

### Dropping Fruit on the Ground and Spaying For Rot,

A Franklin County fruit grower wrote to State Zoologist H. A. Surface, Harrisburg, saying, "I have just finished thinning apples and have as many as one to six bushels of apples under one tree. Four years ago I heard you say 'thin them in order to increase the growth of the remainder' and let them drop on the ground.' Would you advise letting them rot there or what would you do? Also, do you advise spraying peach trees for rot? When should it be done and what should be used?"

To these important and timely horticultural inquiries Professor Surface replied as follows: Whether I would let apples that were thinned from the trees drop on the ground and remain to rot there, or whether I would remove them depends upon whether they are diseased or infected at the time they were thinned from the trees. If they have Curculio larvae or Codling moth larvae or Black rot germs in them, or any other definite diseases showing, I would certainly gather them and destroy them. If they are shriveled and acting like healthy apples pulled from a tree and undergoing the natural process of decay, not hastened by contagious diseases that attack fruit of trees, I recommend letting them remain there. However, there is another point to consider and that is, that a few apples fed daily to pigs, even though the fruit is green, are valuable, and will prove worth the effort of gathering them for this purpose. There is no better way of destroying the insects and disease germs than by feeding them to pigs. Therefore, what I recommend is to be sure together them and feed them if they have insects or diseases in them, and it would be better, under such condition, at the time of thinning to place them in baskets and carry them out of the orchard.

Replying to your inquiry asking if I would recommend spraying peaches for rot, I can say that I do not recommend it unless the rot is commencing to show on the trees. Much depends upon the condition of the trees as to open heads, etc. If the ground is to keep free from weeds, or if there is plenty of ventilation in the orchard, and the tops of the trees are well opened by a proper system of pruning, there will not be liable to as much ripe rot as though the trees were dense and the orchard grown full of weeds. In my own personal orcharding I do not spray for rot as it is not needed, even on such varieties as the Champion, which is known to rot badly under some circumstances and especially in wet seasons. If at this time of year I saw evidences of my peaches commencing to go with ripe rot, I should make up the self-boiled lime-sulfur solution, using eight pounds of quick lime and eight pounds of sulfur in fifty gallons of water, and spray at once with it. There is no need of adding arsenate of lead or other poison."

### Brethren Church.

Brethren Church, H. L. Goughnour pastor—Services are being held Sunday August 23, in the morning at Summit Mills, Salisbury in the afternoon and in the evening in the Meyersdale church. Sunday school and Christian Endeavor at usual hours. All are cordially invited.

### Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA WHEN INDIANS MAKE HASTE

Their Terror of the Dead Causes Navajos to Hurry in the Disposal of the Body.

Another practice of the Navajos that promotes health among them, however repugnant it may be to us, is their disposition of the dead. In the presence of the living, the Navajo is without fear, but his terror of the dead is abject and unreasoning. The dead are believed to be possessed only of malevolent feelings toward the survivors, with unlimited powers for working evil upon those who carelessly place themselves within the power of the spirits. So when any one dies, the only anxiety of the surviving relatives is to get rid of the body as quickly as possible. If there are any white men living in the neighborhood, an effort is made to induce them to perform the offices of undertaker. If not, the disposition of the body depends somewhat upon circumstances. If the hogan—the modern wigwam—is built of wood, it is set on fire and burned with the body in it. If of stone the body is usually taken outside, the entrance to the hogan closed up with stones and sticks, and a hole made in the wall opposite to permit the evil spirits to enter and depart, and to warn passers-by that the structure belongs to the dead. If the death occurred in a rocky country, the body will likely be taken to some crevice and thrown in it. It may be left unburied, to become the prey of wolves and coyotes, or sticks and stones may be cast over it. If the family lives in a sandy part of the reservation, with no convenient crevices or chasms near by, the body will be laid upon the sand, a little earth and some stones thrown upon it, and a pile of brush laid over all.

## INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

### LESSON FOR AUGUST 23

#### THE WEDDING FEAST.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 22:1-14. GOLDEN TEXT—"O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, that killeth the prophets, and stonest them that are sent unto her, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her own brood under wings, and ye would not." Luke 13:34 R. V.

To catch the full significance of this parable which is alone recorded by Matthew we need to be more or less familiar with the Jewish pride of race and their feeling of superiority over all "heathen" or outsiders, and the history of their treatment of God's representatives, the prophets.

