

'appeal in any case decided by a superior Court.' As a judge he, on the whole, realized the high expectations formed by his friends. He was patient, attentive, courteous, and dignified. No counsel pleading before him could complain that he had been unheard. Perhaps, in consulting Lord Selborne's judgments, one is embarrassed by the absence of proportion—by the prominence given to matters of minor importance, redundancy in the statement of facts, and trains of reasoning running off into collateral matters. But his statements of legal proposition are cautiously worded, with a far-seeing regard to cases not actually before the Court; and probably from no other judge's reported decisions could be culled fewer hasty, ill-considered *obiter dicta*. In 1874 he was succeeded as Lord Chancellor by his friend and opponent Lord Cairns, and for a time he took little part in public affairs, though one episode in this part of his career will not be forgotten—the brilliant forensic duel in the House of Lords between him and Lord Cairns, the subject of dispute being the legality of employing Indian troops in Europe by the mere authority of the Crown and without the consent of Parliament. When Mr. Gladstone returned to office in 1880, Lord Selborne went back to the woolsack, and held the Great Seal till the fall of the Ministry in 1885. The new Law Courts were opened during his tenure of office, and he was raised to an earldom in connection with this historic event. Even when not engaged in Parliamentary or judicial duties, Lord Selborne was not idle. He was a frequent contributor to the *British Critic* in days when that periodical was the mouthpiece of Newman, Mozley, and Ward. The 'Book of Praise,' published in 1863, was the first English hymnal collected in a catholic spirit and with discernment and taste. To Professor Bell's edition of 'White's Selborne,' from which Lord Selborne took his title, he contributed a chapter on the antiquities of the parish—a chapter profoundly interesting to archæologists because it was his good fortune to find in digging on his estate a number of Roman coins. In 1886 he wrote a defence of the Church of England against Disestablishment—a defence in which he again put forward the arguments which he had employed in his famous speech on the Irish Church. He took a warm interest in the foundation of the Legal Association, of which he was the first president, and in Parliament and out of doors he strove to raise the plane of education at the Bar. His private life was stately, dignified, and rich in good deeds, and he was seen at his best in the company