JURY LIST.

The following jurors have been drawn to serve at the regular December term of criminal court, which will convene on Monday, December 1st.

GRAND JURY.

Brothersvalley—Henry Dickey, L. Brant, George Krissinger, Frederick Brant, James S. Hauger.

Confluence—Frank Mitchell.

Fair Hope—J. A. Lowry.

Hooversville—Ross. E. Will, Edward K. Ober.

Jefferson—George W. Gross.

Jenner—Adam B. Friedline, Richard R. Lohr.

Larimer—Russel Smith.

Lincoln—G. A. Bittner.

Milford—Hon. J. C. Weller.

Salisbury—Harry Bepler.

Shade—G. H. Egolf.

Somerset Township—Nelson Mostoller, William W. Cupp, Austin A. Keim, William C. Begley.

Upper Turkeyfoot—Aaron Lephart.

Windber—Edward Parks.

PETIT JURORS.

Addison Borough—Joseph Null.

Addison Township—Harvey Ringer.

Berlin—Frank Knepper.

Boswell—B. H. Burket, Homer Barnett.

Black—Emanuel Enos.

Brothersvalley—Mahlon S. Reiman, Peter Baker.

Conemaugh—William Berkey.

Confluence—H. C. Dean, R. R. Miller.

Elk Lick—Frederick W. Bender, Noah Newman, Wm. Wagner.

Greenville—Francis Shunk, C. C. Brader.

Jefferson—Jacob H. Flick.

Jenner—U. J. Schmucker.

Jennertown—D. L. Witt, J. J. Griffith.

Larimer—A. C. Miller.

Lincoln—William H. Hoffman.

Lower Turkeyfoot—Wm. Savage, James Liston.

Meyersdale—F. M. Shipley, N. J. Livengood, Henry J. Ebbecka, Geo. F. Siehl.

Milford—Peter Yowler, Ellsworth Walker.

New Baltimore—A. L. Smith.

Paint Township—Wm. Null, Henry M. Weaver.

Shade—Peter Speicher, W. S. Umberger.

Somerfield—A. J. Shirer.

Somerset Borough—A. G. Witt, Stanley Shultz, Cyrus M. Shaver.

Somerset Township—W. W. Rock, Jacob Reitz, J. P. Coleman, Judson Walker.

Southampton—Harry Troutman.

Stoyestown—H. C. Barnhart.

Summit—C. D. Lichty, Elmer Snagey.

Upper Turkeyfoot—Daniel Dumbauld, James E. Cramer.

Good winter apples from $1.10 to $1.25 per bu., at Habel & Phillips.

EDUCATIONAL RALLY.

Following is the program for an Educational Rally to be held at the Sandy Hook school house on November 14th 1913, at 7:30 p. m.

Song—My Old Kentucky Home.

Aim of the Teacher—Stella Miller.

Life of Daniel Webster—Harry Saylor.

Select Reading—Nettie Maust.

Solo—Ruth Commons.

The Teacher as Trainer—Cora Witt.

Impromptu Class—Lloyd Shumac.

The Advantage of an Education—Velma Gnagey.

The Present Day Farmer—J. F. Schrock.

How to Build Good Roads—S. C. Witt, W. J. Miller,

Recitation—Alverda Growall.

Current Events—Mary Fike.

How to Teach History—Orpha Meyers.

Solo—Anna Miller.

Essay—Sadie Schrock.

Debate—Resolved—That the United States has reached her zenith.

Affirmative—E. R. Hay, D. C. Landwerk.

Negative—A. G. Maust, F. J. Fike.

All friends of education are invited to attend.

Ear corn, white middling, wheat chop, bran, etc., at lowest prices. Habel & Phillips.

Story of a Precocious Five-Year-Old.

Bill Bowen of Atchison tells the tale of a woman and her little son who were on a Central Branch train the other day. "Fares, please," the conductor said, and the woman handed him one ticket. "Boy will have to pay, too, madam," said the conductor. "Oh, but he's only five years old," she replied. "Looks mighty old to be only five years old," snapped the conductor. "Yes, he does, but you see, he has been doing a lot of worrying," she answered.

Prolific.

"Where do you get the plots for your plays?" "I have never used but one," replied the noted dramatist, "and I swiped that from 'Ingomar the Barbarian.' I have used that plot in a war play, two rural dramas, a problem play, and now I'm working it up into a musical comedy."

TRAP-NESTING IS ADVOCATED

Only Certain Method of Separating Good Layers From the Poor Is to Keep Daily Records.

