

THE CAPTURE OF ILOILO.

General Miller's Forces Occupy the Capital of Panay Island.

NO LOSS ON THE AMERICAN SIDE.

The Rebels Set Fire to the Town before the Evacuation, but Our Troops Extinguished the Flames—The Entire Chinese Section Destroyed.

Manila, Feb. 14.—The United States forces under Brigadier General Miller captured Iloilo, capital of the island of Panay, and sent of the so-called government of the Visayan Federation, on Saturday last, after a bombardment. The rebels set the town on fire before evacuating it, but the American troops extinguished the flames. There were no casualties on the American side.

The United States gunboat Petrel arrived last evening with dispatches from General Miller to General Otis.



GENERAL M. E. MILLER.

announcing that Iloilo had been taken by the combined military and naval forces on Saturday morning.

General Miller, on receipt of his instructions from Manila, sent native commissioners ashore from the United States transport St. Paul with a communication for the rebel governor of Iloilo, calling on him to surrender within a time stated, and warning him not to make a demonstration in the interval.

The rebels immediately moved their guns and prepared to defend their position. The Petrel fired two warning guns, and the rebels immediately opened fire on her. The Petrel and the Baltimore then bombarded the town, which the rebels, having set on fire, immediately evacuated.

American troops were promptly landed and extinguished the fires in all cases of foreign property, but before considerable damage had been done. The entire Chinese section of the town was destroyed.

It is believed that the enemy's loss during the bombardment was heavy, but no American casualties are reported.

It is now known that the Filipino loss in last week's fighting in and about Manila is fully 2,500 killed, with wounded vastly in excess of that number, and thousands are held prisoners. All this has been caused at the cost of 65 killed and 257 wounded. There are two Americans missing and unaccounted for.

No fewer than 20 native villages have surrendered or been captured. Several have been destroyed because their houses harbored men, frequently disguised in female attire, who shot from windows and roof tops at the American troops. Many rifles and a ton of ammunition have been seized.

The capture of Calapan on Friday last was a very easy victory. The American troops drove the enemy before them, fighting every foot of the ground. On arriving at the town the Americans hauled down the Filipino flag and set fire to the bamboo huts composing the town. The rebels were mowed down like grass, but the American loss was slight.

Last Thursday the town of San Roque was evacuated by the rebels on an order from Admiral Dewey. Before leaving they set fire to the town, and it was destroyed.

TWO MORE SKIRMISHES.

Rebels Again Repulsed Near Manila and in a Suburb of Iloilo.

Manila, Feb. 15.—Four companies of volunteers, which had been clearing the country in the vicinity of Pateros, ten miles southeast of Manila and which had been recalled, were followed by the enemy today as they retired.

On reaching San Pedro Macati the Americans made a stand near the churchyard and the rebels were driven back.

The Californians again advanced and are now occupying the same ridge, commanding the valley of the river which they held yesterday.

A gunboat near Pasig is clearing the jungle.

Colonel Potter arrived from Iloilo Tuesday with dispatches from General Miller to General Otis. These dispatches state that on Sunday, after General Miller ordered a reconnaissance in force to ascertain the enemy's position, Major Cheatham's battalion of the Tennessee volunteer regiment marched beyond Molo without finding the enemy, and returned to Iloilo.

Keller's battalion of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, with two Hotchkiss guns and one Gatling gun, marched towards Jaro. Midway between Iloilo and Jaro this battalion encountered a large body of the enemy, occupying both sides of the road, who met the advance of the American troops with a severe and well directed fire. The rebels were quickly repulsed and our troops raised the Stars and Stripes over the town of Jaro, which had been deserted.

Spoke the Disabled Bulgaria.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, Feb. 15.—The British steamer Koordistan, Captain Simpson, from Savannah on Jan. 26 for Bremen, passed here yesterday and signaled that she spoke the disabled Hamburg American line steamer Bulgaria in longitude 43 west. She did not mention the date the steamer was signaled.

OUT OF THE SNOWDRIFTS.

Traffic Gradually Resuming After a Loss of Twenty Millions.

New York, Feb. 15.—The obstacles to railroad traffic resulting from the recent blizzard have been overcome to such an extent as to warrant the companies operating trains to the north and west in announcing that traffic will now be resumed practically on schedule time. It has been an almost herculean task for the railroad companies to remove the great drifts of snow and clear the tracks, but this has been accomplished, and passengers again will be enabled to travel without discomfort or danger. All trains on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania that were detained by the elements have arrived at their destinations, though more or less belated. The Baltimore and Ohio announced that trains on all its lines resumed regular schedules last night, while the Pennsylvania also is ready for business east and west. The Atlantic coast line announces its road clear from New York to Jacksonville.

