

GIFTS FOR CHRISTMAS.

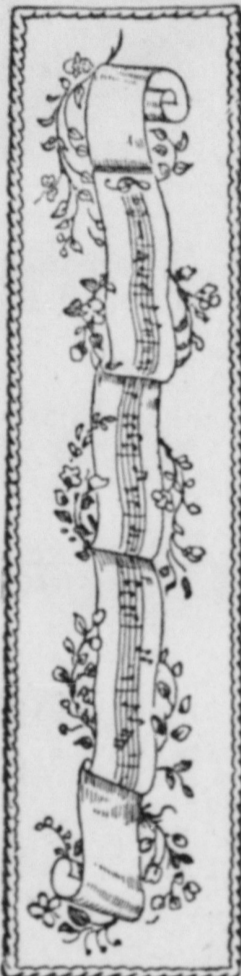
Things to Make and How to Make Them.

NOVEL SHIELD FOR PIANO KEYS.

It is Made of Cream Satin and is Lined With Wadded Silk or Chambray - Pretty Wall Cabinet For the Home.

As Christmas approaches the one predominating thought is, "What can I make that will be an attractive present?" It is easy enough to choose ready manufactured things out of the shop, but there are some friends to whom one would prefer to give a bit of our own handiwork.

A little article which, however, answers a practical purpose will afford-



PIANO KEY SHIELD.

ing scope for the exercise of dainty needlework is a flat strip of silk, satin or cloth, made just the length and width of the piano keyboard, to lie upon the keys and protect them from dust when the piano is not in use. Of course the piano is kept closed, but even then dust and moisture will penetrate more or less.

The shield shown in the sketch is of cream satin, lined with wadded silk, or, better yet, with chambray, and finished at the edge by a silk cord. Upon the satin is a musical scroll design in silk embroidery, with floral wreaths surrounding it. Upon the scroll is embroidered part of the piano score of some piece of music, and in order to be appropriate it should be a real, readable score, not a haphazard collection of notes arranged ignorantly.

If the shield is to be given to a young married couple, the beginning of the wedding march, with garlands of orange blossoms, would be an appropriate design. If it is preferred, a vocal score, with the words, may be substituted for the piano score, as singing is usually accompanied by the piano.

In every house little articles of bric-a-brac, photographs and curiosities will collect, and it is often difficult to find space for them; hence the popularity of shelves, brackets and wall cabinets. And bits of furnishing of that sort are nearly always acceptable as gifts. This is one of the rare cases where home manufactures are better than that which is bought unless indeed one buys very expensive cabinet work. In attempting any rich article of furnishing it is best to have a carpenter make the deal foundation according to directions, because the cabinet must be strong, and feminine carpentering is usually not trustworthy.

First, a woman has not the necessary strength in her hands and arms; next, she has not the proper tools, and, last, she has not been taught the trade. It is desirable to make a sketch of the shape of the cabinet, give the desired dimensions and the thickness of the wood and let the carpenter put the framework together.

This may be enameled or stained, but it then challenges rivalry from bought cabinets which are finished in the same way, but by professionals. So the most successful amateur ones are those which are covered with stretched plush, brocade, cretonne or denim to match the room where they are to be hung.

The goods are cut in the proper form for the different parts of the framework and are then applied just as paper is pasted on the wall, except that the paste is put on the wood instead of on the goods. There should be a little glue in the paste, and the goods should be tacked at the edge to hold it in place until it is quite dry. The cabinet illustrated is covered with old favored brocade, the edges being finished with gilt gimp held by ornamental nails.

THE VERY LATEST PILLOW.

A Handsome Gift For the Merry Christmas Season.

In the making of sofa pillows there is no end. They are always acceptable as Christmas gifts and are not very expensive. Each season has new suggestions, and a cut of the very latest pillow is given herewith.

This pillow is a delightful effect in agra linen in a good tone of green. In the model shown the center decoration is a wreath of white blossoms and green leaves.

These flowers are made of the very same linen, only in a tint of pure



ATTRACTIVE LINEN PILLOW.

white, and, with leaves treated in the same way, are applied on. All edges are embroidered in a long and short stitch, while the middle of each flower is marked in heavy French knots, so as to form the petal of the blossom.

The leaves can be more solidly worked in tender shades of green. Around all four edges is a ruffle made of four inch ribbon in a darker tone of green, or, if preferred, a double ruffle can be given of white ribbon against the dark green, making an extra spread for this decorative plan.

HOMEMADE WORK TABLE.

Useful Present That May Be Made at Small Expense.