That the only sure way to know which hens in a flock are doing the work and which are not "earning their keep," is by using the trap-nest, is the belief of Prof. James Dryden of the poultry husbandry department of the Oregon agricultural college.

"High egg production is not a characteristic of any one breed of fowls," says Profesor Dryden. "The trap-nest has demonstrated this. There is no particular shape or type that indicates good laying qualities, so far, at any rate, as our present knowledge goes.

"The only certain method of separating the good layers from the poor is to use the trap-nest and keep a daily record of eggs laid. It is not always the fault of the feed and care that they don't do better. It is the misfortune of the hen herself very often; she couldn't lay if she wanted to.

"It requires considerable time to keep a trap-nest record of a flock of hens. Not every farmer has the time, but if a few farmers in every county would trap-nest a flock of hens, in a few years all the farmers of the county would very likely have stock that were from heavy-laying, trap-nested fowls. Where it is possible for a farmer to devote a little time to it each day he will be well repaid for the labor.

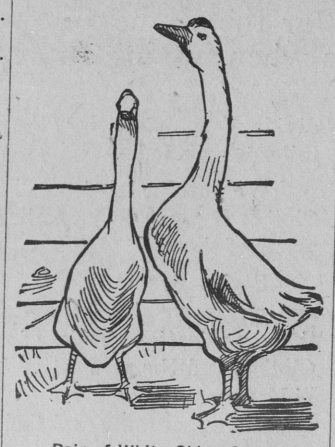
"The Oregon experiment station is trap-nesting a large flock each year and it is doing the best it can to furnish the farmers of that state with stock from good layers, with the object of increasing the egg yield in the state. It is desirable, of course, to keep a full year's record for each hen, but if that is not possible, a record for a part of the year would be valuable. For instance, a record of the first six months of laying, beginning probably in November, would show which were the good winter producers.

PREPARE GEESE FOR MARKET

Closer Fowls Are Confined, If Allowed Sufficient Room for Exercise, Better They Are.

A goose that is being fattened for market should never be permitted to swim in the water or to wander any distance. The closer they are confined, as long as they have a pen for sufficient exercise, the better table poultry they make. To keep them clean while being fattened, cover the floor of the building in which they stay at night with a thick covering of straw. Remove this in the morning with a pitchfork, either into the air or sunlight where it will dry. Thoroughly scrape the floor, and cover it with dry sand or earth; as night approaches throw down the bedding again, and in this way they can be kept perfectly clean, and under these conditions they will improve much faster.

When the time comes for selling them, the geese should be confined in a limited space, provided with a building for shelter only, plenty of water to drink, and be fed all they will eat of a dry mash made of one-half cornmeal, one-fourth bran and middlings, the balance of ground oats.



Pair of White China Geese.

This is best mixed with boiled milk, buttermilk, sour milk or skim milk, which, when thoroughly cooked, can be mixed into the meals to make the dry mash, and fed in boxes or troughs once or twice of day. In addition to this, a small amount of green food, the best of rye, clover or grass, may be provided with good results.

Remove Dead Carcasses.

Never allow the carcasses of birds that have died to lie around and decay. Either bury them good and deep or, better still, burn them. If you have no furnace or stove in which you want to burn them, saturate them good with kerosene and set fire to them. If you leave them uncovered and allow them to decay, your whole flock is liable to be stricken.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

The undersigned assignee of S. D. Livengood, will offer for sale at public outcry, at the Court House in the Borough of Somerset, Pennsylvania, on

Wednesday, Nov. 26th, '13

AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.

all the right, title and interest of S.D. Livengood in and to the following described tracts of land situated in Somerset and Stonycreek Townships, Somerset County:

No. 1 Comprising ten parts, as follows: Situate in Somerset Township, adjoining lands now or formerly of the George Reitz estate John L. Saylor, John Mowry, Annie M Schrock John C Miller, and others, containing two hundred forty five (245) acres, be the same more or less, and being more fully described in a deed by George E. Reitz to W. J. Baer, dated September 8, 1894, and recorded at Somerset, Pennsylvania, in the office for recording deeds, in Deed Book, Vol 84, Page 107.

Situate in Somerset Township, aforesaid, adjoining lands now or formerly of Mrs. Reitz Annie M. Schrock, J. J. Weigle, C. Fisher James S. Trent, J. C Miller and others, containing fifty (50) acres, be the same more or less, and being more fully described in deed from J. S. Trent and wife to W. J Baer, dated 14th of July, 1893, and recorded as aforesaid, in Deed Book, Vol. 81, Page 291.

