

he was equally popular in all the other States. Honors, too, came to him from the other side of the world. During the one protracted holiday of his busy life—that which stretched between December, 1890, and March, 1892—he received the degree of Doctor of Civil Law from the University of Oxford, and in May, 1895, he was made a Doctor of Laws of Queen's University, Canada. In 1897 he became a Doctor of Laws of Cambridge, and in 1901, at the same time as the present King, he was made a Doctor of Laws of Melbourne, and he received the same degree from the Adelaide University. He was created a Baronet by Queen Victoria in 1890, and two years earlier he had the honor of being proclaimed a member of the Privy Council, an honor which had previously been conferred on only two Australians, namely, the Right Hon. William Bede Dalley, K.C. (who sent the first Australian military contingent to help Great Britain on the field of battle), and Sir Alfred Stephen, whose brother was Acting Governor of South Australia, after the departure of Admiral Sir John Hindmarsh. Arriving in London on April 23, 1897, Sir Samuel was sworn of the Privy Council on May 18, and next day he sat to hear appeals from all parts of the Empire. Among the great men who sat also, out of compliment to him, were the Earl of Halsbury (Lord Chancellor), Lord Russell (Lord Chief Justice), Earl Carrington, and the Earl of Jersey. Sir Samuel Way was the first Australian judge to sit with the Judicial Committee to hear cases. He was subsequently entertained by the Lord Chief Justice, the Societies of Lincoln's Inn, the Inner and Middle Temple, and Gray's Inn, as well as by the benchers of King's Inn, Dublin, and the Irish Bar.

A Great Freemason.

Sir Samuel was the most prominent Freemason in Australia. He was the first Grandmaster of the South Australian Grand Lodge, and in that capacity he installed Earl Carrington as first Grandmaster of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, and took the place of honor at the installation of Sir William Clarke as the first Grandmaster of the Grand Lodge of Victoria. He was also present at the installation of the first Grandmaster of the Grand Lodge of Tasmania. His name was always received with enthusiasm in Masonic circles in the neighboring States. He took a foremost part in educational matters. He was a member of the original council of the Adelaide University, and had been Chancellor since January, 1885. He willingly took a leading position on the executives of many other educational, religious, social, and scientific institutions. He never delivered a speech in connection with any society or institution without showing complete insight into its objects and work. He was tireless in his labor, and was not daunted by any task.

A Deserved Tribute.

Speaking of his holiday tour of 21 years ago, "The Advertiser," in an article published on his return, said:—"Beginning with Oriental lands he passed afterwards through regions of high historic interest, such as Constantinople and South-Eastern Europe; then came an experience of the highest civilisation of the world, followed by a transition to America, with its exuberant life, Canada in its nascent youth, Japan that is emerging from one picturesque condition into another still more interesting, China with its many problems and tenacious hold of the past, and finally the sunny colonies of Australia once more. Everywhere his Honor has had advantages that can only be possessed by one who unites wide culture and large stores of general information with a highly-trained intelligence. Added to these his rank as Lieutenant-Governor of the colony, his status in legal circles as Chief Justice of South Australia, his position among Freemasons, and his close connection with religious and philanthropic movements, have each contributed in their way to make his tour a conspicuous success. South Australia may be congratulated on having had such a representative at the numerous State, social, Masonic, religious, and other functions in which his Honor has had the opportunity of taking part. The Chief Justice possesses the faculty of adaptation in a remarkable degree, and he has also an exceptional gift of facile and agreeable speech. He has a singularly happy art of not only saying the right thing at the right time, but of saying it in the very best way. It is no flattery to state that there are but few, even of public men, in whose hands the interests with which he has identified himself could be trusted with such entire confidence. The distinguished success of his personal career and the dignified position he holds have given weight and value to his utterances." All that was then said remained true to the end.

