

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Until further notice this paper will be furnished to subscribers at the following rates:

Table with 2 columns: Term, Price. Includes rates for one year, six months, and three months.

Brother Etwell Must Know the Women.

From the Bloomburg Columbian. A woman running for school director always tries to convince the easy voter that her greater knowledge of child hood insures the youngsters better treatment than they get from the other sex.

Nine Towns Have Been Garrisoned.

With the Forty-third and Forty-seventh Regiments A Thousand Insurgents Were Encountered During Trip. Americans Lost One Man.

MANILA, Feb. 5.—2.50 p. m.—Brigadier General Kobb's expedition in the islands of Luzon, Leyte and Samar, has occupied generally and garrisoned nine towns with the Forty-third and Forty-seventh regiments. This has placed on the market 180,000 bales of hemp.

FOR THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MONUMENT.

The Schools of the County Co-operating in the Monument. Burt. Granley Issues a Call to Work for the Monument Fund—A day set apart for the Promotion of the Work. Scholars, Parents and Teachers to Join Forces in Observing a Memorial Day. A Sketch of Curtin's Life.

TO THE TEACHERS OF CENTRE COUNTY. At the last annual session of the teachers' institute the following resolution was adopted.

A Fund to Reimburse a Faithful County Official.

A CALL TO THE PEOPLE OF CENTRE COUNTY.

Let us All be Sharers in the Burden that has been Placed Upon a Former Sheriff for Having Done What Sober Men Believe to Have Been His Duty. Unless We Come to His Aid Former Sheriff John P. Condo Will Have to Pay \$1,400 for Endeavoring to Apprehend an Out Law.

The decision which Judge Beeber, of the Superior court of Pennsylvania, has just handed down in the case of H. M. Goodman, Adm'r of etc., of Emma C. Goodman, Dec'd., vs John P. Condo, H. H. Montgomery, William Garis, John L. Dunlap, James Cornely and Joseph Rightour, confirms the decree of the common pleas court of Centre county and fastens upon our former sheriff a burden that he has no reasonable cause to bear.

The frightful occurrences of that day and the one preceding it are still vivid in the minds of those who were in the usually peaceful little village of Woodward. William R. Ettlinger, either because of imaginary persecutions or petty differences with his neighbors had made himself so obnoxious as to come under the mandates of the law. On the 5th of March a bench warrant was issued for him and while attempting to arrest him he shot constable John Barner, then ripped his throat from ear to ear.

The sheriff of the county was called upon and with a posse of men from this place left for Woodward on a special train provided by the county commissioners. They arrived at the scene that night at 9 o'clock and were on duty all night to keep the murderer from escaping.

Finally, when all their ingenuity had failed to accomplish its purpose it was decided to burn him out. The building was fired and shortly afterwards Ettlinger's little children were cast from it. Then his shackled wife escaped, but he remained; firing into the officers until he realized that he must either die like a rat in a trap or give himself up to the law.

This is a brief story of the tragedy. The entire county felt relieved and there was universal approval of sheriff Condo's course in having accomplished what he did without the loss of a life.

No one supposed that the Goodman heirs would be compelled to suffer the loss, either, but it was generally believed that the county would pay it without question. And this was the evident intention of the commissioners, but when the Goodmans presented their bill the value of the house was so over-estimated that the commissioners declined to settle on such a basis.

This decree was handed down on August 28th, 1899, and a new trial refused. Immediately Messrs John G. Johnson, J. C. Meyer and Jao. M. Dale, attorneys for the sheriff, carried an appeal to the Superior court, with the result that Judge Beeber has just handed down.

It is not with any intention of questioning the equity of the case or reflecting upon the courts that have passed upon it that this fund has been started. It is common sense, however, that will point out to most men that a great injustice is being done an official who was in faithful pursuit of his duty.

It is such a man who must now pay the \$865.00 for the Goodman house, in addition to the costs that run the bill up to nearly \$1,400.00. And it is for this man that the WATCHMAN calls upon the public for re-imbursement.

Confident that the people of Centre county will not be willing to permit such an outrage we make this call upon your generosity. Subscribe whatever you feel you are able to give towards the fund, which is to be known as the People of Centre County's Re-imbursement to a Faithful Sheriff. Money or subscriptions can be forwarded to this office or to the Jackson, Hastings & Co. bank, which will be made the depository of all funds and the list of contributors will be published from week to week.

The work has started off enthusiastically already and we call upon every person in Centre county to take it up for the honor of the county. Any sum will be acceptable, because it will record the substantial sympathy of the donor.

The mere announcement of the WATCHMAN's intention to start such a fund was enough to bring forth the following generous offers:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Lists contributions from A Friend, The Democratic Watchman, M. Fauble & Son, etc.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH IN TROUBLE.

