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The Chester News January 30, 1925

W. W. Pegram

Stewart L. Cassels

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CHESTER NEWS

CHESTER, S. C. FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1925.

VOL. 10

GARAGE MEN PRAY BEFORE WORK HOURS

Employees and Owner of Greenville Garage, Begin Work in Morning by Reading Bible.

Greenville, S. C.—"I'm a servant of the Lord and I carry the Word of God with me in my work," was the reply that P. F. Barnett, proprietor of the North Street Garage, gave to a News representative yesterday, when questioned about the reading of the Bible and a word of prayer every morning with his employees before taking up their duties.

Every morning at 7:30 o'clock the employees of the garage and any other persons who may desire to gather with Mr. Barnett engage in reading of the Bible and a word of prayer is held promptly at 8 o'clock the men go to work.

Mr. Barnett, who was reluctant in talking on the subject stated that very often when arriving at the garage he would find several people who were waiting for work to be done on their cars. These are always asked to join in the morning devotion which they do usually, somewhat surprised.

Back in the garage the reporter found men working away in quite the usual fashion. Nobody cared if the nut didn't happen to fit or if the wrench slipped and some bark was knocked off somebody's head. To all appearance the frame of mind into which the employer and his men go to their morning services, "is carried throughout the day. The men spoke highly of Mr. Barnett and his plan of always starting the day off with devotion.

WITH THE LEGISLATURE.

Numerous Bills Are Being Introduced in the South Carolina Legislature—Would Place Tax on Soft Drinks.

A bill providing for compulsory school attendance has been introduced in the legislature. The first section of the bill provides that "every parent, guardian or other person having charge of any child between the ages of seven and fourteen years must send such child to a public, private or parochial school or to a competent tutor, subject to the approval of the county board of education, for the full term of the school during each scholastic year." The bill also provides for a school attendance officer.

Prohibit Judges of South Carolina are prohibited, under the terms of a bill introduced in the legislature, from issuing marriage licenses to minors until after five days notice of intention to apply for such license has been given to the newspaper published in the county in which the applicant resides.

Amendments to two sections of the present state highway act, so as to lower the cost of automobile license tags and increase the tax on gasoline are offered in bills introduced in the legislature Wednesday by Senator Spruille Braden, of Darlington. The bill would reduce the license tag from twenty-five per cent from the 1925 act. The bill provides for a gasoline tax of five cents a gallon; four cents to go to the highway commission and one cent to the county.

First of the expected new revenue bills of the session is the soft drinks measure, introduced in the house of representatives by W. H. Stone of Anderson. The bill would levy a tax of one cent on each gallon of syrup used in the manufacture of soft drinks, and would produce about one and one-half million dollars annually, it is said. Administration of the proposed law is placed in the hands of the tax commission.

A bill to require all automobiles to be equipped with fire extinguishers to come to a stop before crossing railroads has also been introduced.

The Bible is a book of faith, and a book of doctrine, and a book of morals, and a book of revelation, and a book of wisdom. It is also a book which teaches man his own individual responsibility, his own dignity, and his equality with his fellow man.—Daniel Webster.

SUGGESTS TAX SOURCES.

Sam Spadogran Writes Members of Legislature of New Sources for Funds to Give People Jobs. Wants Higher and More Taxes.

Members of South Carolina Legislature:

Dear Sirs, etc.

I see what you fellows is up against a tough proposition in finding something to tax in order to get enough money to pay big salaries and furnish a heap up jobs to fellows all round the state what ain't got no 'round, and what is so trifling nobody won't give them a job. I also see you is now talkin' 'bout taxin' soft-water. I think this a good idea. Folks ain't got no business drinkin' soft-water nobs and if you makes de tax high enough maybe they will stop. Then too you fellows what has babies crouchin' at a shaver is a luxury and a feller what shaves ought to pay more taxes. And you could also put a tax on bobbed-hair. You would get a lot uv money from this source too.

You is done got de property tax so high bit don't pay a feller to have no property and now de auto license is so high a ordinary feller has to leave his fiver in de shed and if you places a tax like I says above then us will have to do so vid out shaves, soft-water and so on.

And a nudder source you might put a tax on babies. Folks what is able to have babies shoud be able to pay taxes.

Yours truly, Sam Spadogran.

Seven Mistakes of Life

1. The delusion that individual advancement is made by crushing others down.
2. The tendency to worry about things that cannot be changed or corrected.
3. Insisting that a thing is impossible because we ourselves cannot accomplish it.
4. Attempting to compel other persons to believe and live as we do.
5. Neglecting development and refinement of the mind by not acquiring the habit of reading fine literature.
6. Refusing to set aside trivial preferences, in order that important things may be accomplished.
7. The failure to establish the habit of saving money.