Illness incapacitated Sir Samuel Way from duty on the bench for some time at the end of the year 1913, but in his reply to the congratulation of the bar when he resumed his seat on December 10 of that year, he was able to declare:—"I should like to say, on my own behalf, that since my health has been sufficiently restored, although I have not been sitting in court I have not been living in idle life. I have been working to the utmost of my ability on some judgments which I had to prepare. I should like to mention one other circumstance—the kindly consideration of the Government in furnishing a lift to enable those of us whose hearts are not as vigorous as those of some of the younger members of the bar, to reach our chambers, and come to the bench without encountering that steep staircase which hitherto has been the only means of access. It is a very considerate act. I should have been out of breath if I had climbed the staircase this morning. I hope the time may come when I shall skip up and down the staircase as vigorously as I was wont to do before my illness."

That day never came. A disease, which was situated deeper in the system than the left arm, which was removed in the hope of eradicating it, made itself manifest before the sad and sudden death of Lady Way, which occurred early in the year 1914. Shortly afterwards his Honor went to Sydney, where his arm was amputated. Owing to his great age, and the critical nature of the operation, which was performed by Sir Alexander MacCormick and Dr. Jenkins, fears were entertained that Sir Samuel might not recover. However, his vitality was so great that he rapidly regained his strength, and he took his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court again on October 6, 1914. In response to the words of welcome by the late Sir John Downer, K.C., on behalf of the assembled bar, Sir Samuel said:—"This is not the first time I have been welcomed back to the seat which I have so long occupied. I have been welcomed back after having visited the other side of the world on two occasions. I was also welcomed back nine months ago, after my recovery from an illness which was occasioned by my return to work too early after an attack of influenza. Since then I have suffered, as you have mentioned, from an altogether unexpected disease, which was only discovered a month before Lady Way's death. You have expressed your approval of the fortitude with which I have met this severe stroke of adverse fortune. I beg to protest. Any courage or fortitude I have displayed has not been peculiar to myself. It has been displayed, and probably in a higher degree, by my learned colleagues, and the members of the profession. During the painful experiences through which I have passed—and they have been painful—I have been sustained especially by the support and sympathy, and, if I may use the word—I should be

ungrateful if I did not—the love of the members of the legal profession, with whom I have been so long identified, and who have supported me during my long career on this bench and throughout these trying experiences. I am grateful to Almighty God that the means taken for my recovery were successful, and that I am once more restored to my old seat. I am glad that I have not come back to it unwelcome. I can assure you that my best powers for whatever time I may yet be able to occupy this seat shall be devoted to my duties, which I shall discharge to the utmost of my ability."

He not only resumed his judicial work, but also undertook once more duties in other departments with an astounding vigor. Although the arm had been amputated, however, the disease was left behind, and it attacked the lungs, with the result that a severe cough developed. This caused Sir Samuel great inconvenience and much exhaustion, but apart from the cough he suffered no pain. He resolutely remained at his post on the Supreme Court bench, and he performed the duties appertaining to the office with accustomed thoroughness to the beginning of the present long vacation. He presided at the Supreme Court on the last day of Term, and also at the last commemoration of the Adelaide University. Some time before the end came the coughing, which had been a source of great trouble, ceased, but it left Sir Samuel exceedingly weak and restless. Nothing but his indomitable spirit kept him alive, but right to the close of his illness his brain was clear, and he was glad to have his friends about him. Nearly half his long and useful career was spent as Chief Justice, and had he survived to complete his eightieth year that division of his life would have been exact. His death removes a link with the very earliest times in the State, for his predecessor as Chief Justice, Sir Richard Hanson, was Attorney-General in the first Government which held office in South Australia.