The blizzard has been a most expensive one, the total loss to the country at large being estimated at \$20,000,000, while the loss of life will reach 40 or 50. In Philadelphia the losses are estimated as follows: Loss to railroads in receipts and track clearing, \$1,000,000; loss to produce merchants and milkmen, \$250,000; loss to street car lines and ferries, \$250,000.

NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

No Prospect of the Measure Passing This Session of Congress.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The house yesterday settled the fate of the Nicaragua canal bill in this congress by refusing to override the decision of the chair in committee of the whole when the chair held that the canal bill offered as an amendment by Mr. Hepburn was out of order. Party lines were not adhered to, the division in favor of and in opposition to sustaining the chair's decision being about equal on both sides of the political aisle.

In the senate yesterday Mr. McEnery, of Louisiana, as a question of personal privilege, made emphatic denial of the statement that his resolution adopted by the senate on Tuesday was introduced in the interest of sugar growers of Louisiana. He said that he had not consulted the planters about the resolution, and that as a matter of fact they were known to be opposed as a body to the ratification of the peace treaty. The McEnery resolution declares that "it is not intended to incorporate the inhabitants of the Philippine islands into citizenship of the United States, nor is it intended to permanently annex the islands, but it is the intention of the United States to establish on the said islands a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants of said islands to prepare them for local self government."

UNCLE SAM'S BIG LOSS.

Over a Million Goes Up in Smoke at Brooklyn Navy Yard.

New York, Feb. 15.—Over a million dollars' worth of government property was destroyed by fire which started in the large machine shop of the Brooklyn navy yard, known as machine shop No. 28, last night, and the workings of the navy yard received a serious setback. Many fine models and patterns of battleships, their parts and plans, have been destroyed, and some of them cannot be obtained again except by going over the work mapped out in the beginning. A great number of the models were simply copies of plans, drawings and specifications now in the store rooms of the department at Washington and those can be replaced at any time. The steam engineering department of the Brooklyn yard is practically wiped out, and the work done in that building will have to be done temporarily upon the department of yards and docks and that of construction and repair. There is considerable obstruction to the work there, and an extra force will have to be put on in order to keep up with the work.

The loss to the building is placed at \$350,000, and that on the machinery and lathes in the building at \$300,000. The cost of the models and patterns is variously estimated, but officials in the yard put the total loss at a little over \$1,000,000. The cause of the fire is unknown as yet.

PENNSYLVANIA'S DEADLOCK.

The Struggle For the Senatorship Seems No Nearer a Conclusion.

Harrisburg, Feb. 15.—The house adjourned yesterday without taking action on the McCarrell jury bill. The bill now goes over until March 21, when it will be taken up for second reading. The result of the joint ballots, from the twentieth to the twenty-fifth, was as follows:

Table showing joint ballots for the McCarrell jury bill from Feb 20 to Feb 25. Columns include dates and names of candidates with their respective vote counts.

TRUCK AND VEGETABLES WIPED OUT.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 15.—Superintendent Myers, of the Florida division of the Southern Express company, with headquarters here, has received reports from every express agent in the state respecting the damage done by the recent cold wave. They show that all truck and vegetables have been wiped out. The reports hold out the hope that the orange groves have not been seriously injured, though several days must elapse before the real condition will be known.

Thirty West Virginia Victims.

Cincinnati, Feb. 15.—West Virginia specials to The Commercial Tribune show that the fatalities from freezing are already about 30 in the state. Reports are current of many fatalities in the mountains. Two lumber camps in Braxton county are without provisions and cannot be reached. In Charleston, Jefferson county, a coal famine exists. The snow is three feet deep on the level.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

The Party Forces the Postponement of the McCarrell Jury Bill.

CONGRESSMAN SIDLEY SHOWS UP.

His Efforts to Work Against the Party's Interests Fail—Colonel Guffey's Splendid Management of the Battle at Harrisburg—The Story of the Past Week in the Political Drama Being Enacted at the State Capital.

(Special Correspondence.)

Harrisburg, Feb. 13.—Last week was an exciting one in legislative circles. It witnessed several new triumphs for the Democratic party and for its able leader, Colonel James M. Guffey. The most striking episode was the postponement of the McCarrell jury bill until March 21 next. This fixes consideration of the bill beyond the date set for the trial of Matthew Stanley Quay.

It is needless to say that this result was brought about by the Democracy working in harmony with the independent Republicans. Much of the legislative and parliamentary victory on the floor of the house was due to such able leaders as Dixon of Elk, Creasy of Columbia, Fow of Philadelphia and Haax and O'Brien of Schuylkill. It is to be regretted also that Democrats voted against postponing action and practically in favor of the bill, the main object of which is to help Quay.

STORY OF THE FIGHT.

