

ANNOUNCEMENT!

A few irresponsible parties persist in the statement that the automobile agency held by us was taken away from us against our wishes. We have proofs to the contrary in our possession. These proofs can be examined at our office. We are still in the automobile business with more open territory than at any time in the past, and in better position to take care of the prospective purchaser or our agents than we could have hoped under the old management. Our experience in the gas engine business stands us to advantage in the selection of the proper car at the minimum expense for maintenance and long service.



See us when in need of Oils or Grease. Try a gallon of our Auto Oil (put up under own brand) at 40c a gallon. If it does not suit we refund your money. Isn't that a fair proposition?

United Traction Company

Successor to JUEL BROS. MANUFACTURING COMPANY

WE SELL JACKSON CARS

MAGNIFYING OUR TROUBLES.

Undoubtedly, the troubles of today look large and cause us sorrow, but after a while many of them are lost sight of and finally forgotten. We all have our troubles, and while at first glance they may appear to be out of proportion to our deserts, and we wonder why we are called upon to bear them, in reality they are but the ordinary incidents of life magnified more or less by conditions, says the Charleston News and Courier. Of course, there are many trials that come to us from time to time which are necessary parts of our existence, and these, as a rule, are deep and poignant enough to leave a lasting impress upon our characters. They reshape our lives, as it were, and mature us into men and women better fitted to undertake life's responsibilities. It is not these great sorrows, however, that prove harmful to us, but, rather, the smaller and more trivial ones with which we are all beset. A trouble that happens to befall us today may seem of much larger proportions, perhaps, if we are not in the proper spirit to meet it than if it came to us later on, when we are beginning to realize ourselves. A great deal depends upon our mental and physical condition, for if we should happen not to be in perfect control of our feelings, we are very sure to magnify any trouble that may come to us. We lack the strength of character to fight against it or to crush it down, but accept it resentfully and allow it to prey upon our minds. If, on the other hand, we were to dissect such a trial in order to gain a better knowledge of its true character, the chances are we should realize the folly of giving way to our feelings.

That the fly is responsible for that dread disease of children, infantile paralysis, was demonstrated more than a year ago. Now a St. Louis physician claims to have traced it still further and finds that the flies themselves are infected in the larva stage through infected fowls, says the Philadelphia Press. We all know that the fly is to be dreaded, but we would be loath to believe that the domestic fowl is a source of danger to the health of young children. It cannot be if the children are protected from flies and if the flies themselves can find no waiting hen manure in which to deposit their eggs. In other words, cleanliness is the sovereign preventive of infantile paralysis, as it is for many other diseases. Sweep promptly and cover securely all kinds of foulness in which flies breed and there will be no flies, and the diseases which they communicate will die out. Cleanliness is not only next to godliness, it is a condition of health, while foulness is the direct agent of sickness and death.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

There is generally a "happy medium," and it can be arrived at by persons who are reasonable. Persons who want to kill every dog that is sick or suffering from thirst, upon the ground that it may be "mad," commit atrocities. But those who do not be convinced that the bite of a dog is attended by more or less danger sometimes let themselves in for heavy penalties. A case in point is that of a young man who has just died of rabies in a New York hospital as a result of his fondness for dogs and his conviction that hydrophobia was mythical. Three months ago the boy, an athletic, out of door, sport loving, dog loving lad, saw a dog loping down the street snarling and barking. A cry of "mad dog" was raised. The young man, says the Louisville Courier-Journal, showed his contempt for the popular view by remaining in the line of the dog's progress to speak kindly to it. The dog bit him, but he paid no attention to the wound. Three months later hydrophobia developed, and ran its course to a fatal ending. Dogs should be looked after at all times, and especially in hot weather, and provided with access to water as well as sufficient food. It is unnecessary, and extremely brutal, to assume that every dog that is sick or out of sorts is "mad," and treat it accordingly. But it is unwise to court contact with a snapping suspect in order to show that your belief as to hydrophobia is at variance with the popular view. That form of argument may prove costly, as well as unconvincing.

