

**INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS.**

Mrs. Ada C. Alexander is local representative of the Mutual Benefit Insurance Co. of Newark, N. J., one of the best life insurance companies in the world. She also handles fire, accident and all kinds of insurance. Any one wishing insurance of any kind would do well to see her. Office over Keowee Pharmacy.

**F. L. WEBB, M. D.**  
Physician and Surgeon.  
Cateches, S. C.

**DR. J. L. AIKEN**  
Dentist.  
Reasonable Prices.  
Masonic Bldg., Pickens, S. C.

**NOTICE.**

Notice is hereby given that I will apply to the Bank of Norris on Oct. 1, 1921, for the purpose of asking said bank to issue a new certificate for two shares of stock of said bank, the old certificate being destroyed by fire, and its number being seventy. 6t-22 Mrs. R. T. Hallum.

**NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.**

All persons holding claims against the estate of the late J. T. Wade must present the same, duly proven, on or before the 10th day of Sept., 1921, or be debarred payment; and all persons indebted to said estate must make payment on or before the above date to J. M. Wade. J. M. Wade, Administrator.

**J. J. McSwain** Sam B. Craig  
Greenville, S. C. Pickens, S. C.  
**McSWAIN & CRAIG**  
Lawyers  
Practice in State and Federal Courts  
Pickens Office Phone 39

**CRAIG'S SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS.**

Winner's at leading Southern shows for past 15 years. Eggs for fall hatching at \$1.50 per setting of 15. Can deliver by parcel post. 3t E. H. CRAIG, Pickens, S. C.

**WOOD YARD FOR PICKENS.**

I have opened a wood yard in Pickens and am prepared to furnish the people with oak and pine wood for stove or fireplace and in any lengths. My yard is at the Pickens depot. Can also furnish white oak fence posts. Am still running a public dray and prepared to do hauling of all kinds on short notice. I have a complete wood saw outfit and can go to your house and saw your wood. A. A. Pace. Phone 3213. Pickens.

**G. G. CHRISTOPHER**

Attorney-at-Law.  
Practice in all Courts.  
Office over Pickens Bank.  
Pickens, S. C.

**WATCHES**

If you are thinking of buying anything in the Jewellery line, it will pay you to come in and let us show you what we have. We have most grades of SOUTH BEND, ELGIN, and WALTHAM WATCHES, all sizes, in solid Gold, Gold filled and nickel cases. A big line of Bracelet Watches just received. Also a big line of Clocks and they are beauties. Silver ware in sets and odd pieces. Cut Glass and China. Anything in Jewellery we have it. Come in and let us show you over our line. We are always glad to do so.

**H. Snider**  
Jeweler and Optometrist  
EASLEY, S. C.

**THE IDEAL PURGATIVE.**

As a purgative, Chamberlain's Tablets are the exact thing required. Strong enough for the most robust, mild enough for children. They cause an agreeable movement of the bowels without any of that terrible griping. They are easy and pleasant to take and agreeable in effect.

**APPLIED ANATOMY.**

Where can a man buy a cap for his knee,  
Or a key for a lock of his hair?  
Or can his eyes be an academy,  
Because there are pupils there  
In the crown of his head what gems  
are found?  
Who travels the bridge of his nose?  
Does the calf of his leg become hungry  
at times  
And devour the corn on his toes?  
Can the crook of his elbow be sent  
to jail?  
Where's the shade from the palm  
of his hand?  
How does he sharpen his shoulder  
blades?  
I'm hanged if I understand.  
—American Legion Weekly.

**CONTRIBUTED.**

We may not all have this world's goods enough and some to spare, So that when we know a worthy brother  
At home, or abroad somewhere,  
Who is hungry and tired and sick and cold.  
As we meet him on the street,  
We may give to him a pot of gold  
To buy him bread to eat.  
But we can all afford to give these things:  
A hand clasp, a good word or a smile,  
For after all the things that lighten the heart  
Are the things that are most worth while.  
There are hungry ones on every hand,  
Not merely for the temporal need,  
But for that included in the last great command,  
The hungry souls to feed.

**NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT AND DISCHARGE.**

Notice is hereby given that I will make application to N. A. Christopher, Esq., Judge of Probate for Pickens county, in the State of South Carolina, Monday, the 5th day of September, 1921, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as said application can be heard, for leave to make final settlement of the personal estate of Maggie D. Johnston, deceased, and obtain discharge as guardian of said estate. T. G. Johnston, Guardian.

**NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT AND DISCHARGE.**

Notice is hereby given that I will make application to N. A. Christopher, Esq., Judge of Probate for Pickens county, in the State of South Carolina, on Saturday, the 5th day of September, 1921, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as said application can be heard, for leave to make final settlement of the personal estate of Fred W. Holcombe, deceased, and obtain discharge as administrator of said estate. T. L. Holcombe, Administrator.

**NOTICE.**

For the next thirty days we will contract for bagging and ties to the ginner or farmer for 50 cents per pattern as taken from the bale. Contracts must be made prior to September 1st and deliveries according to pleasure of the buyer. Glenwood Cotton Mills. P-8-s19 Pickens Mills.

**MICKIE SAYS**

AWRIGHT! GIT PEEVED IF YA WANNA, BUT WE ANNT GOINTA WILL NO PERFECTLY GOOD NEWS ITEM T' ACCOMMODATE YOU, NER NOBODY ELSE! MIOOSH, MAN! WE'RE RUNNIN' A NEWSPAPER AN' IT'S OUR BIZNESS T' PRINT TH' NEWS 'N YA OUGHTA KNOW BETTER 'N TO ASK US T' SUPPRESS A GOOD ITEM!



**OLD TESTAMENT TIMES BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDIES**

"MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN."  
We Reap as We Sow—King Belshazzar's Last Feast.  
Daniel v—Nov. 12

"For God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil."—Ecclesiastes 12:14  
**LAW** of retribution operates. Good thoughts, good words, good deeds, are sure to bring good results—sooner or later. Evil thoughts, evil words, evil deeds, are sure to bring evil results—sooner or later. This Divine Law operating in the world, rewarding good and evil deeds, save in exceptional cases, now operates only amongst the Jews and amongst Christians. This is because only Jews and true Christians have come into covenant-relationship with God. The Apostle's declaration is: "The word of the Lord is the Word of Life."—1 Peter 1:23  
Sodom and Gomorrah, Nineveh, Nebuchadnezzar and our lesson of today tell of expectations to God's law of dealing merely with His covenanted people. In our lesson, the fall of Belshazzar's Kingdom was not merely a judgment upon it, but a part of the great type of the fall of antitypical Babylon at the hands of an antitypical Cyrus.  
The king of Babylon, feeling secure in the great walls of his capital, three hundred and fifty feet high, revelled with his generals and nobility. To renew the memory of their great victories of the past he brought forth on the occasion the golden vessels taken in the pillage of Solomon's temple—a triumph over the Jews and, as was generally supposed, over Jehovah, the God of the Jews.  
In the midst of the banquet a horror came over the assembled dignitaries as a human hand was beheld writing on one wall of the banquet room in letters of fire, "Mene, Tekel, Upharsin." The wise men and astrologers were unable to read the writing or give its significance. Daniel was remembered and sent for. He not only showed the reading but its meaning. He told the king plainly that the writing signified that he was "weighed in the balances and found wanting." The Babylonian Kingdom, so far from advancing human interests, had really retrograded from the original type. Another nation—Medo-Persia—would be given a trial. Later, the Greeks were given universal empire; still later, the Romans; and finally God permitted what was styled the "Holy Roman Empire." Each of these has proven its insufficiency—its inability to bring to the world the blessing which God declares shall ultimately abound when Messiah's true reign shall be inaugurated.  
**Every Man's Work to Be Tried.**  
We have said that Jews and Christians, because of covenant-relationship with God, are now on trial—being judged. Had it not been for the petitions which have come to the Father, they would not today be a separate and distinct people as God designed, and hence they would not be ready as a people to receive and be the first to participate in the glorious blessings of the Messianic Kingdom. In proportion as they maintain loyalty to their Law and confidence in the promises of God they will be prepared for the fulfillment of these great promises which are still theirs—earthly promises of restitution, etc.—Acts 13:46-47; Isaiah xxxv.  
While God's promises to the Jews pertain to the earthly phase of the Kingdom and its blessings, His promises to covenanted Christians are spiritual, heavenly. These respond to God's invitation, "Gather together My saints unto Me, those who have made a covenant with Me by sacrifice." That covenant which will be rewarded with heavenly things. In proportion as they are faithful to their covenant of sacrifice they will be rich toward God in faith and in works. The riches of grace and spirit, the full attainment of which will come in the First Resurrection, are often associated now with poverty and sorrows of an earthly kind. The heavenly things are to be attained only by those who sacrifice earthly things." Harken to the Master's words: "Whoever will live godly shall suffer persecution."