Following upon the parable referred to in our last lesson the Pharisees perceived that Jesus spoke of them and they sought to arrest him (ch. 21:46).

In this lesson the figure of the kingdom is changed from a vineyard to a feast.

#### Relation to His People.

I. The King's invitation Rejected, vv. 1-7. The change of figure just referred to suggests not alone an occasion of festal joy (Luke 14:16), but also Christ's relation to his people, which is that of a husband to his wife (he being the son referred to, see I Cor. 11:13; Eph. 5:24-32; John 3:29). These Jewish leaders and their nation were first to be invited to the marriage. This had been done by the prophets of old and later by John the Baptist. Under this figure of a marriage our Lord speaks of three different invitations. The first one was received with indifference, but indifference never removes responsibility. The second invitation was received with hostility. Nothing more fully reveals the foolishness and hardness of the human heart than the way in which men treat the gracious invitations of God's love.

Wonderful indeed is the forbearance of God. The sin of rejecting the cross, God's offer of grace, is immeasurably greater than that incurred by those Jews who rejected the "Man of Galilee."

#### Question of Worthiness.

II. The King's Invitation Accepted, vv. 8-10. Those invited had judged themselves "not worthy." Now go to the parting of the ways where people congregate and "gather them in." Our worthiness is in that we accept, and if we reject we are "not worthy." This command to go outside was a prophecy of the time when the Gentiles should likewise be "partakers of grace."

Those who finally accepted the king's invitation were both good and bad (v. 10), but the act of acceptance was not an assurance of position as we can see from the last part of the parable. It is sad to think of the many servants of the king who have neglected his command thus to go forth and recruit the banquet feast. Finally (v. 10) we read that "the wedding was filled." Heaven will not be an empty place, Rev. 7:9-14.

III. The Unprepared Guest, vv. 11-14. Every guest was scrutinized by the king. It was a strange sight to see one who had neglected to avail himself of the garment freely provided in which to appear on such an occasion. This robe is symbolical of the robe of righteousness with which God will clothe all who accept his invitation. Isa. 61:10; Rev. 19:7, 8; Eph. 4:24; Rom. 13:14. For this man to present himself clothed in his own garment was to insult the king, so our own righteousness is as "filthy rags" in his sight, Isa. 64:6; Phil. 3:9 R. V. When questioned about this act of insolence the guest was "speechless." So likewise will all unbelievers stand one day before the great king.

The Teaching of this parable emphasizes our privileges in the kingdom of God. A full realization of that kingdom means joy, gladness and perfect satisfaction. On a previous occasion Jesus gave us the parable of the Great Supper which so much resembles this. Both of these parables have to do with the attitude of men to the Gospel invitation. There is the further emphasis upon the nature of the answer of men to this invitation. The first is that of men who are blind to the glory and beauty of that which is offered to them, though their refusal was not final. Men, still blind, treat this invitation contemptuously and turn to their own interests, seeking satisfaction, while others shamefully treat the king's messengers. This treatment is followed by swift judgment. Once more the invitation and a mixed company are gathered, some with worthy and some with unworthy motives.

## COURT NEWS

O.phans' Court Proceedings, Real Estate, Marriage Licences, Etc.

#### REAL ESTATE.

Cynthia Brant to Irvin W. Brant, Brothersville twp., \$408.  
Charles I. Knepper, to Charles Ray Denison, Somerset, \$300.  
Henry C. Umberger to Joseph Shuster, Shade twp., \$100.  
Russell C. Goller to T. E. Thrasher, Confluence, \$1.  
Wilson Gummer to Charles W. Murray, Larimer twp., \$2,000.  
Central City Realty Co., to Vasco Seisick, Shade twp., \$410.  
Jacob Barcoe to Webster W. Barron, Somerset twp., \$11,000.  
Central City Realty Co., to George Tynic, Shade twp., \$425.  
John Prunis to George Prunis, Jenner twp., \$100.  
Newton Conder to John Prunis, Jenner twp., \$200.  
Ida V. Snyder to Roscoe H. Snyder, Stonycreek twp., \$2,100.  
Wm. M. Schrock's executors to Roscoe H. Snyder, Stonycreek twp., \$3,750.  
Thomas Flanigan's administrator to Morris Cohen, Lower Turkeyfoot twp., \$220.  
Morris Cohen to Thomas Williams, Lower Turkeyfoot twp., \$550.  
Hanford W. Louther to George Koschewitz, Jenner twp., \$2,700.  
Theodore Ravenscraft to Lloyd Ravenscraft, Larimer twp., \$1.  
Frederick Ankeny to L. C. Baker, Lincoln twp., \$75.  
L. W. Weakland to Samuel W. Pletcher, Black twp., \$400.  
Stanley Kozik to Agnes Kozik, Shade twp., \$200.  
Jacob Marker to L. W. Weakland, Black twp., \$2,400.  
Wm. H. Hillegas to Edward Voude, Allegheny twp., \$3,100.

