PROPEST HEALIN WITHIN THE MEACH OF THE AMERICAN LAWYER.

of the Man Who Com Court of Last Munor.-Mann P. That Congress or the Freedings-Direct

No sensitive honor sould well he bestours No greater honce occid well he bestores there is a American keyyer than member ship in the supreme court of the Union States, and yet so modest are the pactalistic of the position that more than one man of the law has declined a proffered appointment to the but mlary of the chief justice being has \$10, 500 a year, while associates got only \$10,

Now, almost any lawyer worthy to be a member of the highest judicial tribunal of this republic can carn more than the great-er of these sums annually, perticularly if his practice be before the courts in any of the great cities of these days. The peo-ple of the United States are always inter-ested in this court as a whole and in its members as individuals. Just at this time the interest is somewhat greater than usual by reason of the recent deliberations mon the constitutionality of the income upon the constitutionality of the mountains the supreme court more closely during its con-sideration of this subject than during its aideration of this subject than during its deliberations upon any other question that has come up since the war. Owing to the peculiar circumstances that have arisen at this time and which have made reconsideration necessary, after one



outgiving from the court upon the subject by a partial bench, the record and person allty of Justice Juckson of Tennessee, whose presence was necessary to the sit ting of the full bench, are of most present accessions to the subject to the subjec most recent accessions to the supreme court. He is a thorough Democrat, though court. He is a thorough Democrat, though his appointment was made by Benjamin Harrison just before he resigned, the presidency to Grover Cleveland. Mr. Jackson was born at Paris, Tonn., on April 8, 1832. His college training was received at West Tonnossee college, from which he was graduated when but 16, and the University of Virginia, where he afterward took a two years' course. At 24 he was graduated from the Lebanon Law school and in 1856 began practice at Jackson, Tenn. Three years later he went to Memphis, where he practiced for 20 years, when he returned to Jackson. Twice he was appointed to the supreme bench of his state and in 1850 was elected a member of the legislature. In 1881 he was sent to the United States somate, and as a member of that body he became a close friend of Benevall Martines. that body he became a close friend of Ben jamin Harrison. In 1886 Senator Jackson resigned, having been made a United States circuit judge by President Clove-land. His appointment by President Har-rison to be an associate justice of the su-

JUSTICE JACKSON ON THE BENCH.

rison to be an associate justice of the supreme court came in March, 1893.

Mr. Jackson is a small man—smaller even than Mr. Shiras, and they two of all the present bench are physically nonimpressive. Mr. Jackson's complexion is hectic, his form is thin and wasted, but his eyo is keen and bright, and despite his physical weakness his appearance is hardly that of a man of 63, although that is really his age. Mr. Jackson is not poor by any incans, he and his brother, General W. H. Jackson, being accounted the wealthlost men in Tennessee. His father-in-law, W. G. Harding, is the owner of the famous Belle Mead stock farm. During the war Mr. Jackson held a civil office under the Confederacy.

Justice Jackson sits at the extreme right of the bench. Next him comes Justice Henry Billings Brown, smooth shaven, 50, 2f New England birth and Michigan training, both of which have left traces upon his personality. Yet it has been said of him more than once that he resembles Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, the pollshed man of Delaware, at present representative of the United States at the court of St. James. Next to Justice Brown sits James Horace Gray, 67, also a native of New England, where he resided until appointed in 1881 by President Arthur. Next to Justice Gray sits Justice Stephen J. Field, the oldest and most remurkable man now sitting Justice Jackson sits at the extreme right est and most remarkable man now sitting on the bench. Mr. Field is of the famous family of that name, his brothers being Cyrus W., who "hald the gable;" David Dudley, the codifier, and Henry M., the divine and journalist, now the only survivor of the family save the justice. Field is a New Englander by birth, but he went to California in 1849, where he was a member of the legislature when that meant carrying "shootin irons." He was appointed in 1863 by President Lincoln and has been shot at both before and since his hipbolutiment. Mr. Field is of the famou

Chief Justice Mclville W. Fuller, who was much talked about when appointed by President Cleveland in 1888, sits nex to Justice Field. Mr. Fuller was born in Maine, though he went to Chicago in 1856, when he was but 23. Justice John Marshall Harlan of Ken-

