

# The President's Trip to Panama

He Wants to Know Exactly What Is Being Done on the Big Canal Enterprise. To Leave United States Territory.



FRANK T. EVANS.

NO American president ever took such a trip as President Roosevelt has planned to make an inspection of the work Uncle Sam is doing on the isthmus of Panama. The president wants to make recommendations to congress next month on the subject of that work and to make them from the standpoint of a man who knows what he is talking about, having been on the scene and looked over the ground carefully, hence this unusual excursion to extend from election time to Thanksgiving time and to include on the return a brief stop in Porto Rico. It is extraordinary because no president ever went out of the territory of the United States during his term of office for any length of time before.

Mr. Cleveland was in Canadian waters once during his first term and while on a trip on the St. Lawrence, but did not stay long. A warship is United States territory, and the president will journey to the isthmus on the Louisiana, one of the newest and finest of the battleships of our navy, conveyed by the new cruisers Washington and Tennessee. On the canal zone he will be practically in American territory, for the stars and stripes float over it, but outside of the zone, in the republic of Panama, where he is to be entertained at various functions, he will be clearly in foreign territory.

The president does not mean that the business of the country shall suffer during his absence, for he will keep in constant touch with Washington by



EXCAVATING WORK AT THE CULEBRA CUT.

wireless telegraphy and will take part of his clerical force with him in order to attend to the necessary affairs of state en route. The Louisiana is fitted with complete wireless apparatus, and this part of the arrangements is in charge of Lieutenant Frank Taylor Evans, the president's naval aid and a son of Rear Admiral "Fighting Bob" Evans. There is much for Mr. Roosevelt, his wife and other members of his party to see and do during the short stay of less than one week to be devoted to sightseeing on the isthmus. Some of the time will have to be given to the celebrations the Panamanians are getting up in Mr. Roosevelt's honor, but the latter is understood to be anxious to put in as much of his time as possible in actual inspection of the canal work and in listening to the explanations of engineers and others in charge of the operations. Clad in rubber boots and mackintosh, he will see the dirt fly at the famous Culebra cut, where steam shovels are now eating up earth at a rate which would have astonished the French, who began the excavation of the big hill lying in the path of the canal.

The preparations made for accommodation of employees of the commission will also engage the special interest of Mr. Roosevelt. To properly house from 20,000 to 30,000 men in a tropical country, where no provision for such a population of workmen has before been made, is no small problem. The present commission found on the isthmus a few large hotels for the engineering and clerical force and 2,100 small houses for the laborers which had been built by the French. About 1,200 of these houses have been repaired, a large number of others have been built, and the hotels have been greatly enlarged. Hospitals have been erected where first class treatment is given employees who are ailing.

It may be unprecedented, but President Roosevelt thought he could not very well go so near to the palace of the president of Panama without calling upon his brother executive and stretching his limbs under the festal board. So there is to be a dinner for Mr. Roosevelt and his party at the home of President Amador and afterward a reception and ball. The Panamanians have planned a parade in honor of their distinguished visitor, and the president will speak to them in response to President Amador's address of welcome and on one or two other occasions. When he speaks, not only the Panamanians, but the people of the two Americas and indeed of both the old and new worlds, will listen.

## THE AILING HABIT.

It Only Aggravates the Trouble and Should Be Avoided.

If you are not well don't talk about it. To do so only exaggerates your consciousness of physical discomfort; also it casts a shadow of gloom over other people. They grow hesitant about asking you how you feel. It gives them cold chills to be continually told that you are "not very well" or "not so well" or "about the same."

Probably you've said these things so often that you say them now as a matter of course. It seems incredible to you by now that you should ever feel really well, because you've unconsciously made a habit of being ailing. Do you know that a good deal of this is imagination? If you braced up and told people cheerfully that you felt tiptop nine chances in ten you would feel tiptop pretty soon. You'd forget the ailing habit.

And, after all, what great difference does it make to any but your nearest and dearest if you don't feel well? Suppose you are even hampered by downright physical ills? Your work must be done just the same. It can't be? What nonsense! Of course it can.

Consider the splendid people who have conquered desperate ills in order to get their work done. The woman who has something to do doesn't have the time to complain of not feeling well.

## TO HELP YOURSELF.

Cultivate These Qualities and They Will Well Repay You.

A good memory for faces and facts connected with them, thus avoiding giving offense through not recognizing or bowing to people or saying to them what had better be left unsaid.

An unaffected, sweet, distinct and sympathetic voice. The American feminine voice is a target which has been hit hard many times and very justly. Learn to be appreciative of the natural mellow tones possible to every woman and avoid the shrill voices that remind one of a large concourse of hens.

Cultivate the charm of making little sacrifices quite naturally, as if of no account to yourself.

Cultivate the habit of making allowances for the opinions and feelings of others as well as their prejudices. We can't all see things from the same angle in this world. If we did it would be a mighty dreary, monotonous old sphere.

Cultivate the art of listening without impatience to prosy talkers and of smiling at the twice or thrice told tale or incident. It really won't hurt you to hear it over again, and, then, remember that you are never so charming as when you are making other persons think they are interesting.

## CULINARY CONCERNS.

When frying eggs have the fire low and slide them about the pan to prevent burning the thin whites.

Bacon should be soaked in water for three or four minutes before being fried to prevent the fat from running.

When making layer cakes spread the batter around the pans with a spoon, making it thicker around the edges than in the middle.

Apples alone with olive oil, or apples and celery with equal parts of olive oil and cream mixed, form a light, nourishing and easily digested meal.

A custard cannot be boiled. Boiling at once curdles the egg. But a custard put in a jar in a saucepan of water may have the water boiling round the jar with good effect.

Cucumbers fried with onions are an old English relish for eating hot with cold sliced meats. Fry the onions first after they have been shaved quite thin; then add the sliced cucumbers and dry thoroughly.

## Antique Furniture.

So much antique furniture is in use at the present time that a few suggestions as to its care may not come amiss. Wipe each piece carefully with a damp chamolis skin, rinsing out the chamolis frequently to remove every particle of dust, and give particular attention to the carvings. These may be gently brushed with a soft brush, such as is used in burnishing silver, dipped in lukewarm water in which a little soap has been dissolved. After drying the wood, carefully rub in a little linseed oil and polish with a soft cloth. This treatment applies only to mahogany and oak furniture. A very good dressing for black walnut and ebony is made from half a wineglass each of olive oil and vinegar and a spoonful of alcohol. Linseed oil with a little turpentine added is also a very satisfactory dressing. If there is much carving on the furniture the wood may be cleaned with paraffin before polishing.

## Children's Eyes.

Don't let any false notions about appearances keep you from having the children's weak eyes examined in early childhood by a competent oculist and if he thinks best glasses prescribed. By the early use of glasses many eyes can be so strengthened as to make them entirely serviceable without that artificial aid later in life. At no time in life are spectacles any disgrace to the wearer, so many and varied are the demands of modern civilization upon the delicate sense of sight, says the Chicago News. Let parents watch over their reading, both day and night. See that they do not read in too glaring a light or facing the light. If thought necessary, furnish them with large pasteboard shades, such as engravers use when they read by lamp or gas light. Go to their school and see that they are favored there with the proper arrangements of light.



## WOMAN'S WORLD

### COUNTESS OF CARLISLE.

The Peeress Who Is President of the World's W. C. T. U.

Lady Rosalind Frances, countess of Carlisle, president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance union, is also president of the British Woman's Temperance association and has been for many years an aggressive temperance worker and one of the leading members of the Woman's Liberal Federation of Great Britain, of which organization she was president for several terms. While Lady Carlisle is active in all movements for the betterment of the status of her sex, temperance is her greatest cause, and she it was who led and directed the recent crusade against the employment of women in England as barmaids.

The Countess of Carlisle is the youngest daughter of Lord Stanley of Alderly and in 1864 was married to



THE COUNTESS OF CARLISLE.

the Earl of Carlisle of the Norfolk and Howard families. The earl and countess have five sons and five daughters and reside at Palace Green, Kensington. The countess is ably supported by the earl in all her philanthropic measures.

The history of the work of Lady Carlisle would be the history of the woman's suffrage movement in England up to the present time. She has done more than any other woman to create what is now of considerable political importance—the Woman's Liberal federation—and she is constantly agitating for the rights of her sex. She is a great favorite with all who know her, and she combines with social prominence and personal ability and charm the quality of being a joyous fighter.

## Buying the Dining Room Table.

The incident was an amusing one, but the old lady's advice was good, and it was accepted, says the St. Joseph Gazette. She was not talking without her book, as the old saying has it.

"Don't buy that square table for the dining room, young people," she observed pleasantly, addressing the couple who were evidently preparing for the great event of their lives. The salesman of the furniture warehouse looked on with just a flicker of a smile hovering about his lips. "They call them 'square,' but they are usually oblong, you know," she added, with a sagacious nod.

"Why not buy a square table?" ventured the future bridegroom, entering into the spirit of the thing.

"I'll tell you," responded the old lady decidedly. "Of course, you are beginning in a small way. Oh, don't be ashamed of that! We commenced in a small way, but we worked steadily, and we are in a large way now, as I hope you will be one day. Well, in a small house you have small rooms. You find that you cannot have a big table. If you have a square one you find it awkward when you have more than two visitors. There are two sides and two ends to your square table, and so that's all right for four persons, but if there are three or four visitors what then?"

She paused almost in triumph. The young people waited for her to answer her own question.

"You get two persons on each of the two sides and you feel crowded at the side, while those at the end have really more room than they require. It's inconvenient. Then, again, the corners seem to divide you into groups, so to say. Chimney corners may be social enough, but tables corners are not. If you are in a big place, with a big table, it is quite different, but in your little house you will find it just as I say."

"Therefore buy an oval table. There are no corners and you all sit side by side. You have more space and you are not parted. You may think that you lose space by rounding the corners; so you do, but the space lost is in the middle of the table, for the outer edge, where people sit, is increased. You have a little less space for placing dishes, but you can easily have those on a side table. You can't seat a guest at a side table when you are only a small party."

"A round table would be better? No. Round tables are usually not so firm on the legs, and to get a good sized table requires more width than you are likely to get in your small house. Take my advice!"

## Bathroom Wall Paper.

It has been said that a well equipped bathroom is the hallmark of respectabil-

ity, and the color and condition of a bathroom's walls go a long way toward making or marring that equipment. Blessed is the housekeeper who can afford to have her walls tiled from floor to ceiling! For less favored mortals, who put up with tiling and paper, wainscoting and paper, or even paper all the way, that paper is of paramount importance. Some persons like tiled paper. Others say that its place is in the kitchen, not the bathroom, but whatever your preferences along this line, make the color light. Get a glazed paper, and if from lack of wainscot or tile it must stand the splash of water, give it a coat of white varnish. Avoid elaborate patterns. A white background is always good. Designs of long stemmed, long leaved flowers, running lengthwise, are effective, especially when carried over the ceiling. Confine yourself to blues, greens or purples in the coloring of your designs and you will find the effect cooler, cleaner and more suggestive of the water.

## Style and Comfort.

How many rooms there are, correct and beautiful, which fail of being lovely! Everything is perfect. Some "period" has been carried out faithfully by a professional interior decorator of big reputation, with the result that the room has style and distinction, is coldly, correctly exquisite or magnificent, and yet no one would voluntarily choose that room to live in. No one would deliberately elect to spend a delightful afternoon in it with a novel. No one would dream of repairing it for the purpose of being unmitigatedly lazy. The fact is art and comfort are not synonymous terms by any means. Many an artistic room is uninteresting, cold and characterless because it bears no stamp of personality, yet correct style and comfort can and ought to go hand in hand.

## The Sleeve Pattern.

Before altering a sleeve pattern the arm should be measured from the arm eye to the bend and thence to the wrist; also from the back of the arm to the point of the elbow and thence to the wrist. Then measure the pattern and make the alterations. If the sleeve is too long between the top of the arm and the elbow place a tuck through the pattern. If it should be too long between the elbow and the wrist place a tuck there also, making the sleeve the required length. If, on the contrary, the pattern should be too short cut it through just where it is necessary, either above or below, allowing for space to give it the desired length.

## Cleaning Papered Walls.

Papered walls may be cleaned with a mop of cheesecloth strips an inch and a half wide and eight inches long made fast to a light handle. Brush the paper well with it twice a month. Every spring and fall mix cornstarch, whiting and powdered fuller's earth in equal parts, dip the mop into the powder and rub walls and ceilings well with it. Then shake all powder from the mop, cover it with a damp flannel and go all over the wall again, wiping in long straight strokes. The flannel must be damp only. Wet, it is apt to leave marks. As soon as it is dirty change it for a fresh one.

## Old Lace Curtains.

A clever device for utilizing the beauty that remains in fine lace curtains that have seen their day is to cut out the rich raised work rings and wreaths from which the delicate net has worn away. Apply them to squares of velvet or satin for use as cushion covers. Applied on olive or metallic green velvet or some soft wood brown shade the effect is rich and elegant, especially when further set off with a fringe of lace and the back of the pillow made of silk or corresponding tone.

## Old Medicines.

It is a wise thing to throw out old medicine. Keeping it is rash economy, as many drugs lose their strength, while others deteriorate and become dangerous to take. Then the same physical conditions do not often occur, and it is always safer to get a new prescription or at least have the old one freshly put up. Besides, if old bottles accumulate one is apt to forget what they contain and in an emergency seize on the wrong one, with serious results.

## The Peaked Chin.

The girl with a wedge shaped face must not wear her hair spread out over her ears. This only accentuates the triangular lines. With a peaked chin it is necessary to avoid broad effects above the brows. Wave the hair

at the temples and draw it up to the top of the head in soft rolls. This gives the face a delicate oval outline.

## Brooms.

If you have a pyrophygraph outfit it is best to have every broom and scrubbing brush marked with the name and object for which it is designed, so that there will be no danger of your Persian rug being swept with a greasy kitchen broom.

After cleaning an article that requires to be dipped in a bowl of gasoline the gasoline that is left can be used again if strained through filter paper, which can be bought at a drug store, or through chamolis leather.

## PAINS IN THE BACK

are the first signs of Kidney trouble. Thousands have kidney trouble and do not know it. When the kidneys become affected they in turn will affect the Nerves, causing Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Restlessness and Irritability; too frequent or infrequent Urination; Excessive, Scanty or Painful Urinary Passages. For these disorders take

## Kriner's Kidney Pills

They are almost specific in their action in restoring these organs to their normal condition; they remove the poisons from the blood, and cheerfulness and good health return. One month's treatment one dollar at Krumer's Pharmacy; and if you are not benefited ask for your money back, and you will get it.

## RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD. To take effect May 29, 1905.

No. 1	WESTWARD			EASTWARD		
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
1	6:30	10:30	3:00	7:15	11:45	4:45
2	7:15	11:45	4:45	8:00	12:30	5:30
3	8:00	12:30	5:30	8:45	1:15	6:15
4	8:45	1:15	6:15	9:30	2:00	7:00
5	9:30	2:00	7:00	10:15	2:45	7:45
6	10:15	2:45	7:45	11:00	3:30	8:30
7	11:00	3:30	8:30	11:45	4:15	9:15
8	11:45	4:15	9:15	12:30	5:00	10:00
9	12:30	5:00	10:00	1:15	5:45	10:45
10	1:15	5:45	10:45	2:00	6:30	11:30
11	2:00	6:30	11:30	2:45	7:15	12:15
12	2:45	7:15	12:15	3:30	8:00	1:00
13	3:30	8:00	1:00	4:15	8:45	1:45
14	4:15	8:45	1:45	5:00	9:30	2:30
15	5:00	9:30	2:30	5:45	10:15	3:15
16	5:45	10:15	3:15	6:30	11:00	4:00
17	6:30	11:00	4:00	7:15	11:45	4:45
18	7:15	11:45	4:45	8:00	12:30	5:30
19	8:00	12:30	5:30	8:45	1:15	6:15
20	8:45	1:15	6:15	9:30	2:00	7:00
21	9:30	2:00	7:00	10:15	2:45	7:45
22	10:15	2:45	7:45	11:00	3:30	8:30
23	11:00	3:30	8:30	11:45	4:15	9:15
24	11:45	4:15	9:15	12:30	5:00	10:00
25	12:30	5:00	10:00	1:15	5:45	10:45
26	1:15	5:45	10:45	2:00	6:30	11:30
27	2:00	6:30	11:30	2:45	7:15	12:15
28	2:45	7:15	12:15	3:30	8:00	1:00
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63	5:00	9:30	2:30	5:45	10:15	3:15
64	5:45	10:15	3:15	6:30	11:00	4:00
65	6:30	11:00	4:00	7:15	11:45	4:45
66	7:15	11:45	4:45	8:00	12:30	5:30
67	8:00	12:30	5:30	8:45		