

HOWARD'S LAW SCHOOL.

A Comprehensive Review of it
Scope and Benefits Income
of Graduates.

BY PROF. WILLIAM H. RICHARDS.

The Law Department building occupies one of the most central locations in the city. It is situated on Fifth street between Louisiana avenue and E street, opposite Judiciary Square, a public park in which are located the Court House and Pension Office.

The structure, 25x90 feet, is three stories in height and has a basement only a few feet below grade which is reached by a front area entrance. Broad stone steps, with ornamental brick buttresses capped with granite stone, lead to the main entrance of the building. The entrance projects from the face of the building with circular head and door entrance, richly trimmed with stone; and on either side of the door stand ornamental pilasters with Corinthian capital supporting the arch.

The front is laid up with pressed brick having ornamental and mounted brick bands, and the trimmings, such as sill courses, lintels and transom-bars, are



Prof. W. H. Richards.

of brownstone, dressed and rubbed. The large wall surfaces of the pieces and the high lintel courses over the windows give the building a massive but pleasing appearance.

The copper cornice of ornamental detail surmounts the broad terra-cotta frieze, which has an ornamental panel nearly the entire width of the building, projecting by mouldings from the face of the wall and with the scroll ornament of the face is intertwined the following inscription:

HOWARD UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.

Organized 1867. Erected 1892.
WM. M. EVARTS HALL.

This inscription serves as a memorial of Gen. O. O. Howard and Hon. William M. Evarts. The former conceived the idea of the Law Department and gave \$10,000 for the purchase of its grounds; the latter besides rendering it other important service, donated, together with his friends, \$5,000 with which to complete the building.

A DISTINGUISHED FACULTY.

Besides the occasional lectures, Mr. Justice John M. Harlan, Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, Prof. Francis Wayland, Judge C. C. Cole, and Prof. James Schouler, the eminent publicist, the Faculty, earnestly devoted to the work of training young Americans for the Bar and for good citizenship is made up of eight members, Prof. Benjamin F. Leighton, President of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia, having been dean since 1880, and for one-half of this period gave his services to the Law Department for little or no pay.

CURRICULUM.

The course is as comprehensive and thorough as can be mastered in three years by a student with a good English education, possession of which is ascer-

EX-PRIME MINISTER OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Commends Peruna to His Friends as a Positive Catarrh Remedy.



Hon. Celso Caesar Moreno, Ex-Prime Minister of Hawaii.

The Hon. Celso Caesar Moreno, ex-Prime Minister of Hawaii, and projector of the Trans-Pacific cable, 1876, is a distinguished statesman, and the best known Italian in the country. In a letter from Washington, D. C., to the Peruna Medicine Co., he says:

"I can commend your great national catarrh cure, Peruna, to my friends throughout the country as a safe, reliable medicine. I know of no other tonic that will build a person up as well as Peruna. It is a positive cure for the universal disease, catarrh, and those who will try this remarkable medicine will find a sure cure."

Very respectfully,

Celso Caesar Moreno.

ained by a preliminary examination, and it might be remarked in passing, that this is the only Law School at the National Capital requiring such test.

The student beginning his course with a study of the outlines of the common law as set forth in Blackstone's attractive and luminous pages and the discussion of cases and leading principles in the Blackstone Club must, before receiving his LL. B. degree, attend the lecture, recitation and quiz, and undergo the ordeal of final written examinations on real and personal property; contracts, bills and notes and domestic relations; torts, crimes and criminal procedure; pleading, practice, evidence and equity; mercantile law and the law of administrators and executors, corporations and constitutional and international law.

In the Moot and Practice Court, which holds weekly sessions, some knowledge is also acquired of how cases are prepared for trial and the method of conducting a suit from beginning to end as well as considerable skill in debate. The speeches of the students and their lawyer-like bearing are, at times, not inferior to what may be witnessed in actual causes.

ADVANTAGES.