Justice John Marshall Harlan of Kentucky, big, stalwart, smooth shaven and baid, comes next, and after him Justice David Josiah Brewer, a nephew of Stophen I. Field and a native of Smyrna, Syria, where his father was a missionary. The justice was a lawyer in Leavenworth, Lan., when appointed. Justice George Shiras, who sits next to Justice. Brewer, was a Pennsylvania lawyer when appointed in 1986 by President Harrison and was a contra of the late Janes of the late Janes and the extreme left, is 49, comes from Louisian and was a harbody till has fall. He was a war a harbody till has fall. He

A SAFE WASTE

There are few homestable in the inaccuracy in the matter of find apply. A hig groom's or besteher's hill imme-diately augments that there should be scape economy unerticed "semisurbers

The present activity in the field of dietetins should spread valuable knowledge into every kitchen. It is already showing benefits in the marter of nutri-tions food versus medicine.

Honsewives do not always realize that they have a prominent part to play in this grave question of the day, the "dispossi of garbage." Thus responsibility lies within the domestic threshold, and to consign the collection of waste to the r is not the limit of her powe a self satisfying conclusion. What she signs does not concern her, and this "bets noir" found in every part of the land, a subject fraught with almost in-surmountable difficulties to those whose business it is to find a healthful and quick disposal of garbage, is far more the business of the housekeeper than she is willing to acknowledge. We must go back of the garbage can to find the cause. American extravagance is proverbial the world over. We provide with a lavish hand. Unskilled and indifferent help waste accordingly. Expenditure for food in a large percentage of the middle and in a large percentage of the middle and lower classes is estimated to take very often fully three-fourths of the income, Actual consumption and benefit derived from quantity supplied is notably small in the wealthier families.

Convincing proof is found in the over-flowing garbage can. Lack of robustness among a certain class and the amount of debility afflicting a majority of peo-ple prove to investigators a want of proper nutriment to build up the overwrought body, which must endure some how the strain and stress of American

life and climate.

The unintelligent methods of poor servants, unskilled in handling food, is one cause of the effect. It is considered their prerogative to waste what does not suit their fancy. "Leavings" which may be the best portions from the mistresses' table are not palatable to their taste, and so good material is speedily hidden from sight, more is called for, and a haphazard supply to keep Bridget good natured furnishes her with an abundance to overflow ash cans, clog pipes, choke traps, fill cesspools, draw vermin and offer culture as a medium for the ubiquitous microbe. Noxious odors offend nos-trils and dangerous effluvia jeopardize health and obstruct sanitary measures.

It is just this waste in the world that has been the cause of plagues, pesti-lences and diseases. It is wasted time, strength, money, happiness and, too of ten, life.—Baltimore American.

### The Novel of Religion.

I heard long ago of an enterprising tradesman who desired to have the Old Testament at least broken into a series of romances. By others, very likely much less pious men, no version of these narratives can be tolerated except the ancient original versions. readers or hearers are so familiar with these, or think themselves so familiar (they would probably break down under examination), that something more "spicy" is required by them. I have read an American novel about the love affairs of Judas Iscariot and Mary Magdalene. It did not interest me, I own, but it did make me laugh. Probably a more pions student would have been edified. There is no accounting for tastes. Perhaps no Biblical novel has ever won critical applause or been reck-oned a piece of literature. But such novels hit a large class of readers whose tastes in other matters is not always

It would be interesting to know what the wits and critics of the restoration thought and said about "The Pilgrim's Progress." Probably they never looked into the cheap little book at all, the book which has outlived Etherege and Sedley and Rochester and the rest of Of course it does not by any means follow that every religious novel read by the people who do read such things and neglected by critics is on a level with Bunyan's masterpiece.—An-drew Lang in Longman's Magazine.

What is an edition? Does it consist of 1,000 volumes or of 500 or 50 or 5? The word is not a technical term like "gross" or "dozen" or any like expres-sion bearing a fixed numerical signifi-cance, and there is, of course, no reason why it should not mean augustee the lowest to the highest of these is the lowest to the taste and for why it should not mean anything from or it may be the tactics, of the particu lar publisher who employs it. Only now that that enterprising person shows him self so anxious to keep the public regu larly informed as to the sales of the be as well to come to some understand ing on this point. We know what is meant when we read that Miss Ahenea Daring's new novel is "in its twentieth thousand," whereas the statement that it is "in its forty-fifth edition," conveys
to us simply no information at all— London Graphic.