OLD PINKNEYVILLE.

Deserted Village Was Once Capital of Territory including York, Many of Original Settlers Are Buried in Old Bullock's Creek Cemetery—Tom Taylor Wrote Essay to See His Grave Every Day—Was Proposed Site of College to Be Headed by Dr. Joseph Alexander.

The following sketch of old Pinkneyville, says the Gaffney Ledger, was read before the Fair Forest Chapter, D. A. C., by Miss Minnie Lee Walker.

"When time who steals your years away Shall steal our pleasures too, The memory of the past will stay, And hold our joys near."

In this day of automobiles, interesting trips are taken to battle-grounds and other historic spots off the railroad. It has been a pleasure to visit Pinkneyville, and to see the old Pinkneyville, a short distance on the other side of Broad River. The college to be located at Pinkneyville, and occupied the attention of the Fair Forest Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, for 1916 and 1917.

According to Ramsey, in 1789, the circuit courts of South Carolina were made more beneficial and convenient by being invested with complete original and final jurisdiction. In 1791 it became necessary to make two additional circuit courts, and thus Pinkney and Washington were added to the other seven districts of Beaufort, Charleston, Georgetown, Orangeburg, Camden, Cheraw and Ninety-Six.

Pinkney district, named in honor of Charles C. Oatesworth Pinkney, was formed out of Spartanburg and Union, of the Ninety-Six district and Fork and Chester of the Camden district. It was named after General Edward Lacy, Baylis Earle and Col. William. Farr were appointed by the state legislature to locate the site of the Pinkney court house. They selected a spot in the northeastern portion of Union county, about 16 miles from Union, and one mile from Plender, ferry. The district was abolished and circuit courts began with 1800, when the new law went into effect, were held in every county. Thus Union has been the county seat of Pinkney since 1800.

When the people settled at Pinkney—in old times called Pinkneyville—they laid out the village by a certain plan, named the streets for Charleston streets. In the deed where Elizabeth Bankhead sold nine lots in Pinkneyville to Thomas Taylor in 1809 the following streets are mentioned: Meeting, Broad, Water, Trade, etc. It was expected that Pinkney would be a commercial metropolis of upper South Carolina, and residences and stores were built accordingly. It is said that a committee of congressmen visited Pinkneyville, as well as Great Falls in Chester county, with a view to establishing the United States Military Academy, and West Point, New York, won by only one vote.

In 1797 there was an act passed by the legislature bestowing a charter on Alexandria College, named for the distinguished educator and minister of the gospel, Dr. Joseph Alexander, who was the first pastor of Bullock's Creek church, York county, South Carolina, a short distance on the other side of Broad River. The college to be located at Pinkneyville, and occupied the attention of the Fair Forest Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, for 1916 and 1917.

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of the McMahon family until 1878 when Miss Mary McMahon sold it to the late B. F. Foster, whose son, J. B. Foster, owns it at the present day. In the deed Miss McMahon reserved the minerals on the land. There is a good mine two or three hundred yards back of the brick store. The court house, as before mentioned, was the residence of the McMahans, and was burned in 1871 or 1872. It was a wooden building, and it is said when remodeled made a comfortable home. The old people remembered the beautiful flower yard and summer house with its climbing roses. Daniel McMahon died there in 1846. He and other members of the family were buried at Bullock's Creek. A portion of the inscription on Daniel McMahon's tombstone is: "Whose long life was strictly moral, and whose acts of liberality proved him the friend and supporter of Christianity." He left several sons and daughters. Dr. McMahon lived in Fairfield and Dr. Daniel McMahon moved to Florida after the home was burned. Dr. D. F. McMahon married Miss Ella Hoey, Miss Frances McMahon married Dr. O. B. Irvine. They lived at Pinkneyville for some years. Dr. McMahon moved to Greenville. Miss Mary McMahon spent her last years in Greenville. The Stewart family lived near the McMahans. Some of them moved to Florida.

Across the street from Daniel McMahon lived Thomas C. Taylor, another brigadier who kept the hotel. Records show that these two sons of Erin laid several large about-lives and titles to property. A neighbor had a pile of iron named McMahon and Taylor because he said they would not split together. Before Taylor died he requested that his body be buried in front of the McMahon place so Daniel McMahon would have to see his grave every day. The lonely and solitary grave is still in full view. The inscription on his tombstone is as follows: "Sacred to the memory of Thomas C. Taylor who was born in Ireland March, 1776, and died in Pinkneyville, South Carolina, 18th June, 1832 in the 56th year of his age."

