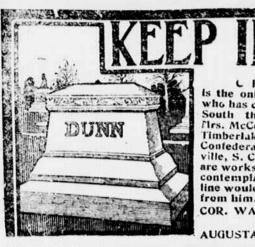
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CHARLESTON, S. C

A STORY OF ...THE LAW.

Among the many advantages of concentration of thought is one disadvantage. Such concentration leads the thinker to place an undue relative value upon the subject of his thought. A specialist in throat diseases is apt to refer all the ills man is heir to to the throat. The professor of ancient languages cannot understand how a man can be properly equipped for any profession without a knowledge of Greek and Latin. To the merchant the chief end of man is to buy cheap and sell

In the legal profession this species of nonomania tends to make the courta tournament of lawyers. The real object of a court, to do justice, is burled under a rank professionalism that has grown up like weeds in a flower garden.

Edward Avery, a brilliant young lawyer, was especially under the influence of this professionalism. Having been elected state attorney, he considered it his duty to convict alike the innocent and the guilty. As soon as his duty to the state had ended and he became an independent attorney he considered it his duty to secure the acquittal of any client, whether innocent or guilty. His friends used to remonstrate with him on the want of elasticity of his principles, but without avail. He was intensely logical and could give the best of reasons for his deductions. He forgot that logic is but a machine which will grind out anything that is put into it.

One day while Avery was practicing on his own account a man whose trial for barglary was to come off immediately sent for him and asked him to make his defense.

"But I know nothing about the case." "Don't want y' to know nothin' about the case. The more you know about It the wo'se for me."

Avery's fancy was tickled at going into court to conduct a case he didn't know anything about. He prided himself on his readiness and resource. He would add another to his already large number of stories that he was used to telling his friends illustrative of these faculties. The accused man had but \$5 to give him for a retainer, but Avery was not after money. His object was to have an opportunity to show what he could do impromptu.

The case came off the same afternoon. Avery was somewhat surprised to see in the courtroom several of his dums mostly of the legal profession. was told that they had heard he had taken a case he didn't know anything about, and they were curious to see how he would handle it. Avery was pleased. This meant that they were there to witness a bit of professional

Avery in summer lived in a handsome suburban residence. In winter he shut it up, went to the city and lived in apartments till spring. When the a tenement house was brought into court and the witnesses were got together, the counsel for the defense was surprised to see among the latter faces of his neighbors in the country. But what was his astonishment when the prosecution brought out the fact that the robbery had been committed in his own

Avery's friends were watching him, and when this fact dawned upon him they snickered. The young attorney saw at once that they had placed him in a position to defend his client from robbing him. But he was game. Not the slightest change of countenance indicated that his professional equanimity had been disturbed. He listened ealmly to the evidence against his client, while the expression of his face and quick flashings in his eyes told that he was straining his brain to find some weak spot in the prosecution, some technicality by which he might

secure the acquittal of his client. The burglar had been seen coming down a trellis from an upper story by a man with whom Avery was well acquainted. He had been chased, but on the way had contrived to get rid of their location, I left them. some valuable articles. When apprehended, he had nothing on him to convict him of theft. Of course the jury were entirely ignorant of the situation that had been brought about by Avery's friends. When the prosecutor's evidence was all in, Avery took the witness who had seen the burglar descend the trellis and asked him how he knew the prisoner was the same person. The witness could not swear that he was. He had seen him run, and he had been followed by a policeman and several citizen but the witness had merely

a descend the trellis. What par he did not know. Avery trapped him into saying what threw doubt on the fact of the identity between the man who had descended the trellis and the prisoner, then showed how easy it would be for the one to be mistaken for the other. He closed by a powerful argument against ruining a man's life by evidence that was defective and a pathetic appeal for the prisoner. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. There was a dinner served that night at the bar association club rooms, given by those who had played the loke on Avery. He revealed the fact that he had lost articles that had been in his family for 200 years by securing the acquittal of his client, but that he would rather have suffered the loss than do so unprofessional an act as to turn against a client. He thanked them one

recreant to his duties as an attorney. All of which is very fine, but it does not add to securing the object for which courts are organized-justice.

and all for having given him an op-

portunity to prove that even under the

severest temptation he could not be

The Fog Guide.

Having been commissioned by a pub lishing house to write a life of one of England's great "olitical leaders, I went to London and took apartments where I would be nearest the reference libraries I should need to consult. One day while I was on the street the city was suddenly enveloped in a fog. It was so dense that I could not see my hand held eighteen inches from my face. I could hear the shouts of the drivers in the street, who at once began to creep along and even at this pace came into frequent collision. 1 heard footfalls about me, and now and again some one, doubtless more used to fogs and not to be stopped by them. brushed against me. Suddenly I felt a light touch on the arm, and a hand slid down it and grasped mine.

"Show you the way, sir?" I caught at the offer eagerly, for there was confidence in the man's tone "Get me out of this," I said, "and I will pay you well." Then I gave him

my street and number. He moved off at a pace that astonished me. How he dared proceed at what on a clear day I would have considered an ordinary gait I could not imagine. Now and again above the confusion of noises I heard a tapping as of some one hitting the pavement with a stick. Strange to say, we jostied no one, and no one jostled us, but I could feel my guide pull or push me to one side or the other in order to avoid collision. "Are you a stranger in London, sir?"