Situate in Somerset Township, Somerset County, Pa., adjoining Nos. one and two above lands now or formerly of Cyrus Rayman, Jacob Rayman, Noah Rayman, and others, containing two hundred twenty-eight (228) acres, be the same more or less, and being more fully described in deed from Anna H. Schrock and husband to W. J. Baer dated 14th of July 1893 recorded as aforesaid, in Deed Book, Vol 81 Page 293.

Situate in the township aforesaid, adjoining lands now or formerly of J. S. Trent, C. Fisher J. J. Weigle and others, containing 10½ acres being more fully described in deed from John G. Fisher and wife to W. J. Baer, dated 23 of October, 1893, recorded as aforesaid, in Deed Book, Vol. 82, Page 396.

Situate in the township aforesaid, and Stonycreek Township, adjoining Nos. 2 3 4 above lands now or formerly of Jacob G. Rayman Noah Rayman W. S. Bennett, Jerome Reitz Catherine Fisher, and others, containing one hundred forty six (146) acres, being the same more or less, being more fully described in deed from Jacob J. Weigle and wife to W. J Baer, dated November 4th, 1893, recorded as aforesaid, in Deed Book Vol. 82, Page 408

Situate in Stonycreek Township aforesaid, adjoining No 5 above lands now or formerly of Noah Rayman, A. E. Rayman, Benedict Yoder, and others, containing forty seven (47) acres, be the same more or less, and being more fully described in deed from S. S. Bennett and wife to W. J. Baer, dated 4th of November 1893 recorded as aforesaid, in Deed Record Vol. 82, Page 420

Situate in Stonycreek Township, aforsaid adjoining No 6 above lands now or formerly of Benedict Yoder Noah Raymond and othets, containing sixty seven (67) acres be the same more or less, and being more fully described in deed from A. E. Rayman and wife to W. J. Baer dated 29th of August, 1894, in Deed Book Vol 84, Page 110

Situate in Stonycreek Township, aforesaid, adjoining Nos. 5-6 7 above, lands now or formerly of J. G. Rayman and others. Containing one hundred seventy-six (176 acres; and one hundred forty four (144) perches, be the same more or less, being more fully described in deed from Noah Rayman to W. J. Baer dated 29th, August 1894, recorded as aforesaid, in Deed Book, Vol. 84, page 114.

Situate in Stonycreek Township aforesaid, adjoining Nos. 5 8 above lands now or formerly of Cyrus Rayman and others, containing one hundred twenty eight (128) acres, be the same more or less, being more fully described in deed from Jacob Rayman and wife to W. J Baer, in deed dated 29th August 1894 and as aforesaid, in Deed Book Vol. 84, Page 112.

Situate in Somerset Township, aforesaid, adjoining No 1, lands now or formerly of John L Saylor, and others, containing thirty seven (37) acres and ninety five (95) perches, be the same more or less, being more fully described in deed of John L Saylor and wife to W. J Baer, dated 1st September 1894 recorded as aforesaid, in Deed Book, Vol. 84, page 105,

This is a very valuable coal and mineral property.

The foregoing tracts are sold subject to certain coal and mineral leases of S. M. Hamilton Coal Company, of Baltimore City, Maryland, and there will be excepted at the time of sale all the rents, royalties and profits due the said assigned estate of S. D. Livengood at the time of the sale.

No 2 All that certainlot of ground situated in the Buechly Addition to the Borough of Meyersdale, numbered on the plan of said addition as lot No. 361, bounded on Furth Street on the North, Bridge alley on the East, Buechley street, on the West, and lot 360 on the South, fronting 50 feet on Buechley street, and extending back a distance of 150 feet. Known as the Fred Rowe property.

TERMS: 10 per cent of the purchase price to be paid at time of sale—the balance of one-third thereof upon confirmation and delivery of deed—one-third in three months from date of confirmation, and one-third in six months. Said deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on the premises.

For further particulars write the assignee. CHAS H. EALY,

nov 30, 4t Assignee, Somerset, Pa.

MARKET REPORT.

Corrected weekly by McKenzie & Smith.

PAYING PRICE.

Butter, per pound	30-32c
Eggs, per doz	28-30c
Chickens, per pound	12c
Country Side, per pound	14-16c
Apple butter, per gal	65c
Shoulder, per pound	14c
Ham	18c

Corrected weekly by Becker & Streng.

SELLING PRICE.