"Silent grave, to thee I trust This precious part of worthy dust Keep it safe, O sacred tomb, Until he shall ask for me." However, his wife, Elizabeth Taylor, does not rest beside her husband. She moved to Dallas county, Alabama, and in 1830, through her attorney, James Fowler, Walter sold lots in Pinkneyville containing five acres to a William McGowan, who was living there at that time. The witnesses to the deed were G. M. Placido and James R. Alexander. Squire James H. Alexander was a member

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phant and for years a magistrate at Pinkneyville. He and J. F. Walker were brothers-in-law, having married the daughters of William Reid. J. F. Walker was the grandfather and William Reid the great-grandfather of the present writer and her brother, William Reid Walker. Robert Black was another merchant of the village. The Taylor house was occupied by Congressman Joseph Gist before he built his home a mile from the village. The latter place was afterwards the home of the late J. C. Farrar. William F. Gist was a merchant of Pinkneyville in 1805 and in 1821 was one of the justices of the quorum for Union district. Districts have been called counties since 1868. Isaac Going was one of the justices of the quorum in 1828. Judge William Smith lived for a time at Pinkneyville. He afterwards moved to Alabama. An old letter states that Judge Grimske held court at Pinkneyville in 1796 in "Bey's Reports" can be found the case of Ferdinand Hopkins against Allan DeGradenig, Judge Grimske died in 1798.

At one time Thomas E. Suggs the clock venter, lived in the Taylor house. He came from Waterbury, Connecticut. Isaac Going was one of the justices of the quorum in 1828. Judge William Smith lived for a time at Pinkneyville. He afterwards moved to Alabama. An old letter states that Judge Grimske held court at Pinkneyville in 1796 in "Bey's Reports" can be found the case of Ferdinand Hopkins against Allan DeGradenig, Judge Grimske died in 1798.

The Taylor house is in ruins. It was a two-story wooden building and was put together with wooden pegs. Part of what was a boarding house has been moved across the street and is used as a barn. The only landmarks left of this almost deserted village are the brick buildings—now the old jail and the store—the latter said to have been built by Daniel McMahon. Both these have been fitted up for tenant houses. The jail is a two-story building and is occupied by Darnelle McMahon and family—descendants of the McMahon negroes. The jail is a two-story building and is occupied by Darnelle McMahon and family—descendants of the McMahon negroes.

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WIDE DEPARTURES MADE BY WEATHER

CENSUS BUREAU GIVES OUT WINNING FIGURES

Washington—Cotton ginned for January 1925 totaled 23,308,037 bales, including 307,352 round bales, counted as half bales, and exclusive of hatters, compared with 9,544,032, including 235,601 round bales, to that date a year ago and 9,645,251, including 185,428 round bales, to that date two years ago, the census bureau yesterday announced.

Ginnings by states were: Alabama, 975,147; Arizona, 977,740; Arkansas, 1,062,245; California, 70,554; Florida, 17,719; Georgia, 1,022,297; Louisiana, 455,752; Mississippi, 1,117,764; Missouri, 168,390; New Mexico, 52,937; North Carolina, 1,231,937; Oklahoma, 1,444,939; South Carolina, 821,749; Tennessee, 1,411,975; Texas, 4,760,755; Virginia, 34,918. All other states, 10,399.

The revised total of cotton ginned prior to December 31 was announced as 12,705,979 bales from 15,363 ginneries.

The expression "blue blood" is of Spanish origin, where the aristocracy was limited to those who traced their lineage beyond the Moorish conquest. Having whiter complexions, the veins upon their hands were blue (the blood), while Moorish blood showed black upon the hands and feet. The phrase passed into France, where it gained vogue from there to England and America.

The man who never forgets the high class of interest in low rates of interest is a poor customer for the "wild cat" stock salesman.

doors are double planked and thick with nails well clinched. There is a chimney at one end of the room and the two spaces between the fireplace and the walls were planked up and used as dungeons. These two dark cells would be small closets if they had doors. They measured two feet by four feet. It is said the criminals were lowered from the top.

On May 28, 1901, "The Times" of Charleston, gives an interesting notice of William Buford's trip from his home on Broad River, near Pinkneyville, to Charleston. He passed down Broad River, through the canal at Charleston, and through the Santee canal and landed in Charleston on Cooper River. Mr. Buford went to Charleston to see the ruins of the old plantation and loaded with his own cotton. This was a great achievement and is the first mention of banking in this country.