#### MARRIAGE LICENSE.

Simon Franklin Werner and Nettie Catharine Hostetler, both of Poca-hontas.  
James F. Weakland of Shade twp., and Hannah C. Taylor, of Cambria county.  
John Henry Blocher and S. Della Bowman, both of Meyersdale.  
George Lukace and Mary Punschak, both of Conemangh twp.  
Newton J. Faust, of Windber, and Matilda Forsythe, of Paint twp.  
John J. Kimmel of Jefferson twp., and Estella M. Knhs, of Lincoln twp.  
George C. Eicher, and Bertha Estella Markel, both of Somerset.

Henry B. Lohr of Cook twp., Westmoreland county and Lulu B. Roadman, of Westmoreland county.  
Simon Majak and Lucy Quancok, both of Hooversville.

#### WILLS.

Susannah Bergen, late of Benson borough, directed that her estate be equally divided among her relatives as follows: David Holsopple, Mary A. Blough, wife of David Blough; Sarah Holsopple, Samuel Holsopple, Josiah J. Holsopple, Elizabeth J. Foy, wife of John Foy; Mary Mahan, Sarah Leidy, wife of Henry Leidy; Barbara Nill, wife of Bernard Nill; Barbara Clark, wife of John Clark; Mary Ellenberger, John Ellenberger; Jacob Livingston, Charles Livingston, Amarda Ream, wife of Jacob Ream; Eva Weaver, wife of Wm. Weaver; Rebecca Virgin, wife of James Virgin; Katie Ann Dreamy, wife of Joseph Dreamy, Sarah Ott, wife of Noah Ott; Rebecca Shaffer, Sarah Livingston, wife of John Livingston; Nancy Shaffer, wife of David Shaffer; James Holsopple, Barbara Holsopple, Christian C. Holsopple and Elizabeth Meyers, widow of Henry Meyers. Josiah J. Holsopple, of Paint twp., is named as executor. The will was dated April 14, 1911, and witnessed by Lewis J. Custer.

The will of Charlotte Wass, late of Addison, was probated. She made the following cash bequests—Matilda Hileman, \$50; Alfred Wass, \$50; Methodist Episcopal church at Addison, \$200. She directs that the sum of \$500 be placed on interest for the benefit of the pastor of the Addison Methodist Episcopal church, and leaves the remainder of her estate to the Missionary Society of the Pittsburgh Conference of the church, after bequeathing her homestead in Addison to her niece, Sophia E. Hileman. Attorney Leonard Smith, of Chicago, is appointed executor. The will was dated December 1st, 1906, and witnessed by Kate E. Inskeep and Sophia E. Hileman.

Gilbert Chambers, late of Windber, left his entire estate to Mrs. Mary E. Eakins. The will was dated July 30th, 1914, and witnessed by W. J. Vickroy and J. W. Eakins.

Letters of administration have been issued as follows:  
Nancy H. Maurer, estate of John A. Maurer, late of Quemahoning twp. Bond \$3,000.  
Mary E. Eakins, estate of Gilbert Chambers, late of Windber. Bond \$600

## RECENT MARRIAGES IN THE COUNTY.

Miss Matilda Forsythe, of Paint township, and Newton J. Faust, of Windber were married at the home of the officiating clergyman, Rev. A. G. Faust, near Rummel.  
Miss Bertha Estella Markel, and George C. Eicher, both of Somerset, were married at the parsonage of the New Centreville Lutheran church, by Rev. P. B. Fasold.

Miss Lulu B. Roadman, and Henry Lohr, both of Cook township, were married at the court house, by Marriage License Clerk, Bert F. Landis.  
Miss Jennie Ellen Moore of New Lexington, and Rev. John Brubaker, of Berlin, were married at the home of the bride's parents, by Rev. P. B. Fasold, pastor of the New Centreville Lutheran church.

