of the field. The plaintiff, for whom he appeared, got £5,000 damages; and the Court of Appeal declined to disturb the verdict, at least to his disadvantage. *Belt v. Lawes* was an action of libel. The defendant had alleged that certain busts and pieces of sculpture attributed to Mr. Belt, and claimed by him as his own, had in fact been executed by persons in his employ. The case was tried before Mr. Baron Huddleston at Westminster; the trial lasted for forty-three days, and the present Attorney-General shared in the defeat of Sir Charles Russell.—*A.W.R., in The Green Bag.*