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May 9 1903
A MAN'S USE OF LAW

IF USED LAWFULLY IT IS A GOOD THING FOR THE COMMUNITY.

APOSTLE PAUL AS A LAWYER.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Uses Paul's Forensic Gifts as the Basis of a Defence of "The Whole Profession of the Law."
—Another Side to Sir Hartley Williams' Cynical Comment on a Pious Lawyer Who Prayed For Clients.

Entered according to Act of Parliament of Canada, in the year 1903, by William Baily, of Toronto, at the Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Chicago, May 3.—The temptations of the legal profession as well as its highest opportunities are set side by side in vivid contrast in this discourse, which has an interest for all classes. The text is I Timothy i, 8, "The law is good if a man use it lawfully."

Paul had all the mental qualifications of a great lawyer. When he stood before Felix and as his own advocate tore into pieces the charge made by the prosecuting attorney, Tertullus, when he argued before King Agrippa, when the king admitted he was "almost persuaded," when he pleaded upon Mars hill with the jury of Greek scholars until at last even that central seat of Athenian culture was shaken to its very foundation by his proclamation of the "unknown God," we find the highest development of forensic training and legal acumen. As one schooled in the law, Paul knew the mighty and majestic power of the law, both spiritual and temporal. Therefore he lays down the broad proposition that law is good for the community and that it is needed not only for the vindication of the right, but for the punishment of wrongdoers, whether the laws that they break are human or divine.

But, though the legal profession offers such wonderful opportunities to defend the weak and punish the bad, there are some cynics who profess to believe that an honest lawyer does not exist. Sir Hartley Williams, a celebrated Australian judge, once pessimistically commented upon the fact that there was a pious lawyer in his circuit who used to regularly pray that he might get clients. "Imagine," said the judge, "the insult to a King who is contented in the request that God should stir up strife among the people, foment discord and promote litigation, just to serve the selfish purpose of this pious solicitor?" But that cynical comment of the learned judge might have been entirely wrong. That lawyer might be innocent of any desire to foment strife and only anxious to have the opportunity of serving his fellow men and be able to redress the wrongs of some injured person.

The noble profession of the law is often unjustly maligned. Like other professions, it has in its ranks unworthy men who disgrace it, and there is no profession in which trickery and rascality reap so rich a harvest. But it has also in its ranks noble, honest, sterling men, whose knowledge and talents are devoted to the cause of right and justice. I want to say to all young men who are entering that profession that if they set before themselves a lofty ideal and hold fast to Christian principle they may win success in it, serving God faithfully and keeping their character unstained. Let me try to give you briefly my conception of the principles of a Christian lawyer.

He will never champion a cause that he knows to be dishonest. Why? Because he would be aiding one man to deprive another of his rights. Oh, the wrongs that are perpetrated by the rich and powerful! Oh, how many there are who suffer all their lives at the hands of unscrupulous foes! For years in the French Bastille was confined a state prisoner known as the "Man with the Iron Mask." He died in 1793. This prisoner was supposed by many writers to have been a twin brother of Louis XIV. He was confined in his living tomb with an iron mask over his face lest he should come forth and claim the French throne and thus cause a revolution. The iron mask concealed the face because the prisoner was supposed to be a facially an exact duplicate of the reigning King. If this story be true, it brands Louis XIV. as one of the most story hearted monsters who ever sat upon a throne. No matter what his own rights may have been, to protect those rights he was not justified in practicing a lifetime injustice upon a brother. How many men are trying to deprive their brother men of his

rights! The lawyer who helps them in their nefarious attempt is a partner with them in their crime. I am not here contending that it is wrong for the lawyer to defend a criminal in court. Every man is entitled to a fair trial. Even the wretch Czolgosz had his rights before the law, and justice required that those rights be protected.

Yet there are a great many lawyers who affirm that they have nothing to do with the honesty or dishonesty of a client. All that they must do is to present the best side of a civil suit, and then the judge or the jury will decide whether a cause is just or unjust. If a drunkard by his own carelessness falls off a moving electric car, they will bring suit against the street car corporation for \$10,000 and not have one qualm of conscience. If a distant relative by a technical flaw can break a will, they will help him do it and divert the money of a rich man into a channel where it was never intended by the testator to go.

There is an old saying that "nothing is more deceptive than a column of figures. There is another old saying, "Nothing is more unjust than law." Any lawyer who prostitutes his brain and energy to plead the dishonest civil suit of a client becomes a party to the corrupt purpose. The lawyer himself by that advocacy becomes a dishonest man. Abraham Lincoln won the appellation "Honest Abe." How? He would never allow himself to get mixed up in a dishonest suit. Many years ago a man went to his office in Springfield and wanted him to be his attorney for a certain case. After Mr. Lincoln had studied all the facts he turned to this man and said: "My friend, by a technicality of the law you can win that case, but I will not argue it for you. You are dishonest in your attempts to win that money. If I stood before a jury to plead for you, every word I uttered would seem to echo in my mind this sentence: 'Abe, you are pleading for an untruth; Abe, you are a dishonest man!'"