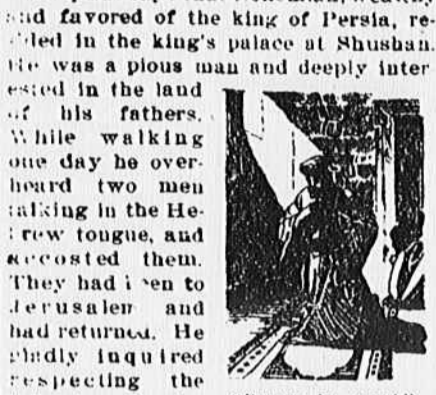


Antitypical Babylon—weighed and found wanting.

**OLD TESTAMENT TIMES BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDIES**

THE VALUE OF PRAYER.  
Nehemiah's Petition For Israel.  
Nehemiah i—Nov. 26  
"The effectual, fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much."—James 5:16.

**THIRTEEN** years after Ezra's company returned to Jerusalem, Nehemiah went thither with an escort and full authority from the king of Persia to rebuild the wall of Jerusalem and to restore its gates. It would appear that Ezra's reformation, while very helpful to the people, brought against them the violent opposition of their neighbors, as was to have been expected. The Jews, now considerable in numbers, were despised by their neighbors, who wished to drive them out of the land. The wall of the city was poor and did not withstand the attack.  
Josephus says that Nehemiah, wealthy and favored of the king of Persia, resided in the king's palace at Shushan. He was a pious man and deeply interested in the land of his fathers. While walking one day he overheard two men talking in the Hebrew tongue, and accosted them. They had been to Jerusalem and had returned. He gladly inquired respecting the holy land, the holy city, God's temple, and concerning the Jews who had returned from Babylon. The sad story of their trials and the desolation of the city and its exposure to enemies touched his heart and led him to prayer. That prayer is the subject of this lesson.  
Undoubtedly the recorded prayer of Nehemiah is merely an epitomized statement, for we read that he made the matter a subject of earnest prayer for four months before he reached the point of action where God used him in the fulfillment of his own petition.



"Prayer in secret."

