

taken to Lake Minnewaska several weeks ago suffering from a catarrhal affection of long standing. His system was also greatly weakened by a fall down a flight of stairs at his home in Washington about two months ago. Since his arrival Judge Strong has lain in a semi-comatose state, from which he rallied only at intervals—Sunday he had a stroke of paralysis which affected the left side. He also suffered a recurrence of the catarrhal fever, and again became unconscious until death ensued.

Eighty-seven years ago William Strong was born in Somers, Conn. He was the eldest of eleven children of Rev. William L. Strong, and graduated at Yale in 1828. While pursuing the study of law he taught school, and at one time was in charge of a school in Burlington, N.J. He finished his legal studies by a six month's course in Yale law school, and was admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania in 1832, settling at Reading, Pa. His determination to make a success in his profession was early manifested, but as good an example as may be cited when it is stated that he mastered the German language, which was then much spoken in that region. He soon attained high rank as a lawyer, and in 1846 he became a candidate for Congress and was twice elected on the Democratic ticket, serving from 1847 to 1851. He declined a third nomination and retired from active politics.

He was elected in 1857 a justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and served in that position eleven years. His opinions, as published in the state reports, exhibit great care in preparation, clearness of statement, precision and vigor of style and accurate knowledge. In 1868 he resigned his seat on the bench and opened an office in Philadelphia, at

once obtaining a large and lucrative practice.

In February, 1870, he was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and served until December, 1880, when he retired. He continued to reside in this city. He was a member of the electoral commission in 1877, and in his opinions contended that Congress had no power to canvass a State election for presidential electors. He rendered eminent service during his term on the bench, and his knowledge of law, keen discrimination and sound judgment made him an invaluable associate in consultation.

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#### *A Chapter of "Don'ts."*

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Don't launch a motion without first having filed your material.

Don't move two motions in Chambers in succession, but wait for your second until you are reached again.

Don't attach exhibits to your affidavits for use on a motion, otherwise you will be obliged to file them.

Don't delay the business of Chambers by detaining the Master after eleven o'clock settling orders.

Don't fail to leave all necessary material with the Clerk in Chambers for the use of the Judge the day before your appeal is to be heard.

Don't use the expression, "information and belief," in an affidavit without stating the source of information and the grounds of belief.

Don't be later than one o'clock filing *præcipe* in accountant's office for cheques, if you expect to get same out next day.

Don't make application to a taxing officer for an appointment to tax a bill unless you have your bill with you, added, and attached thereto a copy of the judg-