"Mills says Broad River was navigable by the Ninety-nine islands for boats carrying 600 bales of cotton. That the obstruction at Lockhart Shoals was overcome by a canal with seven locks executed by the state. Benjamin F. Logan and John McKinnon visited a hospital in Pinkneyville in 1828.

Meteorologist Notes a Number of Things During Past Year

Columbia, Jan. 28.—Wide of particularly low and normal made the weather for the year just ended, according to the general summary of weather conditions for 1924 just issued here by Richard H. Sullivan, meteorologist in charge of the government weather bureau in Columbia.

Outstanding features of the year were abnormal temperature from January to May, inclusive, two of the most destructive tornadoes in the history of the state, on April 30; a remarkable dry August; unprecedented heavy rains in September, with both water and wind damage; a record heat in December, it was stated in the summary.

Six tornadoes occurred in April, May and June, causing a total of 78 persons injured, 7 and damaging property approximately \$3,008,000 in value. Floods with material damage occurred in the Pee Dee and Santee river sections in February, and October. Hailstorms and wind squalls caused approximately \$48,300 damage in August and November. It stated.

Crop conditions for the year were reviewed in the report. Hard frosts in January, it said, were the lowest temperature since the winter of 1917-18, probably ruined the winter crop, but the weather was generally more favorable for fruits, while wheat and rye were planted in the fall. The growing season opened 3 weeks late. Cotton and corn were planted irregularly, including the late planting of corn. Crops were generally in all stages of advancement.

The first cotton bloom was seen on January 15, and the first open boll was in 24 years, according to the summary, and all crops deteriorated because of rain needed. The first cotton bloom was seen on January 15, and the first open boll was in 24 years, according to the summary, and all crops deteriorated because of rain needed.

But once in the history of the state, the weather was so favorable for crops. The first cotton bloom was seen on January 15, and the first open boll was in 24 years, according to the summary, and all crops deteriorated because of rain needed.

According to a recent issue of The Lancaster News-Lancaster, the following is the following: "According to an announcement made Saturday by Dr. Robert Graham, the proposed hospital at Lancaster is assured. Dr. Graham stated that he and Dr. McCarroll had been in charge of the Elgin general hospital, of that city, and that they were feeling assured of the opinion and support of the community of Lancaster. The large new residence Dr. Graham on McCarroll will be converted into a hospital building. The necessary modern equipment which has already been an embracing operating room, and the entire building is expected that the hospital will be ready to receive patients the next few weeks. Dr. Graham and Dr. McCarroll are engaged in arranging the furnishings and equipment personally of the hospital. From a private source it is believed that Dr. Graham will be made up of five physicians who will take the work in connection with the hospital."

The RODMAN-BROWN CO.

Messrs. C. C. and C. R. Edwards are in Atlanta attending a meeting of the Casualty Agents of the Aetna-Casualty and Surety Com-

why he might have been seri-
ously injured.

who are not called on may take
are tickets by calling at the office
of Dr. W. L. Davidson.

total for the State this season
11,720 as against 784,198 for
year.

The L.

E. CLOU

100

The E. E. CLOUD COMPANY

ED COMPANY

Reaping Your Crop For 1925.

One of the greatest problems ever confronted the farmers of the cotton belt is before you. It is in picking the crop for the present year. Our chief aim is to produce all the value that we need at home and of every cash crop that we can handle successfully in our community. You may talk about cooperative marketing and its benefits, you may talk about the plan, and you may talk about the speculators, but overproduction is a curse and over-concern should be not to too much of any one crop. We produce over 13,000,000 of cotton it will be a calamity if 12,000,000 bales will bring less than 14,000,000. The cotton is true with tobacco, peaches and potatoes. There is danger of our over-producing corn, oats or hay, for we have a market for all these crops. We are afraid that our Georgia farmers will plant too much cotton and tobacco and not enough oats and peanuts. Now, it seems to try to get everybody to their duty in picking the crop, but as for you and your farm, you can do the right thing. If you get up the system you will receive the benefit, and if you go along and an unbalanced crop you receive the penalty. Our government has been doing all kinds of things to encourage the farmers to produce more. This was all done by the government to find out the information as to what the demand for given crop and then tell the farmer how many acres will produce that amount. If our farmers succeed, they must learn about the market will take a fair price for their crop. At the beginning of this year we take time to do some wise and pitch your crop to run the least risk, as to principle to give you the greatest assurance of being truly independent—Selected.