"Yes, an American."

"An American? Then I am conducting a fellow countryman?" "Indeed! How came you to be a for

conductor in London?" "I came here to find a better literary field than ours in America."

"And got stranded?"

"I am a literary man myself and am here now doing literary work, but I have an order.

"You're fortunate. I had no orders. I had some success at first, but my wife sickened and died, and my daughter became a confirmed invalid. This reduced me to working on potboilers, and at last"-

"Even they would not boil the pot?"
"They did till my daughter failed me
as an amanuensis"—

...At, this, woment exhether the man's by his misfortunes or through careless ness, we were nearly knocked down by some one proceeding more rapidly than was safe. After this we ceased our conversation. As to our location, I had no knowledge of it whatever, but my guide told me he knew exactly where we were. In about an hour from our starting he led me up to a door, which

a tenement house. said sharply, fearful that I had been tricked.

"Forgive me," said the man, who I could now see was intellectual looking, but very shabby; "Lylive here. I have brought you to my home to show you what can happen to an American who trusts himself on the literary sea of London." He opened a door and took me into a room, or, rather, two rooms communicating. In one of them on a couch lay a girl with the flaring eyes and heetic cheek of a consumptive,

"I would offer you some refreshments," said the man, "but there is not a crust of bread here. We have helther fuel nor lights, and my poor daughter, far from having the delicacles she needs, has not even ordinary food."

I am taking no credit to myself in saying that I relieved their distress. It would be a flinty heart that could refuse a fellow countryman in a strange land. While I was listening to a more detailed story of their lives a ray of sunlight came streaming in at the window, and, taking a memorandum of

One day the father appeared at my apartments to tell me that his daughfer had but a short time to live and desired to thank me in person for what I had done for them. I promised to be there the same afternoon. I expected a melancholy scene and preferred to get through my day's work before entering upon what would interfere with that condition of mind necessary to mental effort.

During the afternoon I went to their rooms. They were alone together, the father being the sole minister to his daughter's comfort. The remains of some delicacles I had sent a few days before were on a table. The invalid was resting in a steamer chair, and I approached her with a sad heart,

I can never forget the look of gratitude that accompanied the girl's words. Only an exile who had been succored by one from her native land zould have felt as she felt. When I took my departure I asked her father, who spoke only by a pressure of the hand, to let the know more of his daughter's conditton.

The next day I received word from him that she was dead. I went immediately to the old man to cheer him by the announcement that I had made arrangements for his return to Amerlea. On leaving him I laid some bank notes on the table and called his attention to them. He went to the table and felt over it till he touched them.

He was stone blind. When I finished my labors, which I did soon after his daughter's death. I took him with me to America. There I secured some literary work for him to do.

SILVIA LEWIS BALDWIN.

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT ******* of the ***********

Southeastern Life INSURANCE CO.

Spartanburg, South Carolina. Ending December 31, 1906.

ASSETS

al Estate Mortgage Loans tificate of Deposit with State Treasurer sh in Bank and Office sh at Interest and other Interest bearing Assets crued Interest e and Deferred Premiums	70,140,00 10,000.00 9,419.63 22,70.11 2,030.64 2,978.96
Total Admitted Assets	

LIABILITIES

Reserve [net] All other Liabilities Surplus (security to policy holders)	2,900.0
	The state of the s

INCOME

emium Receipts	47,380.70 1,670.02
Fotal Income	\$49,50.72

DISBURSEMENTS	
Death Claims Commissions, stlaries, Medical fees and all other Disburse	None
ments	\$34,586.95
Total Disdursements Excess of Receipts over Disbursements	\$34,586.95 14.463,77

INSURANCE ACCOUNT

	746	
Policies Surrendered and Cancelled Policies in Force December 31, 1906,	674	
		,,

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W. S Montgomery S. J. Simpson, Aug. W. Simth

A. L. White, L. E, Carrington,

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The Southeastern Life Insurance Company is a Southern institution founded withe southern money by southern men, for Southern people; conducted on stright, honest, old line principles; expressly organized to do bussisess in the South; and as such desires to get in touch with every man in South Carolina and adjoining States who is eligible for life insurance and who has family responsibilities.

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The history of the Southerstern Life Insurance Co. has been one of complete and increasing success from the very beginning. Its business for the present is confined to South Carolina, but bids fair within a year or two to cover all the States south of the Ohio and West of the Mississippi.

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South Carolinians are caarying insurance in Northern and Western companies to the amount of almost one hundred million dollars, and on this insurance they are sending out of the State every year, to pay premiums, about three million dollrs in cash. Considering the fact that they have in their ownState a company whose responsibility is just as high as any in the land, whose insurance is written on the straight old lines that never fail or cause a single whisper of scandal, Is it either patiotic, wise, or to the personal interest of any South Carolinian to buy life insurance elsewhere, and further deplete the cash resources of his State and the South?

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