The fight over this bill, which was the most notable of the session, occurred between 5 and 7 o'clock last Thursday night. It was the policy of the Democrats and independent Republicans to fight by means of filibustering tactics, but the action of the Philadelphia judge in postponing the date of Quay's trial from Feb. 20 to Feb. 27 interfered with this plan. It was discovered that it would be impossible to hold up legislation until Feb. 27 by filibustering, although there is now and will continue to be a popular belief that any means that could be used to defeat this measure would be perfectly justifiable. A count of noses was held on Wednesday, and it was decided to let the bill come up in regular order the next day and make the issue then.

Accordingly when it came up Representative McElhenny, of the independent Republicans, made a speech against it, and then George R. Dixon, of Elk, one of the ablest Democrats in house or senate, made a magnificent speech of nearly 20 minutes on the measure. In substance he denounced the bill as a fraud, with fraud written all over it. He declared that its sole purpose was to assist one man, and for this end it had been rushed through the senate and over into the house with lightning speed. The necessity for railroading the bill through was that the trial of Senator Quay came off about the 27th of the month and it was to make the law effective in his case that the bill was being rushed. He directed attention to the fact that laboring men had been beguiled by cunning tongues, who told them this bill would help them in certain trials for misdemeanor. This also was fraud, because it would do nothing of the kind. At the close of his remarks he moved that further action on the bill be postponed until March 21.

QUAY CROWD SURPRISED.

This sudden action was a surprise to the Quayites. They had not anticipated it, and immediately began asking for more time to consider the bill. They pleaded for the house to take a recess until 8 o'clock at night that the members might more thoroughly understand so important a measure. The Democrats and independents pointed out that this action in asking for more time was in strange contrast with the actions of Quay's friends in rushing the bill through to this point. They refused to grant more time. The vote was taken to postpone and it was carried by the close margin of 95 ayes to 92 nays. The Democrats who voted with the Quay Republicans against postponing the bill were as follows:

- List of names of Democrats who voted against postponing the bill: Anderson of Schuylkill, Boyle of Luzerne, Christian of Columbia, Cole of Adams, Constain of Schuylkill, Duttera of Adams, Guenther of Schuylkill, Hoy of Clarion, Keegan of Fayette, Kaylor of York, Rosenberry of Montgomery, Kayler of York, Skinner of Fulton, Smith of Clinton, Spatz of Berks, Tighe of Luzerne, Timlin of Lackawanna.

SIDLEY HELPING QUAY.

Hon. Joseph C. Sidley, congressman-elect from the Venango district, who is known as one of the brilliant and ambitious men in the state, came to Harrisburg early in the week ostensibly to help the Democrats in their fight. He had not been here very long until there were indications that he was intent on helping himself rather than the party. He held a number of conferences with members of the house and senate, and met Colonel J. M. Guffey, ex-Lieutenant Governor Chauncey F. Black, former Judge James Gay Gordon, of Philadelphia, Senator Cochran, of Lycoming, and others.

Mr. Sidley had a plan to unfold, and it was this: That the Democrats under Colonel Guffey take down the name of that splendid example of Jeffersonian Democracy, Hon. George A. Jenks, and put up the name of another Democrat instead. This was for two days and then another Democrat was to be named for United States senator and after a vote or two for him still another name was to be proposed. If in the meantime the independent Republicans did not come promptly to the assistance of the Democrats in electing one of these gentlemen, then the entire body of Democrats were to leave the

joint convention and permit the Republicans to fight it out among themselves. Of course, as Mr. Sidley argued, the independent Republicans would be compelled to withdraw if the Democrats withdrew, thus leaving Quay's friends to vote alone without a quorum, or any prospect of electing Quay.

A GREAT SCHEME.

From a cursory glance this was a capital idea. No Democrat or independent Republican would object to such a plan because it would tie up the senate until the close of the session, but Mr. Sidley went a step further and told a Democratic state senator that he would permit at certain times a number of Democrats to enter the joint convention and vote for a Democrat. This let the cat out of the bag on Congressman Sidley's scheme, which really involved the re-election of boss Quay and gained for Mr. Sidley the gratitude of his party's foe. The instant he permitted a number of Democrats to re-enter the joint convention, that instant he would make up a quorum of the house. Quay has the majority of a quorum and on the first ballot with 18 or 20 Democrats voting for Mr. Jenks under such circumstances Senator Quay's friend would cast a solid vote for their man and elect him, and the vote would stand about like this: Quay, 169; Jenks, 20; total, 129.