Sir Samuel was married in 1898 to the widow of Dr. Blue, formerly of Strathalbyn (formerly Miss Katherine Gollan), but he left no heir to his title. Lady Way died suddenly on May 14, 1914. Sir Samuel's home at Montefiore is a very beautiful one, and he was surrounded there by the art and literary treasures which he so loved. He had an excellent library, and if he took a fancy to a new book he was very liberal in the distribution of copies of the volume among his friends. He also took great delight in the garden, while he had a magnificent outlook over the plains of Adelaide to the inspiring hills in the distance. He had an extensive pastoral property, Kadlunga, near Mintaro, and a beautiful estate, Sea View, near Noarlunga, and he was known as a breeder of prize Shropshires. Sir Samuel was very popular with all the officials of the Supreme Court, from the highest to the lowest, for he was always considerate and sympathetic towards them. His relations with his colleagues on the bench, and also with his brethren of the other Australian courts, were of the most cordial description. He was the soul of hospitality, and few visitors of standing came to the State who were not received with warmth and kindness at Montefiore. He was full of information on all subjects, more particularly in respect to the social, political, and industrial development of South Australia, and he was at all times a charming conversationalist. His speeches, too, were models of diction. His death creates a gap which will not easily be filled, and his memory will remain as a precious heritage.

The Relatives.

Sir Samuel Way was a son of the late Rev. James Way, the only surviving member of whose family is Mrs. Allan Campbell. Her sons and daughters are Dr. A. W. Campbell, of Fiji; Mr. Way Campbell, now in England; Mr. Colin Campbell, of Adelaide; Lieutenant Neil Campbell, who has just returned wounded from the front; Lieutenant Gordon C. Campbell, now at the front; Mrs. Sidney Weston, and Mrs. Fred Downer, of Adelaide. The family of the late Dr. Way, a brother of the Chief Justice, comprises Dr. Iuman Way, of Kalgoorlie; Captain James Way, of the Royal Artillery, who is now on active service in France. Mesdames Tratman and Connelly, of Adelaide; and Mesdames Arthur Irwin and Harry Irwin, of Western Australia. The late Mrs. Frederick Beach was a sister of the deceased judge, and her family are Colonel Beach, Messrs. Frederick, Herbert, and Frank Beach, and Mesdames Yemm and Leschen. The Chief Justice also had two stepchildren, who are Mrs. Herbert Kymill and Mr. Archie Blue.

Town Hall Bell Tolloed.

The Town Hall bell was tolled on Sunday evening, and it will be tolled again to-day. The Salvation Army played the "Dead March" in "Saul" in the evening as they marched along King William-street and Pirie-street on the way to the citadel.

A STATE FUNERAL.

TO-MORROW AFTERNOON.

It has been decided to accord the remains of the deceased judge the honors of a State funeral at 2 p.m. to-morrow. A service will be conducted at Montefiore by the Rev. Henry Howard, after which the procession will go along Palmer-place and Brougham-place, past the Children's Hospital along King William-road, North terrace (passing the University), thence along Pulteney-street and Pirie-street to the Pirie-street Methodist Church, where the Rev. H. Howard will conduct a public funeral service. At its conclusion the procession will be re-formed and will go along King William-street, past the Supreme Court, and along Gouger-street to the West-terrace Cemetery, where the remains will be interred in the family vault. The procession will be marshalled by the police.

SERVICE AS GOVERNOR.

AN ABSOLUTE RECORD.

TOTAL PERIOD, 6 YEARS 9½ MONTHS.

Sir Samuel Way was last sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of South Australia on February 21, 1914, and he administered the government until the arrival in the State of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Galway, who succeeded Admiral Sir Day Boscawen. Colonel Galway left England on March 23, and he reached Adelaide on Saturday, April 18. Sir Samuel Way in the aggregate occupied the positions of official administering the government, Deputy-Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, more often than any other official in the British Dominions, and his total term of service in these capacities exceeds in length that of

greatest approach to his aggregate term being that of Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, C.B., who was appointed on June 8, 1855, and who relinquished the office on March 4, 1862, a period of six years and nine months. Sir Samuel Way had served in the viceregal office for six years and slightly over nine months. He had thus created an absolute record so far as the incumbency of the position of Administrator of the government is concerned. In this connection it will be interesting to give the terms of the 18 Governors who have represented the British Sovereign in this State. They are as follow:—

Terms of Governor.

