

ADVANTAGES OF A LEGAL EDUCATION.

Oregon Law School Journal, Salem, September, 1904.)

In life's race to attain the goal of success proper training is a great advantage. How this preparation shall be made is a serious question. One considers that he must need be born a genius before he can safely enter certain professions. Another views his cranial bumps and depressions as inalienable marks of his success, as the snobs, bolts and other projections on an iron safe indicate whether or not the vaults contain gold or are empty. While another imagines that he is controlled by the fates and, in order to ascertain his future prospects of success, consults soothsayers, palmists, clairvoyants and other mystagogues.

We consider that genius is a very rare animal, perhaps extinct. That each person "is the architect of his own fortune" and that if he properly prepares himself his success in any profession will depend upon the amount of interest and pleasure he takes in it and the amount of work and energy he properly expends. That the only genius now known to exist consists of equal parts of attention, interest, perseverance, constant work and well-directed energy.

Millions of unemployed capital await management by the person who can show its possessors that he is a man of practical judgment and integrity and capable of handling it to an advantage. He must be careful and cautious, not visionary nor fanciful; he must reason logically, use the experience of the past and apply it unerringly to affairs and conditions about him and plan enterprises and convince men of wealth that those enterprises are feasible.

Stanford and Huntington were men of small fortunes when they projected a trans-continental railroad across a vast tract of country then regarded by many as a barren waste. They were practical men and had examined all the surroundings and the force of their convictions caused men of wealth to engage in the enterprise. Soon an iron hand bound the continent, and the Great American Desert took wings of flight and in its stead came a land of wealth and civilization. And vast fortunes and undying fame to them was the reward of their enterprise.

Be practical, use sound judgment, be guided by experience and apply the conclusions accurately and unerringly and you have the foundation stones of success. Good practical judgment depends much upon the person's surroundings and education. Some have been successful without systematic education, yet there is little doubt that their success would have been even greater had they had its benefits. Books are as useless toys unless the matters which they contain can be put to some useful purpose. That system of education is most beneficial which depends upon reason rather than memory and rote, and upon judgment instead of mystic words.

This world is real and not a place of fancy, magic or mystery. We know of nothing that will dispel our illusions so well as that of the study of law. A knowledge of the leading principles of law is beneficial to all, no matter in what avocation we engage. This knowledge is obtainable in a course of two or three years in a good law school. Any person of ordinary understanding, by devoting two or three hours daily to its study, is usually able to complete a course of law, and some are able to attend the lectures only and get a fair idea of many of its principles. If the student gets the reason for a rule of law it is fixed on his memory without effort and thus he avoids overwork. The idle time which a young man has is usually quite sufficient to carry on the study of law.

The lawyer examines all sides of a question deliberately and practically and arrives at a logical conclusion. His mind readily grasps the details of the most complicated subject with which he had never before paid the slightest attention. The business man who has spent many years in the details of his trade and finding himself embarrassed goes to a lawyer for counsel, although the lawyer does not know the difference between gingham and calico. Yet that lawyer is able to go over the details of his client's business and in many instances correct the fault which his client has overlooked. The successful business man of today pays lawyers good fees for advice that prevents costly litigation, instead of following the rule of the last generation to hire lawyers to get him out of trouble.

The student of law discovers that all its principles are based upon reason and expediency which have been perfected by the wisdom and experience of ages. He learns that nothing is worthy of man that will not bear the closest scrutiny of reason, that a lawyer must be practical and that the important tools of success are logic, order, analysis, experience and quick perception. That any calling, trade or profession which has to be shrouded

in mystery and magic, in order to succeed, is delusive and dangerous to humanity and contains dens of fools and knaves whom enlightened men some day will hunt down and consign to insane asylums and felons' cells.