### Bracelets Once More.

A great hope is being cherished that women are inclining to bracelets once more This seems not improbable. The decree has gone forth that sleeves are to be scarcely below the elbow. This being true there is a considerable expanse left on pleasure bent, still have frugal minds

Mosert was very small, being only a little over 5 feet in height. His face was thin, and the size of his nose was apparently exaggerated by the attenuation of his features. He were his hair long and done up in a cue, according to the custom of his day. His mouth was small and his face clean shaves.

### DEATH OF LINCOLN.

NOAM SHOOKS RECOLLECTIONS OF THE GREAT TRAGEDY.

plat, but Woold Sist Disappoint the ring Sugar Cader : Warning Sky That April Marries.

The afternoon and evening of April 14, 1865, were cold, raw and gusty. Durk clouds enveloped the capital, and the air was chilly, with occasional showand Lass in the afternoon I filled as appointment by calling on the president at the White House, and was told by him that he "had had a notion" of sending for me to go to the theater that evening with him and Mrs. Lincoln, but he add-ed that Mrs. Lincoln had already made up a party to take the place of General and Mrs. Grant, who had somewhat un-expectedly left the city for Burlington. N. J. The party was originally planned for the purpose of taking General and Mrs. Grant to see "Our American Cons-in" at Ford's theater, and when Grant had decided to leave Washington he (the president) had "felt inclined to give up the whole thing," but as it had been announced in the morning papers that this distinguished party would go to the theater that night Mrs. Lincoln had rather insisted that they ought to go in order that the expectant public should not be wholly disappointed.

On my way home I met Schuyler Colfar, who was about leaving for Califar.

fornia, and who tarried with me on the sidewalk a little while, talking about the trip and the people whom I knew in San Francisco and Sacramento that he wished to meet. Mr. Lincoln had often talked with me about the possibilities of his eventually taking up his residence in California after his term of office should be over. He thought, he office should be over. He thought, he said, that that country would afford better opportunities for his two boys than any of the older states, and when he heard that Colfax was going to California he was greatly interested in his trip and said that he hoped that Colfax would be the col would bring him back a good report of what his keen and practiced observation would note in the country which he (Colfax) was about to see for the first

The evening being inclement, I staid within doors to nurse a violent cold with which I was afflicted, and my roommate, which I was afflicted, and my roommate, McA., and I whiled away the time chatting and playing cards. About half past 10 our attention was attracted to the frequent galloping of cavalry or the mounted patrol past the house which we occupied on New York avenue, near the state department building. After awhile quiet was restored, and we retired to our sleeping room in the rear

As I turned down the gas I said to my roommate: "Will, I have guessed the cause of the clatter outside tonight. You know Wade Hampton has disappeared with his cavalry somewhere in the mountains of Virginia. Now, my theory of the racket is that he has raided Washington and has pounced down upon the president, and has attempted to carry him off." Of course this was said jo-cosely and without the slightest thought that the president was in any way in danger, and my friend, in a similar spirit, banteringly replied, "What good will that do the reos unless they carry off Andy Johnson also?" The next morning I was awakened in the early dawn by a loud and hurried knocking on my chamber door, and the voice of Mr. Gardner, the landlord, crying: "Wake, wake, Mr. Brooks! I have dreadful news.

I slipped out, turned the key of the door, and Mr. Gardner came in, pale, trembling and woe begone, like him who "drew Priam's curtain at the dead of night," and told his awful story. At that time it was believed that the president, Mr. Seward, Vice President Johnson and either members of the govern-ment had been killed, and this was the burden of the tale that was told to us. I sank back into my bed, cold and shiv-ering with horror, and for a time it seemed as though the end of all things had come. I was aroused by the loud weeping of the comrade, who had not left his bed in another part of the room.