1. Captain Hindmarsh, 1 year 7 months.
2. Colonel Gawler, 2 years 7 months.
3. Sir George Grey, 4 years 5 months.
4. Colonel Robe, 2 years 10 months.
5. Sir H. Fox Young, 6 years 4½ months.
6. Sir R. MacDonnell, 6 years 9 months.
7. Sir Dominick Daly, 5 years 11½ months.
8. Sir James Fergusson, 4 years 2 months.
9. Sir Anthony Musgrave, 3 years 7½ months.
10. Sir W. W. Cairns, 2 months.
11. General Sir W. Jervois, 5 years 2 months.
12. Sir W. Robinson, 6 years 16 days.
13. The Earl of Kintore, 6 years.
14. Sir Fowell Buxton, 3 years 5 months.
15. Lord Tennyson, 3 years 3 months.
16. Sir George Le Hunte, 5 years 7½ months.
17. Admiral Sir Day Bosanquet, 5 years.
18. Colonel Sir H. Galway, 1 year 6 months.

Sir Samuel Way's First Term.

Sir Samuel Way was appointed Chief Justice of South Australia on March 18, 1876, in succession to Sir Richard Hanson, who had died eight days previously. He was called upon to administer the government of the province within less than a year of that date on the departure of Sir Anthony Musgrave. He held the position for nearly two months, and then stood aside on the arrival of Sir William Wellington Cairns, a brother of Lord Chancellor Cairns. That gentleman, however, was suffering from illness when he arrived in Adelaide, and after holding office for a few weeks he resigned. Sir Samuel Way therefore was once more called upon to undertake the duties of Governor, and during the period of this second tenure of office he had the honor of opening the

last session of the eighth Parliament, in which he had sat as a legislator and a Minister of the Crown. It fell to his lot to dissolve this Parliament, and he sometimes playfully referred to the fact that Oliver Cromwell and he were the only personages in English history who dissolved the Parliaments of which they had been members. Shortly afterwards General Sir W. F. D. Jervois, a distinguished military engineer, was selected to fill the viceregal office. He was invited by the British War Office to advise them on matters of defence, and so it happened that Sir Samuel Way was once more entrusted with the duty of administering the government, this time for a period of six months. During the subsequent term of General Jervois there were two occasions on which Sir Samuel acted as Governor for brief periods, and he was six times Deputy-Governor during the stay of Sir William Robinson. He did his work so well that it was proposed that he should be appointed to fill both the viceregal and the judicial offices permanently, or, at least, for an indefinite term. This suggestion, however, met with his strong disapproval as being unconstitutional and tending to weaken the connection between South Australia and the mother country. Sir Samuel was, however, in 1890 appointed Lieutenant-Governor, that being the first occasion on which such a distinction had been conferred upon a Chief Justice before his retirement from office.

Becomes Lieutenant-Governor.

Sir Samuel Way, who was Deputy-Governor several times during the period of office of the Earl of Kintore, first exercised his powers as Lieutenant-Governor on November 3, 1893, and he retained that position until May 19 of the following year. Lord Kintore in the interval made the trans-continental journey from Darwin to Adelaide. On the departure of Lord Kintore for England on January 17, 1893, the dormant commission of Sir Samuel Way again became operative, and on this occasion he retained office for more than nine months. Then Sir Fowell Buxton arrived and took up the reins of government. When that distinguished Baronet returned to England Sir Samuel Way was again Lieutenant-Governor for over six months prior to the arrival of Lord Tennyson, and while his Lordship was acting as Governor-General of the Commonwealth on the departure of the Marquis of Londonderry, the longest term of office enjoyed by Sir Samuel Way as Lieutenant-Governor was served. That lasted from July 15, 1892, to July 1, 1893, or only a few days less than a year. Sir George Le Hunte then arrived, and assumed the viceregal office. During his occupancy of the position Sir