**The Soul's Sincere Desire.**  
The Poet has well defined prayer as being "the soul's sincere desire, uttered or unexpressed." Another has well declared that it "is the Christian's vital breath"; that is to say, Christian character cannot be maintained without prayer any more than a human life could be maintained without breathing. Who has not noticed that all the great Bible characters used of the Almighty were accustomed to go to Him regularly in prayer and to seek for guidance from Him in respect to every matter? Even the great Redeemer, holy, harmless, undefiled and separate from sinners, needed to pray to the Father, needed His fellowship and communion—needed to be in touch with the Infinite One. Several of His prayers are recorded, and we are told that He spent the entire night in prayer on some occasions.  
Some may ask, Would the Almighty change His plans in answer to our petitions? Assuredly He would not. Judged, on the contrary, we are cautioned in the Scriptures to ask only according to His will. We are warned that if we ask amiss our petitions will not be answered. Hence the necessity for studying God's Word and being enlightened thereby.  
The Redeemer gave us the keynote to this, saying, "If ye abide in Me and My words abide in you, ye may ask what ye will and it shall be done unto you." (John xv, 7.) Alas! how few seem to note the two limitations of this promise:  
(1) The one asking must be in Christ abiding in Him. This means that the petitioner has turned from sin, has accepted Christ and the terms of discipleship. It implies that he has made a full consecration of his life to the Lord and become a new creature in Christ Jesus. Such, abiding in Christ, may pray to the Father.  
(2) After having come into membership and fellowship with the Head, the Messiah, these must ask in harmony with God's Word and promises; in order to know what things to ask for they must search the Scriptures, which are sufficient, "that the man of God may be thoroughly furnished."  
God is pleased to make use of the little talents possessed by His consecrated people. Those who pray for opportunities to serve the Lord and His cause and who watch for the fulfillment of their prayers in the open doors of opportunity will surely have them. "He that seeketh findeth."

**What to Pray For.**  
Those in Christ may pray for earthly necessities, as in the Lord's prayer, "Give us this day our daily bread;" but we are not to pray for more than the bread and water which the Lord has authorized His people to pray for. The true Christian, instead of thinking about what he shall eat, what he shall drink, and whereof that he shall be clothed—instead of making earthly things the subject of his prayers, will be thinking of and praying about his Father, his heavenly interests.

**DIGNITY OF SILENCE.**

"When I am traveling on a railroad train," says an old editor, "and go into the smoking room, I like that stranger best who says nothing; who just sits quietly and behaves." There is a dignity in silence that is charming. Not grumpishness, not sullenness—that is not what is meant, says Columbus Dispatch. One must speak when spoken to; one should bear his share of the burden of conversation at the proper time. But the "forward," or "fresh" fellow who talks to the whole smoking room full of people, in a sort of worldly wide fashion, and in raucous voice; or the one who discusses his private affairs with a friend or stranger in a tone of voice that can be heard by everyone present—that is the individual against whom the complaint lies. The man "who just sits quiet and behaves!" Isn't that a good way to put it? People generally behave when they are quiet; certainly there is less chance of becoming involved in unseemly conduct. The loud talker may not be vicious—in fact he is seldom of that turn of mind—but he isn't "behaving" when he talks too much or in too loud a voice. He isn't deporting himself with that charm which pertains to the man who "just sits quietly."

This country is cutting each year nearly three times as much timber as is grown. While there is a pressing need for forest conservation, the country is practicing forest devastation. These facts are from the recent report of the Society of American Foresters, an organization of men who seek to arouse public interest in tree planting, and in scientific forestry on the part of federal and state governments. We need not go outside of our own state to note how rapidly the trees are being butchered, says Ohio State Journal. The great areas of fine oak were long ago laid waste. The rich stores of black walnut, once so plentiful in Ohio, are no more. Other timber, the ash, for instance, has been cut and the state's supply enormously reduced. Now the soft woods, the trees of less value, are being taken for coopersage, where no other value may be found. We are going ahead, or permitting others to go ahead, stripping the hills of the trees, and while this overuse or waste is under way we pay little heed to the need of tree planting.  
Rough estimates put the original forest area of the United States at 850,000,000 acres and the present forest area at perhaps 550,000,000 acres. But in that present estimate 250,000,000 acres are partially cut and burned over and 100,000,000 are so severely cut and burned that, unless supplemented by planting there will be no succeeding forest of commercial value, leaving about 200,000,000 acres of mature and merchantable timber, or less than one-fourth of the original area.  
People who love humanity and have faith in its progress toward higher and better things, hoped that the horrors of war would eliminate a lot of foolishness and greed from the minds and hearts of men. But the outcome to date is disappointing. Instead of the dawn of a new era of brotherhood among men and nations we behold a scramble among nations for territory, and among the war profiteers, a riot of profligate spending.