When we had sufficiently collected ourselves to aress and go out of doors in the bleak and cheerless April morning, we found in the streets an extraordinar spectacle. They were suddenly crowded with people—men, women and children thronging the pavements and darkening the thoroughfares. It seemed as if every-body was in tears. Pale faces, streaming eyes, with now and again an angry frowning countenance, were on every Men and women who were stran looks and tearful inquiries for the wel fare of the president and Mr. Seward's family. The president still lived, but a half past 7 o'clock in the morning the tolling of the bells announced to the lamenting people that he had ceased to breathe. His great and loving heart was still. The last official bulletin from the war department stated that he died at 22 minutes past 7 o'clock on the morning of April 15.

Instantly flags were raised at half solemnly, and with incredible swiftness Washington went into deep, universal mourning. All stores, government departments and private offices were partments and private omces were closed, and everywhere, on the most pre-tentions residences and on the humblest hovels, were the black badges of grief. Nature seemed to sympathine in the gearal lamentation, and tears of rain full from the moist and somber sky. The wind sighed mournfully through streets and from the moist and somber sky. crowded with sad faced people, and broad folds of funereal drapery faceped heavily in the wind over the decerations of the day before.—Noah Brooks in Cen-

Music resembles poetry. In each are nameless graces which no methods teach, and which a mast'æ's hand alone oan reach.-Pope.

PRESIDENT PAINS OF CURA

of These Me Louis the For



PRINCIPENT PALMA.

PRESIDENT PATMA. Officially motified of his election. "I am not not old to do a finish fighting," he says quiestly.

President Palma now conducts a large seminary for the education of wealthy Curbans as Control Vallby, but for years has been identified with schemes for the liberation of Cuba. He was born in Bayomo, Cuba, 60 years ago, and in 1868, as the beginning of the famous ten years' war, was elected to the chamber of deputies of the novisional sovernment and rook the field provisional government and took the field with a large body of Cuban troops. His course and his marked ability for leadership won for him one high office after another, and in 1875, before the great war closed, he was chosen president of the republic.

closed, he was chosen president of the re-public.

In 1877 President Palma was captured by Spanish troops and placed in prison.

When the war ended, a year later, he was set at liberty and made New York his home. A number of years ago he founded the Institute Estrada Palma at Central the Institute Estrada Palma at Central Valley and has about 50 pupils, the majority of whom are Cubans. His wife was the daughter of a rich Cuban, and the couple have five bright children. President Estrada speaks Spanish, French and English fluently, is exceedingly well educated and has the manners of a courtier. Like most Cubans he is short in stature, but he carries his 60 years lightly and seems to be good for many a hard campaign.

In explaining his election President Palma modestly says: "This revolution is considered, a continuation of the last war, and as I then had the honor to be president

and as I then had the honor to be president I am not surprised that they wish me to continue in that office. I shall be presicontinue in that office: I shall be president only so long as the war lasts, and when it is at an end the people will be called upon to choose my successor. Our men will be able to maintain their position in the mountainous revolutionary districts for years without surrendering. If we free Cuba and I am chosen president again, I shall endeavor to establish a unionist republic, as Cuba is not yet ripe for the federal system. In all other respects I shall follow the example of the United States, the model republic of the world, for I want for my country a free people and a strong government."

LIFE PARTNERS FIFTY YEARS.

## Recent Golden Wedding of Mary A. Liver more and Her Husband.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, the famous temporance reformer and woman suffra-gist, and her husband, Rev. Daniel Parker Livermore, recently celebrated their golden wedding it Melrose, a suburb of Boston. They were married in Boston May 6, 1845. have each devoted half a century to consci-entious and fruitful effort toward the bet terment of the world and are still enjoying good health for people of their advanced years. Mrs. Livermore was born in Boston years. Mrs. Livermore was born in Boston Dec. 19, 1821, and was the daughter of Fimothy Rice, who served in the United States navy during the war of 1812. She was graduated from the Boston public schools at the age of 16 and received one of the six medals distributed for good scholarship. She next completed a four years' course at Charlestown Female saminary in two years and was elected a member of the faculty.