OFF'S SALE FOR TAXES.

Virtue of sundry tax execution directed by A. T. Henninger of Chester county, I will at auction before the House door in Chester, S. C. eleven o'clock A. M., on Friday, February 2nd, 1925, that piece, parcel or lot of Oak street in the City of Chester, a full description of which appears in Book 118 at 16, in the office of Clerk of Chester county, being a full description of the property of L. A. Miller for taxes for 1923.

J. G. HOWZE.

Sheriff Chester County, S. C. Jan. 15th, 1925 16-23-30

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Virtue of sundry tax execution directed by A. T. Henninger of Chester county, I will at auction before the House door in Chester, S. C. eleven o'clock A. M., on Friday, February 2nd, 1925, that piece, parcel or tract containing thirty-four lots of an acre, on Ash street, a full description of which appears in Book 118 at 16, in the office of Clerk of Chester county, being a full description of the property of L. A. Miller for taxes for 1923.

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The Devastating Rat.

Few people realize that the greatest enemy within the borders of the United States today is the brown rat. There are many rats in this country as there are people and the total yearly damage they cause amounts to \$200,000,000. It would take the labor of 200,000 men to produce the material eaten and destroyed by these rats. It would require about 2,000,000 acres to produce the grain they destroy. Bad as these things are, there is still worse. Through the parasitic insects that infest them, rats are almost wholly responsible for the perpetuation and transmission of bubonic plague. As authority states: Septic pneumonia and epidemic jaundice in man have been traced to the rodent, and it is known to perpetuate the disease in the pig. It is suspected of being the carrier of infantile paralysis, and it undoubtedly carries many kinds of infectious germs from its lairs of filth, leaving them upon human food. The lion is called the "king of beasts" but a single rat does more harm in a year than a lion. The rapacious rodent also leaves lice, fleas and other wild animals far behind in its destruction of life and property. The Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey says: "House rats are of more universal concern to the people of the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, than any other wild animal pest. They have long been recognized by experienced observers as the most destructive species of animal in the world, and as one of the most dangerous to the health of man, because of the transmission of communicable diseases."

One cause of the increase of the rat is the indifference to the indiscriminate killing off of their natural enemies, such as owls, hawks, and herons. Skunks, weasels, and mink are also being killed off. The transmission of communicable diseases is being exterminated through prejudice and ignorance. All the hawks, owls, and weasels in the country combined do not destroy one-sixth as much poultry or game as the common brown rat, and many of them are efficient enemies of both rats and mice. Systematic poisoning and trapping are remedial measures suggested by the Bureau of Biological Survey, but the better than cure," it is pointed out that to control the rat successfully is largely a building problem. Buildings should be so constructed as to exclude the animals from shelter and food. It is claimed that if half the money now spent in feeding and fighting rats could be expended in wisely planned and well-executed cooperative efforts for rat eradication, it would be possible within a few years to rid the country of its worst animal pest, to reduce losses by its depredations at least 90 per cent, and to free the land completely from the fear of bubonic plague.

A Rat Week, one of the greatest "safety first" campaigns, has been tried in Britain and elsewhere with success. Exchanges of information between the rat and the rat are efficient enemies of both rats and mice. Systematic poisoning and trapping are remedial measures suggested by the Bureau of Biological Survey, but the better than cure," it is pointed out that to control the rat successfully is largely a building problem. Buildings should be so constructed as to exclude the animals from shelter and food. It is claimed that if half the money now spent in feeding and fighting rats could be expended in wisely planned and well-executed cooperative efforts for rat eradication, it would be possible within a few years to rid the country of its worst animal pest, to reduce losses by its depredations at least 90 per cent, and to free the land completely from the fear of bubonic plague.

CITATION NOTICE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, County of Chester.

By A. W. Wise Esquire, Probate Judge.

Whereas, J. T. Douglas made be to me to grant him Letters of Administration of the Estate of said effects of Bolan McEdden, deceased.

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said Bolan McEdden, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Chester Court House on 8th day of February 1925 next after publication hereof, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand this 23rd day of Jan. A. D. 1925.

A. W. WISE, Judge of Probate.

Published on the 23rd day of January, 1925 in The Chester News.

16-30-30

Take Calotabs

for the liver

Doors of infection closed

the germs in 10 and 35 capsules

ages bearing above trade mark.

most people ever found

illness was recently

the untraveled

these fat forty

and bodies, ten of them

have been excavated.