Washington is an ideal place for the study of the law as a science and an art. It is the home of vast libraries, accessible to all, and the seat of government where the practical operations of its great departments are daily observed. Here sit the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and its various branches with Probate, Equity, Admiralty, Common Law and Statutory Jurisdiction; the Court of Appeals, the Court of Claims and the Supreme Court of the United States.

With these advantages and making discrimination against neither race nor sex, the Law Department of Howard University has won such reputation for good work and catholicity of spirit that it attracts students from all the States; from South America, the West Indies and even from far away Japan. Annually more Negroes graduate from this than from all other Law Schools in the country together and fully one half of the colored lawyers in the United States are sometime students of the Howard University Law Department.

GRADUATES.

The school began its work October 12th, 1868, and the result is somewhat exhibited by the following table:

Number of students admitted to Law Department	1,522
Number of Graduates	336
Number of Post-Graduates	91
OCCUPATIONS:	
Lawyers	160
In Civil Service	75
Professors and Teachers	30
Miscellaneous Employment	19
Deceased Graduates (about)	53
ENROLLMENT FOR 1901-1902:	
Seniors	19
Middlers	26
Juniors	47
Total	92

INCOME OF LAW ALUMNI.

[NOTE.—This investigation was made by Prof. Wm. H. Richards, of the Law School, with great care as to accuracy and reliability of statements.]

So many ignorant, poor and friendless clients have to be defended for small compensation, or none at all, that the financial returns of the Negro lawyer

Charles B. Royer, 909 W. Washington street, Morristown, Pa., writes:

"My oldest daughter Malinda Royer, is cured of deafness by Peruna. When she began to take Peruna we had to go up close to her and talk very loud to make her hear.

"After taking one-half dozen bottles of Peruna

she can hear you in any part of the room. She can hear an ordinary conversation."



Malinda Royer.

Thousands of people have catarrh who would be surprised to know it, because it has been called some other name than catarrh. The fact is, catarrh is catarrh wherever located; and another fact which is of equally great importance, that Peruna cures catarrh wherever located.

Catarrh is an American disease. Fully one-half of the people are afflicted more or less with it in some form. Previous to the discovery of Peruna, catarrh was considered well nigh incurable. Since the introduction of Peruna to the medical profession thousands of cases are cured annually.

Mr. W. M. Holland, of Hartwell, Ga., proprietor of the Hartwell Tin Works, writes of Peruna as follows:

"I am more than pleased with the benefits derived from Peruna. The winter of 1899 my weight was 150 pounds. I used several bottles during the winter and now weigh 211.

"I have recommended it to all my friends both as a tonic and catarrh cure. If I had been lucky enough to have seen it several years ago Peruna would have saved me much inconvenience. I can never be too thankful to you for the benefits received from your valuable remedy. My mother has also been wonderfully benefited by your valuable remedy."

Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O., for free catarrh book.

are not large, though they are probably larger than is generally supposed, as is disclosed by a recent short study of the subject. Ninety-three letters were sent out to the Howard University Law Alumni asking the amount of their professional income for the year just ending and of those ninety-three letters of inquiry seventy replies have been received. And where practicable, information was sought from other sources, and the accuracy of the replies substantially confirmed in all cases except five. The statement in one of these cases after a subsequent investigation was found to be correct; in the other four cases only one-half the income reported was taken as this was thought to be a just estimate in the judgment of the four graduates' friends, neighbors and rivals at the bar.

The following statements taken from the replies are illustrative of the financial success of the Alumni, one of whom reports that his professional income last year was \$5,780, a fair average for the last ten or twelve years; cash receipts of one \$4,170.75; of one \$4,167.73 and some fees in real estate (this alumnus adding that he is so much in love with his profession that he expects to train his son to the Bar); another had averaged \$4,000 for four years, and still another \$5,000 for six years, though he reports his business is at this time falling off for various causes, especially from competition from young men entering into active practice; one had recently received a fee of \$1,100, and another had been appointed attorney for three corporations at an aggregate annual salary of \$2,100. Here are the examples of two young men, one of whom graduated at the head and the other

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