Miss Marion Walker and James Atchison Zorn, both of Berlin, were married at Berlin, by Rev. H. B. Burkholder, pastor of the Berlin Lutheran church.  
Miss Selma Ferne Wilt and Herbert George Fink, both of Listie, were married at Listie by Rev. J. C. Carney, pastor of the Friedens Lutheran church.

Miss Emma Werner, of Summit township and Merle Hay, of Broth ersville township, were married at M. Zion Reformed church, at Berlin by Rev. Henry Harbaugh Wiant.  
Mrs. Annie Younkin and John Seehler, both of Fort Hill, were married at Fort Hill by Rev. J. C. Cunningham.

Way to Earn Esteem.  
If you want to associate with men who think you have brains and character, be sure to seek those with whom you agree in politics and religion. The others are certain to regard you as a pale blue fool and a tasselated jackass.—Houston Post

Impure blood runs you down—makes you an easy victim for disease. For pure blood and sound digestion—Burdock Blood Bitters. At all Drug Stores. Price \$1.00.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo Lucas County, ss  
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.  
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.  
A. W. GLEASON,  
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system.  
F. J. CHENEY, & Co., Toledo, O.  
Sold by all Druggists, 75 cents per bottle.  
Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

ENEMY OF LIFE IS WORRY  
And It is Also Largely a Matter of Habit, Which May in a Measure Be Overcome.

Bravery in the face of only possible death, as on the battle field, and bravery in the face of certain death, as in the case of a Titanic shipwreck, are of course two very different things. The danger of the battle field is much harder to meet because of its uncertainty. Men easily summon courage to meet the inevitable.

It is the fear of the mishaps and perils of ordinary life—all our dreads, worries, anxieties, forebodings, solitudes, morbidities, apprehensions of illness or of poverty—that need most to be met and overcome. A vast literature has sprung up within the last two decades, telling us how to be forewarned and forearmed against all real and imaginary evils.

The gist of that doctrine, boiled down into two words is: Don't worry. If you really must worry, then worry as little as you can. If you find yourself in sudden peril or emergency, regard the situation calmly and keep very cool. If you are in imminent danger of being run over by a motor car, preserve your presence of mind, for motorists assert that it is only the people who lose their heads who get run over.  
Exactly how a nervous person, man or woman, is to preserve the requisite presence of mind in a great and sudden danger has never been adequately set forth, though many very entertaining volumes have been written to prove the folly of fear.

## Condensed Report of the Condition of the Second National Bank of Meyersdale, Penn'a.

At the Close of Business, June 30, 1914.

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES
Loans and investments	Capital Stock paid in
U. S. Bonds and Premiums	Surplus Fund and Profits
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	Circulation
Cash and due from Banks	Dividends Unpaid
Due from U. S. Treasurer	Deposits
Total Resources	Total Liabilities

Growth as Shown in Following Statement Made to Comptroller of Currency.

July 15, 1908	\$222,014.82
June 23, 1909	\$411,680.13
March 7, 1911	\$512,574.48
April 18, 1912	\$592,884.92
April 4, 1913	\$605,870.62
March 4, 1914	\$610,212.34
June 30, 1914	\$616,142.20

### The Pennsylvania Farm Laborer.

The farm laborers of Pennsylvania work on an average of 9 hours and 45 minutes per day, according to a report which has just been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. There are 148,000 laborers on the farms in this state and the average monthly compensation is \$20.60 with board and if the laborer boards himself \$32.00. These figures relate to the year 1913. The average wage for farm labor in Continental United States is \$13.85 per month with board and \$19.97 without board.

When baby suffers with croup, apply and give Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil at once. Safe for children. A little goes a long way.

### Fire Wood Consumption in The State.

There are 1,648,000 cords of wood valued at \$3,709,000 consumed on the farms of Pennsylvania annually according to a report which has just been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The total yearly firewood consumption in this state is 1,869,157 cords with a value of \$4,421,806. The consumption in the cities of this State is 206,000 cords and 14,982 cords are used in the mineral operation of Pennsylvania each year. In Continental United States the annual consumption of firewood amounts to 85,937,000 cords valued at \$200,000,000 of this amount 69,961,000 cords are used on the farms, 14,222,000 cords in the cities of the nation and 1,750,000 cords are used in the mines of the United States. The average value of wood consumed in the United States is \$2.91 per cord and \$2.37 in this state. The average consumption per farm in the United States is 11 cords per annum.