Corn, per bus	95c
Oats,	55c
Wheat, per bus	$1 05
Wheat chop, per cwt	1 90
Corn and oats, per cwt. home ground	1 75
Flour, "Best on Record" per bbl.	5 65
"King of Minnesota" 60 per cent patent, per barrel	6 25

The Salisbury Cemetery Co., are selling desirable lots at an economical price. John J. Livengood, President. George E. Yoder, Secretary and Treasurer. mch 18-14

ADJUSTING SCHOOLS TO FARM

Opinion Advanced That Country Boys and Girls Should Be Taught Rural Subjects.

Advocating that the boys and girls stay on the farm and at the same time teaching city subjects in the rural schools is contradictory. If the boys and girls are taught one thing they cannot be expected to desire to do something else even if so advised.

Boys and girls in thirty-four schools in Wright county, Iowa, were asked what they desired to do. Of the 164 boys, 157 desired to leave the farm and 163 of the 174 girls desired to do likewise. But after agriculture and home economics had been taught for three years the same question was asked in the same schools. This time 162 of the 174 boys desired to stay on the farm and 161 of the 178 girls. This changing of an almost unanimous desire to stay on the farm seems almost miraculous. Yet it was done through making a change in the course of study, writes W. C. Palmer in the Breeders' Gazette.

Boys and girls will desire to do the things they have been taught how to do. Their interest is developed in the things they are taught. Agriculture and home economics are the things that boys and girls are most interested in to begin with. They live in a great agriculture and home economics laboratory.

The knowledge that they have when they come to school is on these subjects. Education to be the most effective must begin with what the children know.

The will to do springs from the knowledge that one can do. One likes to do what one can do well. Doing work that one does not understand is drudgery. Most boys must enter productive work. If they are not educated for it then it will be drudgery. Most girls will manage homes. If they are not taught about it homemaking would be a drudgery. It is in the power of the schools to make their enthusiastic workers or drudges of the boys and girls.

ILLS IN TRAIN OF AVIATION

Sudden Ascent to High Altitudes, and as Sudden Descent, Frequently Brings on Sickness.

M. Berget, a French aeronaut, after speaking of the conditions of the atmosphere in general, brings out some points on aviator's sickness. Aeroplanes sometimes reach altitudes of ten thousand feet in an hour, and here the effects on the ear such as humming or cracking noise are about the same as in a balloon, but the effect on the respiratory organs is different. The pilot is sooner out of breath and he feels a special kind of uneasiness. During the descent, the heart beats are of greater amplitude, but without accelerating. A quicker descent in a sailing flight at a speed of 1,000 or 1,200 feet a minute or even more, causes a feeling of a special kind, or uneasiness, accompanied with humming in the ears. Burning in the face is also felt and a severe headache, also the great tendency to sleep which has been before observed. The movements of the body are sluggish and unskillful. These symptoms continue for some time after the landing, and the tension in the arteries is noticed to be higher than the normal.—Health.

Hello Nation.

Hello! We are the greatest telephone users in the world. The daily average of talks over the telephone last year was over 26,000,000. There are 70,000 places, towns, cities and hamlets from which telephone messages may be sent, says Leslie's Weekly. This is 5,000 more than the number of our post offices, 10,000 more than the number of our railroad stations and three times the number of telegraph offices in the country. There are nearly 7,500,000 telephone stations in the Bell system—an increase last year of over 800,000. These are the facts reported by the American Telegraph & Telephone company in reference to the Bell business. It earned last year nearly $43,000,000. Will it be believed that the majority of its shares are owned by women and less than seven per cent. by brokers?

Progress of Cremation.

No. 26 of the "Transactions" of the Cremation Society of England, which has just been published, states that there were 1,134 cremations in Great Britain in 1912, compared with 1,023 in 1911. A list is given of the well known persons who were cremated during the year, including the Bishop of Truro and Rev. Charles Voysey. There are 13 crematories in this country, of which five are municipal. Summaries are given of the progress of cremation abroad. Some "Short Reasons for Cremation" are appended, in which the plea is advanced that it "removes the possibility of being buried alive."—Dundee Advertiser.

Did He Get It?

"Won't you tell a nice little story for the lady?" asked a fond mother of her four-year-old boy whom she was showing off to her guest.

"I don't know a 'tory," lisped the youngster, bashfully.

"Oh, yes, you do," pleaded his mother. "Just a little story."

"Will you div' me a kiss?" The boy's eyes brightened.

"Yes, a nice kiss for a nice little story."

"All right. Once upon a time there was a 'nawful nice big vase in the parlor an' I just broke it. Do I get the kiss, mamma?"