A writer on economics attributed some of the H. C. L. to "lazy women," who use the telephone in shopping. Anyone who uses the telephone for any purpose nowadays will deplore that it is nothing for a lazy person to fool with and that only those inured to great labor and nerve strain should attempt its use.

**KING SOLOMON IN FEATHERS**

Raven Has Been Well Described by Naturalists as the Cleverest of the Bird Tribe.

The literary history of the raven begins with Noah and Elijah. Naturalists call him "the most wary, the most amusing, the cleverest of birds." He has also been described as grave, dignified and sedate and many instances have been given of the peculiarities of this historical bird.  
The bill of the raven is a formidable weapon—strong, stout, sharp at the edges, curved toward the tip. It is his one weapon of offense, but it answers the purpose of two or three. Like the bill of the oldtime phalacrocorax, it is equally available as a dagger or as a carving knife. It can also be used as a pair of pliers. It can kill a rat at one blow. The raven can drive its beak right through the spines of a hedgehog. It is said that the raven will never attack a man. If this be true, it is, it is thought, not so much from any defect of courage as from the bird's keen intellectual perception of what will pay and what will not.  
Like most of his tribe, the raven is, in the strictest sense of the word, omnivorous. His dietary ranges from "a worm to a whale."  
When his nest is built, as it generally is, beneath some overhanging rock which quite conceals it from view from above, its position may sometimes be discovered by the remains of rabbit neatly laid in the short grass at the top of the cliff in what might be called his "larder." But a larder implies an amount of economy and self-restraint that it is not in the raven to practice.  
In districts where food is scarce the ravens will attack without scruple a newly born lamb or even a sheep that has been cast.  
The raven has a passion for solitude. He will tolerate no rival, not even his own offspring, in the neighborhood of his throne. He drives them ruthlessly away as soon as they are able to shift for themselves.  
**He Played the Part.**  
No matter what mother said, father always chose to argue with her. If she were going to town and told him about the proposed trip he would begin: "But, my dear, I'm sure you should not until—"  
One day he had carried through an argument of his usual kind when his ten-year-old daughter looked up from the book she was reading, "Mother," she giggled, "father is your goat, isn't he?"  
Mother seemed bewildered but dad laughed. "I guess I am," he agreed. "She certainly knocks me around."  
"Oh, that wasn't the reason I said that," ten-year-old demurred. "I said it because you are always butting in on her so much."

**Religions of the World:**  
According to reliable statistics and carefully-made estimates the adherents of the leading Christian religions number: Roman Catholics, 272,860,000; Greek or Orthodox Catholics, 120,000,000; Protestants, 171,650,000; making a total of 564,510,000 Christians. The leading non-Christian bodies number: Confucianists, 300,830,000; Mohammedans, 221,825,000; Hindus, 210,540,000; Animists, 158,270,000; Buddhists, 138,031,000; Shintoists, 25,000,000. If to these be added Jews and the unclassified, the total non-Christians number 1,081,981,000, who with the Christians make a world's population of 1,646,491,000.

**Couldn't Stand for That.**  
The Lawyer—Yes, you have a perfectly good cause of action for breach of promise, and, of course, the defendant will have the privilege of appearing in court and making his defense.  
The Client—If he's a goin' to show up, there's nothin' doin'. I don't want to show the world what a poor fish I've hooked.

**WE ARE UNLOADING THIS WEEK**

- 1 car Cotton Seed Meal.
  - 2 cars Cotton Seed Hulls.
  - 2 cars Flour.
- Prices right on all.  
When in need of anything in the feed line give us a trial.

**MORRIS & CO.**  
Pickens, S. C.