MANILA, February 6.—The insurgents attacked the First battalion of the Forty-fifth infantry, near Nica. A major and a captain were wounded and one sergeant killed, but details of the engagement are lacking.

The insurgents in these towns were mostly Visayans who had been impressed into the service of the Tagalog leaders from Luzon. The Visayans appear indifferent or sullenly antagonistic to the American occupation. The Tagalog chiefs influenced them against us, but when they perceive we are much more powerful than the Tagalogs they turn upon the rebels.

The Americans are gladly accepted by the inhabitants, who are daily returning to the islands in great numbers. Several commercial vessels from Manila to these new ports.

The Forty-seventh in Trouble. Holding off the Insurgents in a Contest. MANILA, February 6.—The insurgents attacked the First battalion of the Forty-fifth infantry, near Nica.

Ships arriving from Legaspi reported that the insurgent General Pana concentrated a large force about the top of the town and made a night attack on Major Shipton's battalion of the Forty-seventh infantry, which occupied a large convent as a fort.

Hoan. William Goebel is Dead. The Democratic Leader Succumbed to His Wound at 6.40 O'clock on Saturday Evening. The End Came Peacefully.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 4.—William Goebel is dead. After a battle for life, in which even his bitterest enemies were forced to acknowledge his courage and determination, the Democratic leader and politician succumbed to his wound at 6.40 o'clock last evening.

INTERMENT IN FRANKFORT. The remains of Governor Goebel were buried yesterday in Frankfort, in the cemetery where lie the remains of Daniel Boone. Vice President Richard Johnson and several Kentucky Governors, eminent jurists and soldiers.

Artificial Lumber. The latest novelty in the building line is artificial lumber. It is the invention of Oscar L. Gardner, of Brooklyn Patents has been obtained in the United States, Canada, Australia and all over Europe.

EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN'S CAREER. Andrew Gregg Curtin was born at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., April 22nd, 1815.

His education was completed at the schools of Milton, and he was admitted to the bar in his native place. He began the practice of the law in 1837. He at once took a leading position in his profession, but was noted as an advocate rather than as a close practitioner.

and his efforts in behalf of General Taylor were everywhere recognized as contributing to the electoral ticket. In 1852 he was again upon the electoral ticket, and in the forefront of the battle for the Whig party.

AT CHICAGO IN 1860. The election of Lincoln depended upon the two doubtful States, Pennsylvania and Indiana. Both of them held their state election in the October preceding the November election, and it was therefore essential, nationally, that these two States should declare for the Republican candidate to insure his election.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONVENTION OF 1860. The wisdom of the selection of Governor Curtin from his party standpoint was justified from the day he assumed the position to which he had been elected.

HE JOINS THE DEMOCRACY. When he wearied of the quiet of business life and longed for politics, Governor Curtin found a place in the Democratic party, and was nominated for Congress in 1878 when he was defeated by the Greenbackers.

HE JOINS THE DEMOCRACY. When he wearied of the quiet of business life and longed for politics, Governor Curtin found a place in the Democratic party, and was nominated for Congress in 1878 when he was defeated by the Greenbackers.

HE JOINS THE DEMOCRACY. When he wearied of the quiet of business life and longed for politics, Governor Curtin found a place in the Democratic party, and was nominated for Congress in 1878 when he was defeated by the Greenbackers.

HE JOINS THE DEMOCRACY. When he wearied of the quiet of business life and longed for politics, Governor Curtin found a place in the Democratic party, and was nominated for Congress in 1878 when he was defeated by the Greenbackers.

HE JOINS THE DEMOCRACY. When he wearied of the quiet of business life and longed for politics, Governor Curtin found a place in the Democratic party, and was nominated for Congress in 1878 when he was defeated by the Greenbackers.

HE JOINS THE DEMOCRACY. When he wearied of the quiet of business life and longed for politics, Governor Curtin found a place in the Democratic party, and was nominated for Congress in 1878 when he was defeated by the Greenbackers.

HE JOINS THE DEMOCRACY. When he wearied of the quiet of business life and longed for politics, Governor Curtin found a place in the Democratic party, and was nominated for Congress in 1878 when he was defeated by the Greenbackers.

HE JOINS THE DEMOCRACY. When he wearied of the quiet of business life and longed for politics, Governor Curtin found a place in the Democratic party, and was nominated for Congress in 1878 when he was defeated by the Greenbackers.

HE JOINS THE DEMOCRACY. When he wearied of the quiet of business life and longed for politics, Governor Curtin found a place in the Democratic party, and was nominated for Congress in 1878 when he was defeated by the Greenbackers.

HE JOINS THE DEMOCRACY. When he wearied of the quiet of business life and longed for politics, Governor Curtin found a place in the Democratic party, and was nominated for Congress in 1878 when he was defeated by the Greenbackers.