Good Boy!  
The late Charles H. Britting, proprietor of the New York actors' restaurant known as the "Little Hall of Fame," took a keen interest in popular trends and movements of all kinds. Mr. Britting thought little of scientific management and efficiency engineering. He said one day of an efficiency engineer:

"Blank is a fool, and I thought he'd go broke. But, by jingo, the fellow has deceived me. He has discovered a labor-saving device, and his address will be Easy street from now on."

"Good boy Blank!" said an actor. "And what labor-saving device has he discovered?"

"An elderly widow," Mr. Britting answered—"an elderly widow with a million who has consented to marry him."

Romance Begun in Corn Field.  
Mistral, the dead Provencal poet, has told how his father, a prosperous farmer, first met his mother, then a very young girl. The gleaners were following the reapers in his corn, and among them he noticed "a beautiful girl, who hung back as though half ashamed of being seen with the others. He asked her name and found she was the daughter of the mayor of Maillane. 'What!' exclaimed my father, 'the daughter of the mayor gleanning?' 'Master,' said she, 'we are a large family—six girls and two boys. Our father, though as you know he has sufficient, says to us when we ask for money, 'My daughters, if you wish for new clothes, go and earn them.' That is the reason why I am gleanning."

Shameful Omission.  
Amid all the humane enterprises of this wonderful century there has been no society yet formed for the protection of young men from young women.—From "One Man Returns," by Harold Spender.

### NOT A CASE OF ASSAULT

Act That Surprised English Congregation for the Moment Was Quite Easily Explained.

Rev. J. M. Bacon, in his book of reminiscences, "Records of an Aeronaut," tells the story of an unusual scene connected with a certain church which is distinctly amusing. He says: "The corner seat of a prominent pew was invariably occupied by the principal farmer of the place, who was likewise church warden. Immediately behind him sat his brother, a burly, athletic man, whom few would have cared to stand up to, still less to be knocked down by. It was surprising, therefore, to say the least, to see this powerful fellow, during one morning's service, just as the congregation rose for a hymn, strike his brother, without apparent provocation, a heavy blow in the back.

"The brother did not resent the assault in the least—indeed, if his expression indicated any emotion, it was rather that of satisfaction and triumph. "Of course, after the service an explanation of the young yeoman's extraordinary conduct was asked for and easily obtained. The victim of the blow put the whole case in a nutshell: 'I felt summat creep in my back,' he explained. 'So I turns my head and says to my brother, 'Jim, d'ys see a lump between my shoulders? That's a mouse. You hit 'un hard as soon as we stand up.' You see, I wore this coat at the market last Thursday. There was a sample of corn in the pocket, and I suppose there was a mouse among the corn.'"

### REALIZES VALUE OF FRIENDS

Successful Man Has Proved That There is Much Truth in Old, Well-Known Adage.

"That man," a neighbor said to me the other day, "always stays by his friends." He was speaking of another neighbor who has failings like a lot more of us. The man in question is fairly successful. His talents are few and he isn't gifted with any more industry than he should be, but he is counted as one up well along toward the head of the procession in town affairs. He liked to make new friends, but he never saw a prospect good enough to cause him to trade an old friend for the prospect. He thinks when you have a true friend you have a cinch and the market offers no trade worth considering. He has been pulled out of the mire several times because he refused to trade horses in the middle of the stream. When he is sick the boys call on him and ask if there isn't something they can do. When he is in trouble he gets assistance without much effort on his part. His one asset in life has been that I have known his friends. He isn't very smart, but he knows a cinch when he sees it.—Kansas City Star.

### Eccentric Funerals.

An enormous crowd gathered at Chester, England, a few months ago, to witness the funeral of an electrical engineer, who was carried to the cemetery in a coffin that had been laboriously constructed by himself out of 4,000 match boxes. These, with their tops visible and advertising their respective makers, were varnished over and strengthened inside with wood. On the coffin was placed an electric battery.

Some years ago a maiden lady died at Calcutta-sur-Lys, in France, who was reported to have been a champion snuff taker. Her funeral was most extraordinary. Her wish was that her coffin should be filled with tobacco, the floor of the mortuary chamber carpeted with it, and the heir to the property charged to scatter tobacco before the hearse on the way to the cemetery.

**FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS**  
FOR BACKACHE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER