

REPAIRS ABOUT THE HOUSE

There are many small bits of repair work that a woman may do among her household goods when she wishes to make her home for the winter. Up-to-date by no means difficult, save "tinting" is wished; covering with red wax care rather than precision, and the variety tyre can patch any hole in paper if she will but work carefully.

Wicker chairs and even sofas and have wicker frames need have a new cover for her who would recover them. If the old cover is removed so that it is not torn it becomes a perfect pattern from which the new may be cut. One must remember, with the new, that the thread shall run the right way, and always in a straight line, and when necessary to piece it, the pattern, if there is one, must be made to match perfectly.

Stitching to be firm enough to wear well is to be done on a machine, and the seam heavily and smoothly pressed. It is always better to use wide material, when the stuff is equally satisfactory in effect, for then an amateur obviates many seams and consequent extra labor.

If the material is such that the edge will not turn under neatly and smoothly grip may be made to cover a multitude of sins in that direction and there will be no difficulty in putting in brass headed tacks evenly if a tape measure is pinned along the edge and the tacks put at regular intervals. If new springs or actual repairs of the inner structure of a chair is needed this must be done by a professional, but the furniture may then be returned for the owner to put on the covering.

Cloth or velvet to be put on without wrinkles on flat top desks may be approached without fear. The desk surface is first to be made smooth. The old cover is torn off and the wood scraped and rubbed with coarse sandpaper until none of the old stuff remains. Then the wood is washed—scrubbed if necessary. The object of all this is to have a clean and clear surface, without which the new cover will not be a success.

The dampness thus put into the wood serves to make the coat of glue, which is next put on, penetrate deeper. The glue must be as stiff as will spread, otherwise it would soak through the material, stiffening it. Yet this consistency would be too dry to adhere properly to the wood were it not that the dampness aids.

A flat brush is used for putting on the glue, and one-half of the wood surface is smoothly painted. The material then is put over, rubbing it down smoothly with a flat piece of board, which will press out all wrinkles. An amateur will then do better to fold back the rest of the material and wait until that which is pressed down has dried to glass. This will take three or four hours. Then the other half of the desk top is painted with glue and the material pulled and stretched over cutting it finally with a sharp knife, not with scissors.

Good Sauces

It might well be said that a cook is known by her sauces. It is one thing to broil a fish or bake a pudding, but quite another to make the particular sauce that will most perfectly bring out the best points of the dish you are serving, complementing its flavor with the useful condiments.

Certain dishes seem to call for certain sauces. The tartness of apple sauce is needed for instance, to offset the rich flavor of pork, while roast lamb needs the more delicate flavor of mint.

Lobster sauce—For a good lobster sauce melt two ounces of butter, add one and a half ounces of flour; mix till smooth; add three quarters of a pint of milk very gradually, a few drops of lemon juice, half a teaspoonful of anchovy extract, a little salt, pepper and paprika.

Stir the whole and boil for five minutes; strain and add a quarter of a pound of chopped cooked lobster, reheat and serve.

Milk Sauce—Chop finely four tablespoonfuls of mint, put into a small basin, add two dessert spoonfuls of sugar, then drop one tablespoonful of salad oil on it; then add a quarter of a pint of good white vinegar; if too strong, a little water may be added.

Almond Sauce—Blanch one and a half ounces of sweet almonds, add seven bitter almonds, two spoonfuls of orange flower water, yolks of two eggs, three tablespoonfuls of cream, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, put them into a clean saucpan, whisk them over a moderate fire until it is smooth and frothy. Serve hot.

Pistachio sauce—Throw two ounces of pistachio nuts into boiling water and let them reboil for a few minutes, then shell them. Next pound them till smooth. Mix in a basin half an ounce of cornstarch with a little cold water; then stir into the pounded nuts; let them boil stirring all the time; then add one ounce of sugar, one tablespoonful of cream, one cup of vanilla extract. Strain the sauce and it is ready.

This sauce looks particularly attractive with chocolate pudding, the green sauce making a pretty contrast to the brown of the pudding.

If liked milk may be used instead of cream, and the wine may be omitted, but put instead a little lemon juice and a little more water.

The mica windows of cool stoves can easily be cleaned with a soft cloth dipped in vinegar and water. This should be done when putting the stove up.

INVENTS TRAIN TRIPPER

Priest is Designer of Device to Prevent Wrecks

Seeking neither patent nor profit, but offering the work of his ingenuity free, the Rev. Thomas J. Glynn of Beaver Falls, Pa., has invented an automatic device which he says will stop railroad trains whether or not the engine driver sees the signal and without action of either trainmen or towerman.

The invention is entirely mechanical, thus differing from the New York subway train stop, which is electrical. It is a steel rod which connects the signal arm with the rail lever and works on the transom lever principle. When the signal arm rises to the danger point it pulls the rail lever to an erect position. Another lever, which is attached to the locomotive, is set in bearings and extends down until it meets the rail lever. It has an arm at right angles with it. When this arm comes in contact with the rail lever it turns the arm on the locomotive lever and causes it to press the valve on the airbrake.

Before he became a priest Father Glynn had ten years' experience in the mechanical departments of the Cambria Steel Works at Johnstown.

INVENTS LIFE SAVING BUOY

Huge Cylinder Arranged to Carry Many Persons

A life saving buoy invented by A. A. Urub of Portland, Ore., is 9x12 feet in size and resembles a huge can. It presents a cylindrical exterior to the water, a conning tower extending from the top above the waves and a ballast tank below holding it upright.

Provision is made in each buoy for handling 125 to 150 people. The passengers are arranged in tiers about the inside of the buoy and strapped to their places. Stairways on either side lead from hatches which can be quickly battered down.

For the comfort of passengers a toilet compartment is built about the air and water shaft in the center. A small hand operated air pump assists the inflow of air from a valve closed automatically when the water strikes it. Food and drinking water are carried in lockers under each passenger's seat.

STARVE IF YOU'D LIVE LONG

Occasional Periods of Fasting Aid the Health, Professor Says

Occasional periods of starvation, say once or twice a year, in the case of healthy adult persons, may not only add to the joy of living, but also to the length of life, according to Prof. Anton J. Carlson, hunger expert of the University of Chicago.

"Civilized man," he says, "has traveled far from the conditions of life among animals and primitive man with whom starvation periods were and are not uncommon."

Portugal's Valuable Colonies

Portugal is the oldest European colonizer in Africa but in her various wars lost much of her possessions. Today she has the Cape Verde Islands (11, 480 square miles, with 150,000 inhabitants); Portuguese Guinea with 12,249 square miles and 350,000 people; Principe and St. Thomas Islands, containing but 360 square miles and 42,000 souls; Angola, covering 434,500 square miles and the home of 4,200,000 blacks and Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa with an area of 293,000 square miles and 2,200,000 population. Outside of the Portuguese officials, a small representation from the army and a few business men and traders of European birth, the entire population are illiterate blacks. But little has been done to improve the country or its inhabitants. The island possessions are devoted chiefly to agriculture, coffee, millet, cocoa, rubber and cinchona being the principal products.

From Portuguese Guinea ivory, oil, seeds, wax, hides and timber are exported. This territory is one of the most backward possessions in the world.

Angola has a coast line of over 1,000 miles. Its chief products are coffee, rubber, wax, sugar, vegetable oils, cast, cocoa-nuts and ivory. There are deposits of petroleum and asphalt, which are at present being worked by a British syndicate. Malachite, copper, iron, petroleum, asphalt, salt, gold and asbestos exist in fair quantities, but are so far from transportation they cannot be mined profitably. The yearly exports and imports each reach approximately \$5,500,000. There are about 1,000 miles of poorly equipped railroads in the territory.

Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa, of which Lourenco Marques is the capital is perhaps the best known Portuguese African possession. Its exports are rubber, ore, wax, and ivory chiefly elephant tusks, and its requirements, like Angola's are cotton goods, ammunition, arms, provisions, tools, hardware, candles, cutlery and liquors. It has less than 500 miles of operating railroads and much of its traffic is carried by boats on the Zambezi and Shire rivers.

Portugal endeavors to control both the export and the import trade of her African colonies, but Germany and England supplied a great share of the materials not produced by the mother country. While the larger cities have financial connections with Europe through Portuguese banks, still the bulk of the trade here, as in all parts of Africa is done by barter, trading posts are to be found throughout the land. The methods of the Portuguese officials hinder, rather than aid, those inclined to develop this territory.—Leslie

WANT TO CHANGE WORK MEN'S LAWS

Numerous Additions to Acts of 1915 Advocated.

EMPLOYERS NOT FAVORABLE

They Say That Liability and Compensation Laws of Two Years Ago Should be Given Longer Trial Before Modifications Are Made.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 11.—As a result of nearly two years' trial of the employers' liability and workmen's compensation laws, those interested in their operation are advocating numerous additions and changes. They contend that the enactment of certain things are necessary in order to perfect the system by which injured workmen and their families, as well as the families of men killed while at work, shall be adequately compensated.

On the other hand, employers feel that the laws have not had a sufficient try-out to warrant numerous modifications at this time. Heads of large corporations are not willing to say that the suggestions advanced in bills before the legislature, and those in contemplation, are lacking in merit; what they do say, however, is that the 1915 acts should be given at least two more years before an attempt is made to improve upon them.

Following are some of the proposed additions and changes to the workmen's compensation laws:

Compensation for portions of hands and fingers same as New York act.

Compensation for defective hearing, due to accident in course of employment.

Compensation for disfigurement (burns, etc.).

Compensation in all cases where death takes place at employment, eliminating the contention that employees in some cases die of heart failure.

Eliminating entirely the question of dependency, and to pay compensation for all deaths, regardless of heirs or absence of heirs; that the amount so compensated be distributed according to intestate laws, that is to the estate of the decedent.

Wage rate should be increased from 50 to 60 per cent, as is the case in the Ohio act.

That the fourteen day period is too long. That the law should be changed to make the period not more than one week, or to pay the victim after a certain length of illness, calculated from the date of the accident.

Method of computing wages should be entirely revised; rates should not be multiplied by 54 but by 6, and a man should be paid for overtime.

Compensation for death of wife's man is too low; 20 per cent to father or mother is not sufficient; should be made 50 per cent.

That a minor over sixteen be compensated a period of weeks for death of father.

Employer should be penalized by giving employe right of action in all cases where injury was sustained through the employer's disregard of the safety laws of the commonwealth.

Boroughs and Townships Could Sell Under the terms of the Fowler bill introduced in the legislature cities of the second and third class and boroughs and townships would be empowered to buy food products for sale to the residents at cost. This is in line with the legislation proposed by the Philadelphia city administration to meet the high cost and scarcity of foodstuffs in that city.

The Fowler bill is brief and to the point, merely providing that councils of cities of the second and third class, towns and boroughs and township commissioners or township supervisors may by ordinance or resolution authorize the purchase of food products and may sell the same to residents at cost in such manner and at such time as may be deemed expedient. The proceeds, if any, thereof shall be at the disposal of said councils, commissioners or supervisors.

CAPITOL HILL NOTES

Senator Charles A. Snyder will take his oath of office as auditor general on the first Monday in May.

The baby member of the house is Edward Smith, of Bedford. He is twenty-six years old. Senator Caffin of Louisiana, is the oldest in either branch. He is nearer to eighty than to seventy.

Governor Brumbaugh and his staff attended the inauguration and headed the Pennsylvania regiments. On account of poor health, Adjutant General Thomas Stewart could not be in line.

Democratic legislators say that ex-Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer will be the nominee of the Democrats for governor. In 1914 Palmer ran third in the contest for United States senator and he has done nothing since to grow in strength.

According to a bill introduced by Representative Simpson, any person who receives an injury upon the streets of a municipality and for which the municipality may be liable must notify the authorities within sixty days of the accident.

REUEL SOMERVILLE ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office in the Good Building
Patton, PA.

Grippy weather this. Better get a box of—



The old family remedy—in tablet form—safe, sure, easy to take. No nausea—no unpleasant after effects. Cures colds in 24 hours—Grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. Get the genuine box with Red Top and Mr. Kelly's picture on it—25 cents. At Any Drug Store.

GUNN DRUG COMPANY

Don't Have Catarrh

One efficient way to remove nasal catarrh is to treat its cause which in most cases is physical weakness. The system needs more oil and easily digested liquid-food, and you should take a spoonful of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

After each meal to enrich your blood and help heal the sensitive membranes with its pure oil-food properties. The results of this Scott's Emulsion treatment will surprise those who have used irritating snuffs and vapors. Get the Genuine SCOTT'S

HEADACHES VANISH QUICKLY

When You Take "Celery-Mist"—Get a 10c Package at Any Store.

Your headaches will simply fade away in a few minutes after you take "Celery-Mist." Comfort and relief come almost at once. It is fine. Thousands of people say so. Costs only 10c a package at any store. Superior to remedies that cost twice as much. Safer and better in quality. Contains no opiates or narcotic drugs. Try "Celery-Mist" just once—you'll then prefer it to any other headache remedy. Also fine for neuralgia, cold in head and gripe aches and pains.

Headaches? "Celery-Mist" Gives Quick Relief

Costs Only 10c a Package to Try It. Sold at All Stores.

Your headache stops aching almost instantly when you take "Celery-Mist." Relief and comfort follow at once. Thousands of people say it is fine. Superior in quality to remedies that cost twice as much. Contains no opiates or narcotic drugs. You can get a package for only 10c at any store. Also relieves neuralgia, cold in head and aches, and pains from gripe. One trial will convince you of the merits of "Celery-Mist."

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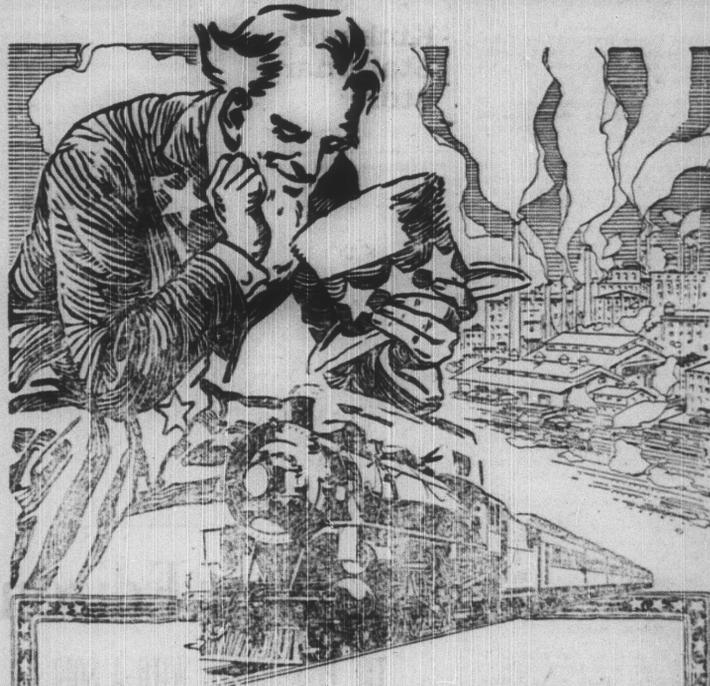
JACKSON, MISS., MAN

Tells How to Cure Chronic Cough

Jackson, Miss.—"I am a carpenter, and the Grippe left me with a chronic cough, run-down, worn out and weak. I took all kinds of cough syrups without help. I read about Vinol and decided to try it. Before I had taken a bottle I felt better, and after taking two bottles my cough is entirely cured, and I have gained new vim and energy."—JOHN L. DENNIS

Vinol is a delicious non-secret tonic which is guaranteed for coughs, colds and bronchitis and for all weak, run-down conditions.

GUNN DRUG COMPANY



Keeping Up With Uncle Sam

The commerce of the United States is growing at a phenomenal rate. Tonnage on the New York Central Lines has increased 76% in the past ten years.

About \$50,000,000 worth of new equipment was added last year to take care of the increased freight and passenger traffic. \$600,000,000 has been expended since 1901 for permanent improvements on the

New York Central Lines

"America's Greatest Railway System"

We must look ahead, plan ahead and build accordingly, to be able to meet the demands of commerce for increased service and facilities.

This the railroad cannot do from earnings alone. New capital is required which will come only as the public sees to it that rates, legislation, taxation and wage demands are fair, insuring a reasonable and permanent return on the investment.

