

**MANNING TIMES.**  
**LOUIS APPELT, Editor.**  
 MANNING, S. C., JAN. 1, 1913.  
 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY  
 TURNING OVER A NEW LEAF.

Our topic for the "New Year" is one of Solomon's proverbs, but it is one of the people's proverbs which practice will never permit to pass into "innocuous desuetude."

January 1st, 1913! Beginning a new year may be compared to a great train leaving a grand central depot for a journey across the continent. All around the station there is great confusion. Trainmen and passengers and friends hurrying to and fro until "All aboard" is called by the conductor and the slow puffing of the mighty locomotive and the low grinding of the heavy wheels on the rails tell to all observers that the long journey is really begun.

On that train may be more than one person who is going west for a new start in life, the resolution burning in the heart is our time-worn proverb "I am determined to turn over a new leaf" when I reach my destination."

In every life and in life's varied activities there is opportunity for turning over a new leaf in regard to caring for the fragments that will necessarily be found all along the year, and which are too often neglected as of no value. The thoughtless, careless spirit which would leap to secure great things and at the same time despise small things is condemned by all philosophy, whether human or divine. God himself manifests a constant care for fragments. He shows this quality of his nature by his preservation of the fragments. Here is presented an over-powering thought: You cannot absolutely destroy anything. You may shatter a mass, you may change combinations, you may alter appearance, but the elements still exist. The revelations made by the microscope are as marvelous as many of the scientific revelations upon which you gaze with open-eyed wonder.

The truth that God cares for fragments is further shown by his use of them. The sands of the beach are composed of countless billions of fragments—each grain of sand being a fragment of some huge granite bed—but upon these fragments beats the shock of old oceans mighty waves with no other effect than to make them more compact and more able to resist the impact of old mighty hammerings. In numberless thousands the leaves of the forest fall upon the earth, speedily decompose and thus form a better and more fruitful soil.

Each of our readers may today "turn over a new leaf" by the wise determination to conform in thought and practice to this divine law concerning the fragments: Of time. Snatch the fleeting moments and use them for the cultivation of the mind and of the spirit also. If a busy cobbler could find time to master a foreign language, sure you can find time to become acquainted with the rules for the proper use of your mother-tongue! Lying all about you are fragments of opportunity for doing good. Little kindnesses, which you would not count worthy a place on your record book, may be dispensed with such an easy grace, with such a cheerful spirit, that some sad heart may be cheered, or some weary soul comforted. And that fragment of a good deed is a great reward.

Also, and more important, by which you may be freed from the fragments of happiness which will be well worth your while to gather these, so that none of them may be lost. Some persons are forever placing on exhibition the many unhappy experiences which have marred their lives at some point in the dim and distant past. Be not subject to such an influence; but rather keep "on tap" a case of happy memories and every draught therefrom will exhilarate your friends, will lighten the sad eyes with a gleam of joy and warm the sad heart with a beaming ray of good cheer.

O reader, start the New Year right and always be mindful of the useful fragments which may be along your path.

**THE LEGAL PROFESSION SHOULD BE GUARDED.**

The lawyers for the Allen outlaws in Virginia are still fighting desperately to save their clients. An effort now is to be made to secure a new trial for Floyd and Claude on the grounds of after-discovered evidence. This will, of course, have the effect of staying further the sentence of death. Following the refusal of the state courts to grant the new trial asked, the case will probably go to the United States supreme court which would result in a stay of at least a year longer. All of this is possible because of the fact that the Allens have the money.

This suggests the possibility that sometimes the members of the bar go too far in their efforts to protect guilty clients. In this connection it is interesting to note that the criminal court of appeals of Oklahoma has, in a decision recently filed, taken cognizance of this fact. In this decision an undertone of impatience

directed at the lawyer... The Oklahoma court... passing upon a question presented by counsel for defendant upon appeal from a conviction of murder wherein the death penalty was awarded, said: "Without disrespect to counsel for appellant, there is absolutely nothing in their contention. It simply shows to us that desperate extremists lawyers are sometimes reduced to attempting to save and protect guilty men. It also shows how necessary it is for courts to go to the bottom of all questions presented. If lawyers would seriously consider the questions they present and examine the authorities upon which they rely and would brief them carefully before their cases are submitted, they would relieve this court of a vast amount of unnecessary labor and greatly aid the court in disposing of the business before it. We do not object to doing the work, and always take great pleasure in the investigation of any legal question submitted to us for decision; but owing to the crowded condition of our docket and the further fact that we are already worked to the limit of human endurance in deciding questions properly briefed, we feel that justice to the state requires that our time should not be taken up in investigating questions which have not been properly briefed."

If a lawyer believes his client innocent it is impossible to fight too long or too strenuously to save him. But when he knows he is guilty he should content himself with having made an honest effort before a jury to secure a light sentence for him.—Greenville Piedmont.

There is little to be added to that and about the only comment we care to offer is that it furnishes a very clear exposition of the difference between the professional view and the lay view. The office of attorney had its origin in the idea of allowing a litigant the most expert and learned assistance in the presentation of the justice of his plea. In the early days of legal practice in Virginia and other states, public opinion held it a crime for an attorney to procure the legal release of a guilty client, and during two or three generations, there was the strongest sentiment against allowing attorneys to appear before courts at all. This sentiment was based mainly on the idea that attorneys were able to say and do things that would be impracticable and impossible for the client, even if he knew how, because of the shifting of responsibility. And it is also possible that some of the objection arose out of a foresight of present conditions. Popular sentiment still holds to the idea as expressed in the observation of the Piedmont, that the lawyer is warranted in going any length to secure the acquittal of a client he knows to be innocent, while he is not warranted in giving further assistance for a guilty client; but that doctrine is not nearly so strong in the profession as it is among the laity. There is no getting around the fact that defeat of law and justice by lawyers is as subversive of order as the same offence by the laity, and it is quite probable that if the legal profession, as a whole, was more loyal to the integrity of the law in the letter and spirit, the confidence respect, and even veneration of the laity would be strengthened in proportion.

All of the above... and strong... but if... they were to... of giving to their... what is their right under... would it not drive many of the profession out of the... The complaints of... of justice is not of... that courts... much to justify... and calculating... class of lawyers... advantage of... the financially... their property rights... ed, using the four... force concessions, or parting with property for a pittance, is one of the growing evils which is bringing the legal profession into disrepute.

When life or liberty is at stake it is the duty of a lawyer to use every effort the law permits in behalf of his client, but when he lends himself to the manufacture of evidence or has knowledge of the packing of juries he is not doing his duty to society, neither is it his right to make a pretence of having discovered new evidence merely to carry the operation of the law; it is such conduct on the part of a class of lawyers which brings suspicion upon the fraternity, and until the bar goes to work to eradicate this element from the profession the complaints will continue. The ambulance chasers, and the searchers for holes in records to make money by getting neighbors into litigation, frequently bringing about tragedies, is another source of resentment that should be discontinued. The real lawyer is a valuable adjunct to society and is held in high esteem, but the pettyfogger is a menace.

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