Any, estimated to be 2-

was found.



A history maker—and still the Leader!

THE STUDEBAKER Light-Six—a history maker—the first fine six-cylinder car under 3,000 pounds at a four-cylinder price.

A car with follow-up, imitators and adapters by the score—but with no rival in quality, popularity or sales volume. It is still the Leader!

A car built to fulfill the ideal of producing the greatest automobile value in the \$1,000 field—the car which started the movement from four to six.

A car with a specially designed offset valve motor of remarkable quietness, economy, freedom from vibration—and with tenuous resourcefulness of power on the hills, the straightaway and the pickup!

A car comfortable, roomy, good-looking, very easy to handle on the road, in traffic, on parking—long-lived, low in first cost and especially low in up-keep costs. The market's one best bargain for the man who wants all the car he can get at about \$1,000.

A car that is an investment, not an expense, because it can be bought on very liberal terms, sold or traded in at a very high resale value on a market always ready and waiting for a used Light-Six Studebaker—its popularity and demand as a used car are the most convincing evidence of its goodness as an automobile.

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Have Faith—But Do It Yourself.

Faith is essential to belief in immortality. Without faith there can be no belief. Faith strong enough will move mountains, but it is a good idea to meet the mountains half way. God helps those who help themselves. Miracles are performed in this day as in the olden time, but so unobtrusively that they are seldom recognized as such. The Son of God is the greatest miracle of all. He demands the same to walk and the blind to see, but there are human physicians who are accomplishing these and similar wonders.

The world owes every man a living—but he will not get it unless he works for it. God makes the opportunity—it is up to man to take advantage of it. It is not well to trust the Lord to do these things within our power to do for ourselves. We must add our own bread by the sweat of our brow. God will do His part—but we must use the talent He has given us to accomplish our tasks. If we are given average intelligence, and health and strength and a job of work, we need not expect the Lord to provide our food and raiment.

Man is put into the world to work out his own salvation. He is shown the way and given the opportunity—the rest is up to him. A negro recruit in the late war told a sergeant that Uncle Sam would not force him to fight, he would merely put him in the trenches in front of the enemy—and let him use his own judgment. The human ego is worked out in a manner like that. A world flowing with milk and honey is at our command, but we are expected to provide our own spoon. The leaves and fables are provided in the opportunity given us to acquire them. If we do not take advantage of the opportunity we need not expect to eat.

The rainbow across the heavens is a promise—and nobody has any fear that there will ever be another flood. That is faith. If we plant a seed in the ground we know that at harvest time we will reap good grain. We have the assurance that the Lord will provide, and faith enough to believe it—but we can help the cause along by scratching a little gravel on our own account. The down-and-outers in this world are those of little faith and those who do not use the talents God has given them. A talent hidden under a bushel is a very useless thing. There is food enough for all creatures—but it is up to them to find it.

God works through human agency His wonders to perform. He will not provide a harvest in the fall except that man has sown the seed in its season. The man who plans his hopes to faith, and then sits down to wait for the rains to rain from heaven, will find his creditors camping on his front door step and the wolf howling at his back entrance. The sure way is to go out into the back yard yourself and await the wolf on the stern. When once the wolf has been driven from the rear it is

not a hard matter to appease the creditors at the front.

You are on the wrong track if you are using a "scrub bull"; he may be followed by a long train of evils.

The first prize or at the first

Smithfield Show in London was eight feet eleven inches long, six feet seven inches high, ten feet four inches in girth and weighed nearly 4,500 pounds.

Heckers' BUCKWHEAT

THE BUCKWHEAT YOUR GREAT-GRANDMOTHER USED

Pancakes with the real old-time buckwheat taste—light, healthy, delicious.

All prepared self-raising. Ready for the griddle in a jiffy, by simply adding water or milk.

Mr. Merchant!

For a limited time we will pay up to \$6.00 for having the wiring changed in your store windows, if you will light your windows on the City Flat Rate, which lights most of the windows and signs in town.

The Flat Rate Light comes on at twilight each night and burns until 11 o'clock.

Phone us about particulars.

WOMEN DO THE BUYING

The modern woman is a business woman. She makes eighty per cent of all purchases made in retail stores. She is an astute, clever buyer and runs her house on a strictly business basis.

The modern woman is constantly in touch with the stores and their offerings. Through the advertising she knows the lowest prices, the best qualities and the latest commodities. Long before she leaves the house for a shopping trip, she knows exactly what she wants, where to get it and how much to pay.