The instant this plan was proposed to National Committeeman Colonel James M. Guffey, the astute and brilliant head of the Democracy, he turned it down. He declared that such a plan would bring discredit upon the Democratic party and upon its leaders and he could not for a moment tolerate it. It was proposed by Sidley that Guffey be voted for as United States senator, but with Spartan courage Colonel Guffey refused to listen to such a proposition. The result was that the Sidley scheme collapsed after the first day. Its collapse was all the more complete when it became known that certain discredited Democrats from over the state were here working hand in hand with Mr. Sidley for the disruption of the Democratic organization.

GUFFEY'S GREAT WORK.

Too much cannot be said for the skill and courage and brilliant dash of Colonel Guffey during the present fight. For not one instant has he relaxed his hold on the throttle. He has guided his party straight as an arrow in the path of right, party fealty and party honor. He has followed the lines set by Hon. George A. Jenks in the late campaign, who declared that the Democrats had nothing in common with Matthew Stanley Quay and the Republican state machine, and he has never swerved a jot or tittle from these lines.

Attempts will be made to reconsider the vote by which the McCarrell bill was postponed, and while they may succeed, Colonel Guffey will not be found lending aid or comfort to the enemy. The assistance of the independent Republicans in this fight has been of great benefit to the Democracy. They are fighting an enemy within their party. They have been charged with being bolters and Democratic allies, but they have stood firmly against these taunts and the indications are that they will stand firmly to the end.

Every Democrat in house or senate is under the pressure of temptation here. The Quay machine has unlimited capital, unlimited patronage and unlimited promises at its disposal. A few Democrats, unable to withstand temptations, have yielded on the McCarrell bill. A few have voted on the measure because they believed that it was right or that they had some personal interest in it. But as yet no Democrat has forsaken his party, forgotten its high purpose, or broken his caucus pledge to cast a vote for Boss Quay. Democracy is too bright a jewel to be tarnished by a blemish such as this, and so the fight goes on and will go on to the end until the Quay Republican machine is smashed and a new era in politics in Pennsylvania is brought about.

One Way of "ing the Chatelaine.



Heart-Breaking.

Trembling Sultor—"Ah, if I only dared to tell you what is in my heart! Can't you see? Can't you guess what it is I would say to you?"

Beautiful Widow—"Yes, I think I can read your thoughts. But pray do not speak the words that are trembling upon your lips. Let us respect the dead. I have decided not to marry again—for at least six months."

Couldn't Fease Her.

A little girl who attends a Maine public school has quite an idea of nobility, as was evidenced by her reply to her teacher. The class had been reading about the King's family. The teacher, wishing to inculcate the correct idea of royal descent, said: "Now, children, if the King and Queen had a son, what would he be?" "The Jack," was the quick response.

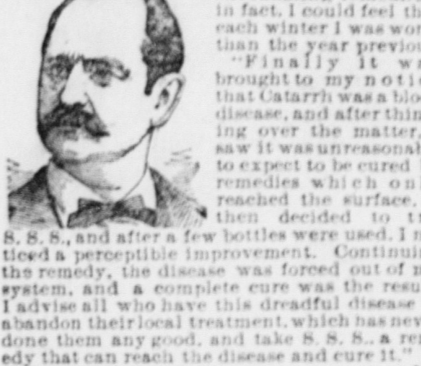
Not Dumb.

An angry small boy was pelting stones at a noisy dog when a venerable passer-by stopped and addressed him. "Little boy," the stranger remonstrated, "don't you know you should be kind to dumb animals?" "Yes," replied the angry boy, "but what's dumb animal's got to do with pelting dogs?"

Foul-Smelling Catarrh.

Catarrh is one of the most obstinate diseases, and hence the most difficult to get rid of. There is but one way to cure it. The disease is in the blood, and all the sprays, washes and inhaling mixtures in the world can have no permanent effect whatever upon it. Swift's Specific cures Catarrh permanently, for it is the only remedy which can reach the disease and force it from the blood.

Mr. E. P. McAllister, of Harrodsburg, Ky., had Catarrh for years. He writes: "I could see no improvement whatever, though I was constantly treated with sprays and washes, and different inhaling remedies—in fact, I could feel that each winter I was worse than the year previous."



"Finally it was brought to my notice that Catarrh was a blood disease, and after thinking over the matter, I saw it was unreasonable to expect to be cured by remedies which only reached the surface. I then decided to try S. S. S., and after a few bottles were used, I noticed a perceptible improvement. Continuing the remedy, the disease was forced out of my system, and a complete cure was the result. I advise all who have this dreadful disease to abandon their local treatment, which has never done them any good, and take S. S. S., a remedy that can reach the disease and cure it."

To continue the wrong treatment for Catarrh is to continue to suffer. Swift's Specific is a real blood remedy, and cures obstinate, deep-seated diseases, which other remedies have no effect whatever upon. It promptly reaches Catarrh, and never fails to cure even the most aggravated cases.

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