A Cornell professor advises needy students not to attempt to work their way through college, but to borrow the money for the purpose. If they endeavor to support themselves while studying, he says, they both run the risk of breaking down and lose the social advantages of going to college. The plan involves a departure from the old order of things under which poor students, though sometimes grubstaked by friends or self-sacrificing relatives, worked their way through college and asked only to have the opportunity. But it is applying to a college education the approved methods of corporation financing and would help further to relieve colleges of the reproach that they are not in touch with modern development. Yet debts of this kind are hard to pay, and most difficult to collect, says the New York World. And curiously enough, in refutation of the argument for subsidizing undergraduates, Cornell students themselves earned \$184,900 last year, without, so far as is known, essentially "impairing the value" of their college course. Moreover, at no previous time have American colleges been so well equipped with funds for the aid of deserving students.

OSLER PHILOSOPHY.

A few years ago the startling assertion of Dr. Osler that the usefulness of life ended at sixty years of age startled the world. The assertion did not check the energetic young fellows of sixty from going right ahead and doing things without a thought of the chloroform bug. The doctor may have intended that his utterances should be taken in a scientific Pickwickian sense, for in meeting him one would never believe him responsible for such a grim edict. Now that Dr. Osler is himself approaching the "age limit," he may modify his original statement, and with the honors of knighthood "thick upon him." Sir William Osler may take a brighter purview of long life as the sunset of sixty approaches. One bit of philosophy lately advanced by Dr. Osler seems destined to live to bear good fruit. There is no use, he remarks, in worrying about yesterday and tomorrow—today is what we must take care of. When one stops to think of it, most of our real worries come from regrets for mispent yesterday, or from apprehensions of possibly unhappy tomorrows, little realizing that between the sunset and sunrise of today lie all-important and imperative duties, says a writer in the National Magazine. Dr. Osler insists that when one starts the day with the first two hours going right, smooth sailing for all day is forecast. This reminds me of the admonition of dear old grandfather, who used to say: "Never get up in the morning without a hearty laugh. If you can't think of anything humorous, tickle yourself." In other words, let your day begin with a temperamental sunrise, for cheery words and thoughts constitute a radiant dawn that grows on into noonday brightness, whether the weather outside be indicative of gloom or a threatened tempest.

It appears that the Filipino women are not up with the march of progress. The question of dress there reveals the conflict of the old and new ideas. Perhaps it was the fault of the insular government in trying, though cautiously, to influence the customs and costumes of the female natives, but anyhow, the eternal feminine seems to have got the better of the first exchange of shots. The government paternally, though tentatively, suggested that if the native ladies would consent to curtail a few inches of the trains which ent their voluminous skirts, they would sweep fewer germs into their households. But the recipients of this advice, womanlike, refuse to see any distinction between skirts that just clear the ground and the hobble fashion, of which they seem to be fully informed. They scented in this proposal a scheme to put them into hobble skirts and indignantly rejected the idea.

FARM AND STOCK SALE!

S. E. ¼ of Section 33, Township 100, Range 49, West 5th P. M. Containing 160 acres according to Government survey. TERMS: \$500 on day of sale, \$840, 1915. \$840, 1916. \$6,500, 1922. Balance can be fixed on day of sale. All interest at 5½ per cent interest. Farm located 9 miles north and 1 mile west of Canton, 3½ miles east of Harrisburg, and 3 miles south and 1 miles east of Shindlar.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1913

Sale Starts at One O'clock Sharp

Big Free Lunch at Noon

160 head good shoats, mostly Duroc Jerseys, about one-half good brood sows, all immune. 60 head of cattle, and other things too numerous to mention. TERMS: Six months' time given on good bankable paper at eight per cent. interest.

L. E. KNOWLTON

Odson, Glaetli and Reedy, Auctioneers

OWNER

Almer Helgerson, Clerk