The honest lawyer never uses false means to plead for a justifiable cause. He never produces false witnesses to an alibi, no matter how much he may believe in the innocence of the defendant. He never believes it honest to be dishonest, or to tell a falsehood, no matter how good the cause may be for which that falsehood has been told.

But, though this may be all true, the temptations before honest criminal lawyers are very great. Believing in the innocence of their clients, they know as no other class of men how many innocent victims have been sent to the penitentiary or the gallows through an unbreakable chain of false circumstantial evidence. In one of our large cities of the east a man was aroused one night by a noise. With lighted candle and cocked revolver, he descended the stairs and was shot dead. An ex-convict was arrested and charged with the crime. His lawyer believed him to be innocent. He did all in his power to save him. He was hanged. Some years after the execution a dying convict confessed to that crime and thus proved that an innocent man had his life choked out by false circumstantial evidence. I once said to the warden of Sing Sing penitentiary, "Warden, do you believe there are any innocent men in this prison who have been sent here unjustly by circumstantial evidence?" "Lots of them," he answered. "I believe there are lots of them." "Now," says the honest lawyer, "I believe my client is innocent, and yet this false chain of circumstantial evidence will convict him unless I break it. Is it not right to fight fraud by fraud? Am I not justified in using any means to deliver this innocent man?"

In such a crisis the temptation is overwhelming to present any evidence available, even though it is known to be false. He argues himself into this position because he believes he is justified in doing a wrong to win a right. But, my legal friend, two wrongs never make a right. No lawyer in any capacity is called upon to lie. A falsehood is a falsehood, no matter how it is told. If you believe in justice, your own hands must be clean when they touch hers, nor must you contaminate your own lips when you would woo her to protect the life of your client. If a lawyer is willing to lie for a good cause, the time will not be very far distant when he will be willing to tell a falsehood to win a bad cause.

The righteous lawyer tries to keep his client out of litigation if possible. That means he does for his client exactly what the honest doctor would do for his patient. He comes to the bedside of an invalid, does not say, "How long can I keep this man sick, so I can make as much money out of him as possible?" He says, "How soon can I make this man well? The sooner the better. Better for me; better for the patient."

Practical illustration: A man comes to his lawyer and says: "I have been unjustly treated, and I want \$5,000 damages. I want you to bring suit right away." What does that honest lawyer do? He looks all over the details of the case. Then, if he is conscientious, he says to his client: "My friend, you have sufficient grounds for damages; but, as your lawyer, I am going to advise you as I would my own son. Do not get mixed up in this case unless you must. The lawyers' fees may in the end cost more than you would make. Then there is no telling what a jury may do. You might lose everything. I would compromise. I would take what I could get and let the rest go. It will be cheaper in the end. That is my advice."

"But," you say, "that is not the way a young man can build up a practice. It is what he does in court, and not outside of it, that wins him fame." No, my friend, you are wrong. The public is not as stupid as you think. If that public once hears a whispering that lawyers are trying to keep clients out of trouble instead of pushing them in, they will have all the clients you want. Study the history of Mayor Jones of Toledo, O., who has just been re-elected for his fourth consecutive term. He is generally called "Golden Rule" Jones. I know nothing about Mr. Jones' private life, nothing about his politics, but this I do know—the people, the common people of that city, believe that Mr. Jones is their friend and is trying to help them as far as he is able to do. Every newspaper in that city was against him. During the campaign they would not even print his name. The Republican and Democratic organizations were against him. Each party had its separate candidate. Yet "Golden Rule" Jones went quietly ahead. At the public ballot boxes he received an overwhelming majority, his vote being 70 per cent. of all the votes cast. Why? The people, the common people, believed he was trying to lighten their burdens instead of getting them into deeper trouble. What is true in reference to politics is true in the lawyer's office. One of the best recommendations a lawyer can have is that he always conscientiously and faithfully makes his clients' interests his own.

The high principled lawyer protects the weak as well as the strong. The young graduate from a legal school is likely to take any case which comes in his way. It is not so much then a question of money as of getting something to do. He will spend as much time over the case of a pet dog as over the case of a man in back yard as he will twenty years later on a \$100,000 suit. But after awhile that young man works his way up the legal ladder. His brain becomes keener, his experience greater. He stands in the front rank of his profession. What is the result? He ceases, as a rule, to deal with cases involving small fees. He is a railroad attorney or a rich man's advocate.

My legal friend, now is your opportunity for heroic self sacrifice. Do you know of a case in which a poor man is menaced with injustice? Do you know of a man who is charged with a crime of which he is innocent? The glory you win in championing his cause is better to you than a \$1,000,000 fee. The great corporations and the wealthy have reserved for their services the strongest legal brains of the country. I ask, who are going to look after the legal interests of the poor and the helpless? You know just as well as I that the critical time in the young man's life is just after he has committed the sin which he did thoughtlessly and without realizing its heinousness. You know that if he is at once convicted and sent to the penitentiary and herded in with a lot of old criminals he will become one of the blackest of the black. Will you leave him to the care of one of those legal incompetents who are found hanging about every court room, waiting like vultures to pounce upon the helpless and the slain? Or will you, in the front rank of the legal profession, give your time and services to save that young man? You know as well as I do that that little child who had her leg cut off by the wheel of the electric car through the carelessness of the motorman will get nothing unless a man of your brain plead her cause. You, with your legal ability, could win for her a verdict of \$20,000 cash. Will you let that little child be sent to a cripples' home and pass all of her life in poverty because you, a successful lawyer, are not willing to plead her cause?

Shall the strong lawyers only look after the strong clients and not after the weak? No, no. That is not what they ought to do. Surely the lawyers should be just as self sacrificing in caring for the helpless unfortunate as their sister professions, the surgeons and doctors. The poorest in our cities can have it necessary the services of the very best surgeon or oculist or aurist or lung specialist. All a man has to do is to go to the hospital clinics, and the best medical and surgical skill is at his command free. Can it be that the lawyer is not ready to sacrifice as much for humanity's cause as the physician or the surgeon? Besides that, my able legal friend, you know your success has brought you plenty of money. You know the reason you do not retire from practice is simply because you cannot bear to lose it. The law is not give a part of your time to helping the weak and down-trodden?

Some people are foolish enough to suppose that a lawyer demands his office when he champions the gospel, just as a minister nearly always degrades his spiritual office when he becomes embroiled in the bitterness of local politics. When Sir Thomas More used to visit his old home on the Sabbath day, he could always be found in the Episcopal chapel taking part in the service as a lay reader. A state officer one day came to him and said: "Sir Thomas, do you think you are casting a slur upon your official position by coming to the bedside of an invalid, does not say, 'How long can I keep this man sick, so I can make as much money out of him as possible?' He says, 'How soon can I make this man well? The sooner the better. Better for me; better for the patient.'"

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This offer is open to any physician or any scientist anywhere. We make it to convince all—beyond any question—that Ozone does kill germs and all germs.

It Kills Them with Oxygen

Liquefied Oxygen—a tonic to you—the very source of vitality. Ozone carries oxygen in staple form into the blood; and the blood conveys it to every membrane and tissue. There is not a known germ that can live in it. Ozone is the only germ killer that one dares take internally. It forms the only way to kill germs in the body without destroying the tissues too. It directly destroys the cause of all germ troubles, and there is no other way to do it.

The reason is this: All germs are vegetable, and oxygen, the very life of an animal, is deadly to vegetable matter. We pledge you that Powley's Liquefied Ozone has no drug of any kind in it—no alcohol. It is not only harmless, but it is a tonic—the greatest tonic that nature ever made. Oxygen is life.

Ozone is the discovery of a German Chemist who spent 20 years in learning how to liquefy oxygen—how to get oxygen in staple form into the blood. Ozone is the result, and we spend 14 days in making every bottle of it. The result is a liquid that can reach every germ in the body, and cure at once and forever the cause of every germ disease.

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Germ Diseases

These are some of the known germ diseases, and these diseases are never cured by drugs. Medicine may stimulate, palliate, act as a tonic to aid Nature to overcome the germs; but those results are indirect and uncertain. In some of these diseases medicine does not succeed once in a hundred times, Ozone always succeeds, because it directly attacks the cause, and the results are inevitable.

Asthma—Abscess—Impure Blood—Anemia—Diarrhea—Kidney Diseases—Bright's Disease—La Grippe—Blood Poison—Liver Troubles—Eczema—Scabies—Leucorrhea—Scrofula—Syphilis—Stomach Troubles—Tuberculosis—Coughs—Colds—Pneumonia—Throat Troubles—Tumors—Ulcers—Consumption—Piles—Rheumatism—Pleurisy—Quinsy—Skin Diseases—Catarrh—Cancer—Dysentery—Diarrhea—Dandruff—Dropsy—Dyspepsia—Eczema—Erysipelas—Fever—all kinds—Gonorrhea—Gleet—Gall Stones—Gout—Influenza—Weak Eyes

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammatory—all catarrh in any part of the body—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

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To prove to you what Powley's Liquefied Ozone can do we will gladly furnish the first bottle free. Simply fill out this coupon and we will mail you an order on your druggist for the bottle, instructing him to charge it to us. With the order we will send overwhelming evidence from many who have been cured of your particular trouble. There is no room for evidence here.

Write us—for your own sake—if you are not already convinced. We wish to hear from the discouraged—from those who suffer from diseases that medicine doesn't cure.

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For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Ozone Co., Limited, 48 Colborne St., Toronto.

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I have never tried Powley's Liquefied Ozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

Write your name plainly:

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