The study of law is the best educational drill, no matter what profession or business a person intends to enter. If a teacher, it broadens his mind and benefits his pupils. If a politician, it makes him a better one; the halls of Congress and the greater part of the principal offices of the land are filled by lawyers. If a financier, his success is more assured as more than nine-tenths of the financiers are lawyers. If a divine, his perception of right and wrong is more extended and he sees the full difference between the letter and the spirit of the law. The trained equity lawyer whets his faculty for perceiving right and wrong to the keenest edge and looks to the spirit and intent of the law rather than to the letter of the law and discovers wrongs and applies remedies based upon the highest development of the Golden Rule.

Many lawyers who make great financial success of their profession seldom appear in the courts in the trial of causes, but are men of affairs who join legal training and business judgment in the management of vast enterprises which pay them millions of dollars. And, as a matter of fact, but few men in this age can be successful in business without a comprehensive knowledge of law.

IS PROTECTION ROBBERY?

Bismarck's Conversion to Protection. "One thing is clear, that, through the widely open doors of its import trade the German market has become the mere storage-space for the over-production of other countries. We must, therefore, shut our gates and take care that the German market, which is now being monopolized by foreign wares, shall be reserved for native industry. Countries which are enclosed have become great, and those which have remained open have fallen behind. Were the perils of protectionism really so great as sometimes painted, France would long ago have been ruined, instead of which she is more prosperous, after paying the five milliards, than Germany is today. And protectionist Russia, too—look at her marvelous prosperity! * * * The question before us is not a political, but a financial one, and we should put all personal sensibility aside."—Prince Bismarck, speech before the Reichstag, March 2, 1879.

The Cornerstone of the American Commonwealth.

"I defy the man, in any degree conversant with the history of this country from 1787 to 1789, when the Constitution was adopted, to say that Protection of American labor was not a leading motive South as well as North for the formation of the new government. Without that provision (protective tariff) in the Constitution it would never have been adopted."—Daniel Webster.

Parnell's View of Its Vital Importance.

"This question of the protection of the industries of Ireland is one of vital importance for the nation. We have to consider the interest of the artisans of the towns and of the laborers in the country, and, as I have already stated, it is my firm belief that it will be impossible for us to keep this portion of the laboring classes at home and in comfort without protection to Irish industries. It is a problem which requires the utmost exertion on our parts to solve. The life of Ireland is dependent upon the preservation of our bone and sinew. Our population has diminished at the rate of a million a decade during the past forty years; it is time that it should be put a stop to, and that it should be possible for the laborers, the artisans and mechanics of Ireland to live, thrive and prosper at home."—Chas. Stewart Parnell, as reporter in the Dublin's Freeman's Journal, of August 22, 1885.

Thomas Jefferson for Home Labor.

"The history of the last twenty years has been a significant lesson for us all to depend for necessities on ourselves alone, and I hope twenty years more will place the American hemisphere under a system of its own, essentially peaceable and industrious and not needing to extract its comforts out of the eternal fires raging in the old world."—Thomas Jefferson, to the Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Manufactures, in 1817.

In answer to the proposition contained in the Democratic national platform, that the Republican policy of protection to American industries is robbery of the many for the benefit of the few, we have compiled a few opinions of the world's greatest statesmen and thinkers:

"The protection of American labor against the injurious competition of foreign labor, so far at least as respects general handicraft productions, is known historically to have been one end designed to be obtained by establishing the Constitution."—Daniel Webster.

New York Republicans.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 15.—For the first time in many years the Republicans of New York met in state convention today with conditions approaching an open race for the gubernatorial nomination. Despite the outward appearance of harmony between Odell and Platt, the convention meets without the nominations being fully agreed upon in caucus. If a slate has been tentatively fixed up, it is one that may be broken on the convention floor. Governor Odell continues to declare that he has no candidate for the head of the ticket, though his partiality for Lieutenant Governor Higgins as the gubernatorial nominee is so generally recognized that it will probably result in the latter's nomination. Timothy Woodruff continues in the running, and the names of former Governor Black, Mayor Knight, of Buffalo, and several others are ready to be sprung in the event of the Odell plans slipping a cog. The convention was called to order at noon and the opening hours were taken up with the roll call, committee appointments and other perfunctory business. Tonight the delegates and politicians will hold a celebration of the Republican party semi-centennial and the work of the convention will be concluded tomorrow.