In a short time she removed to Virginia, where she officiated as governess on a large plantation and gained a very unfavorable opinion of slavery. She returned north a radical abolitionist and neglected no opportunity for spreading her views. At the age of 24 she became the wife of the Rev.

portunity for spreading her views. At the age of 24 she became the wife of the Rev. age of 24 she became the wife of the Rev. Mr. Livermore, who had begun his minis-terial career at the age of 19. The tastes,



habits of study and aims of the couple were alike, and for 50 years they have been

congenial companions and coworkers.
In 1857 they removed to Chicago, then assmall town, and Mr. Livermore became In 1857 they removed accountage, and it was and in the interpretation of a Universalist newspapera Mrs. Livermore was his associate editor and often in his absence, conducted the entire business and editorial management of the paper and at the same time contributed stories, akotches and letters to eastern the contributed stories, akotches and letters to eastern the contributed stories, akotches and letters to eastern the contributed stories and did considerables. uted stories, aketches and letters to eactorperiodicals. She also did considerables: portorial work and was the only woman reporter present when Lincoln was first nominated for the presidency at the Chicago convention. During the war as an associato member of the United States associate memor at the United States sanitary commission: she was untizing in her efforts to relieve the sick and wounded soldiers, and she delivered numerous public addresses, organized sanitary fairs and did a great work that will long be remem-

Since the war-she has written-a-number of very successful books and has been very prominent in woman suffrage and temper-ance reform work. She is a believer in nationalism and regards socialism, as ex-pounded in America, as "applied Christi-anity." She has traveled many thousands of miles as a lecturer and is without doubt of the ablest women in the United

Socialist Scap In Paris

Socialist Seep In Farts.

Socialist seep is now effered to the posple of Paris by the so called national coancil. There are two social of soap, the Trois Huit, at 40 centimes, the cake, and the Chambard, at half their price. The articles sold by the association are guaranteed to be well manufactured and perfumed. The society is formed for the purpose of embling tollers to benefit as well as the commercial classes by the produces of their labor.

Hartland, Me., has a dwarf, Merle Bartlett, who is 18 years old, 36 inches high and weighs but 44 pounds. He is intelli-guet and well for med in every way. SETTER WRITING

Dury one knower of course, that it want number of interesponding through the mails of every challend come greater, rather than less, year by w. But every one also feels that these ters are no larger letters, in the true sense, at all. They are amplified tale-grams, hald and here statements of face, and they have the lives and disjointed and carelons phraseology of the tele-graphic manage. That sense of the fit expansion, the graceful concept; that faciling for the incid and consecred ex-position of the ideas, for the balance of position of the loans, for the member of the parts, of a letter, for its composi-tion, in short—the very term is pre-Adamise to the end of the century est— that used to preoccupy the best letter writers of another generation have gone from our present day acribblers of i notes, as though such musty things had

The only people who "compose" their letters now are cultivated old ladies. Their college bred granddaughters, intellectually armed and professionally equipped, exhibit productions in that line, of which, for the most part, it might be said, as Henry James re-marked of the notes of invitation of the London society woman, that they have nothing in common with the epistolary art but the postage stamp.

It may be held that such an accom-

plishment is not, after all, of the great-est value. But behind it there is an in-stinct, deep seated in the race, that a widespread habit of careless writing affects very directly the thinking of a peo-ple. And this one cannot but believe to ple. And this one cannot but believe to ple the case. It takes no intellect to put plain facts into honest, self respecting phrases. But it takes self restraint and attentiveness, and these lead in time to a disciplined and coherent way of looking at life.—"The Point of View" in Scribner's.

Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn. says: "Shiloh's Vitalizer saved my life." I consider it the best remedy for a debilitated system I ever used." For dyspepsia, liver or kidney trouble it excels. Price 75 cts. Sold at Chase's pharmacy.

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siw p.m. istations. 4:20 p.m.

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### NATIONAL CITY AND OTAY MARWAY,

Station foot of Fifth Street. North Bound. South Bound									
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-8:59	12:52	7:54	Sweetwater John						
8:45		7:38	Bonita	7:04	2:47	1			
3:39		7:29	Sunnyside	7:09	2:52	1			
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m la.m pm.

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Bunday trains will leave La Jolla at 8:16 a. ID

Bunday trains will leave La Jolla at 8:16 a. ID

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