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Bears the Signature of *Chat. H. Fletcher*



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Salem, Or., April 20, 1904.
International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa.

Gentlemen: In reply to your request asking for my opinion of your schools as a student, will say I am well pleased with your methods of instruction, and the faculty you have of making your lessons so plain and easily understood. Any person with a common school education cannot help but be benefited by pursuing a course in which he is interested.

In so far as I have pursued my course, could not suggest any way to improve your methods of instruction. I beg to remain, Yours truly,
FRED A. LEGG.
Class L. A. C. 625,334

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You never know what you want until you see it.

Look these articles over and you will surely find something you need. We reserve the right to deliver at our convenience.

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The Machine Behind the iFne Work. Excels all others in LIGHT RUNNING PERFECT ALIGNMENT PERMANENT ALIGNMENT EASE OF ACTION BEAUTY OF CHARACTERS AND DURABILITY.

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We Rent. We Sell. We Exchange. We Repair.

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And a complete stock of grass and clover seeds always on hand. We handle only good seeds, and you will find our prices the lowest in the city.

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The greatest money-maker in the hayfield since the advent of the mower. Attaches to the cutter bar of any mower, and delivers the grass behind the mower in windrows or bunches, out of the way of the team on the next round. Every farmer will recognize the fact that this is a great saving of seed in dry clover or similar grasses. Another advantage, particularly in short clover, is that the hay is all saved, as it tends to stay together while freshly cut; whereas, if raked after it becomes dry so much is shaken through the teeth and lost.

Salem, Or., May 24, 1904.

Mr. F. A. Wiggins, Salem, Oregon: Dear Sir: Replying to your query about the Side Delivery Clover Buncher and Windrower, which I took from your place last September, to use in the extra short clover which we had to cut at that time, beg to state that it is a wonder. I wish you could have come down and seen it work. It did such fine work in short clover, gathered it all, light and heavy, and did not scatter a particle of seed, and I cut all day long when the clover was dry, when my neighbors had to cut mornings and evenings while dew was on. The gate works fine for bunching, and my men loaded from the bunches, thus saving hours of extra time. The buncher attaches to any make of mower; mine was an Osborne, and the cutting was done by a small boy of 13, who had no difficulty in handling the mower or the attachment. Any man raising clover cannot afford to do without it. Yours very truly,

AL. MOISAN.

Gervais, Oregon.

F. A. Wiggins: In regard to the side delivery windrower and buncher, would say that I have not had the chance to try it in clover. I tried the windrowing, and it worked all right. But I had some bar-

ley and oats that was so short that I could not save it, so I took the buncher and it saved all right. I think they are all O. K., as it gathered up my grain nice and clean without any clods or dirt. Yours, respectfully,
JOSEPH HUGILL.

R. F. D. No. 1, Gervais, Or.

F. A. Wiggins: Dear Sir: The clover windrower and buncher I purchased from you is simply out of sight. I tried it in green short oats, and it does splendid, and for short barley it simply beats the Jews. No farmer has any business buying a rake machine when he can get one of these bunchers. Yours truly,
A. C. SIMMONS.

Salem, Or., Sept. 10, 1904.

F. A. Wiggins, Salem, Or.: Dear Sir: I used your clover buncher or last fall, 1903, on long grass and short clover seed and find that it gives perfect satisfaction; no side draft, no extra weight to speak of; saves both time and seed, and could easily pay for itself in a day.

It is the only perfect clover buncher I have seen. Respectfully,
L. C. MATTHEW.

R. F. D. No. 9.

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