A roomy and attractive work table for the busy woman may be made from an empty cheese box and a discarded curtain pole. The box must first be well scrubbed, then lined with cretonne or with colored muslin, covered with swiss and finished on the outside with a deep frill, headed by a band of ribbon tacked into place with ornamental gimp nails. To the inside lining must be attached one large and two small pockets, a pincushion and needle-book, all made of material which ei-



USEFUL WORK TABLE.

ther matches or harmonizes with the lining. The cover of the cheese box must then be neatly covered and also finished with a deep frill. When both are complete, the pole or other available uprights should be sawed into lengths about the height of the ordinary table, then screwed fast to the cover and to the bottom of the box, as indicated in the illustration. In making work tables or baskets of this sort one is not confined to any set color. All tints are available, according to the prevailing scheme of the room. These cheese boxes can be furnished in denim, a flowery cretonne, linens in all shades, lace with a lining of colored muslin, and swiss, the prettiest in dots, of fine make.

Handmade Handkerchief. For a Christmas present what is more acceptable than a handmade handkerchief, a pretty affair of linen and lace, which is not bought in any shop and which is in every stitch a living thought?

This dainty affair is of linen. The center is nine inches square. On the edge is a very tiny hem, and above it is a well defined hemstitch. If you desire to make it inexpensive, it may be trimmed prettily with an insertion of rather narrow meelin lace, with a wider piece of the same pattern on the outside. These should be put on perfectly plain and gathered only slightly at the corners.

Another clever idea is to sew to the small linen center square a footing about three-quarters of an inch in width. This should be folded over at each corner so as to destroy the regular rectangular shape and produce the effect of having had the corners snipped off. Between this and a wider footing which forms the edge is an insertion of valenciennes lace of the same width as the extreme inner piece. These two are put on plain, although the wider of the two must be gathered rather full, so as to form a dainty ruffle effect for the outer edge of the handkerchief.

There are numbers of other unique devices, but the following is worthy of attention for the reason that the treatment tends to give it the appearance of having come from abroad: After the square of linen is hemmed an insertion of drawn work is put above it. For a frill of extra length there is a half inch wide insertion of meelin lace, then a footing of the same width, then another band of insertion and another of footing. This arrangement of the ruffle produces a very showy effect and is not particularly expensive.

OUR GARRISON AT VIGAN

Repulses a Force of Eight Hundred Filipinos.

REBELS LEFT THIRTY-FIVE DEAD

Our Loss Eight Killed, Many Wounded - Young Hopes to Capture Aguinaldo - Unconfirmed Dispatch Says Rebel Leader Desires to Surrender.

Manila, Dec. 6.-Last night a force of insurgents, estimated at 800, attacked the American garrison of 200 at Vigan, province of South Ilocos. The American loss was eight killed and many wounded. After very hard fighting the Filipinos were driven off and through the mountains, leaving 35 dead. Colonel Bisbee is now reinforcing the garrison. Fears are entertained regarding various small bodies of General Young's troops in the province of Abra.

General Hughes now occupies Santa Barbara and Cabutuan, Island of Panay, his lines extending 35 miles north of Iloilo. He has occupied 29 towns. The inhabitants are returning with white flags, their fear of the Americans diminishing as they learn that they will be well treated. It is impossible to get the insurgents to fight. They are retreating to the mountains, and no more organized resistance is expected. The artillery wagon mules are being used for packing. Water buffaloes are being used for this purpose. General Hughes continues advancing north and spreading his lines.

A dispatch from Dagupan says that General Young hopes to find Aguinaldo in Benguet mountain pass and to capture him there. Both entrances to Benguet are fortified. Two troops of the Third cavalry will reinforce General Young in the pass.

General Young's force entered Tagudin, South Ilocos province, without resistance. They found on arriving there that 600 rebels, under General Tino, had evacuated 36 hours before, deserting an almost impregnable position. The insurgents had been entrenched at Tagudin on the north side of the river, where a hundred well disciplined troops could have slaughtered a whole brigade crossing the river, with the men up to the armpit in water.

The residents of Tagudin received the Americans outside the town with a brass band. They had been robbed of almost everything by the insurgents and were glad to welcome friendly and protecting troops.

A similar reception awaited General Young at Santa Cruz. Prominent citizens, headed by a band, escorted the American officers to houses, where rest and refreshments were offered.

Aguinaldo Wants to Surrender?

New York, Dec. 6.-A special cablegram from Hong Kong says that Filipinos there announce that Aguinaldo is ready to surrender if Consul Wildman will receive him at Manila. The dispatch adds that the Filipino junta at Hong Kong was in communication with Aguinaldo last week, and advised him then to throw himself on the mercy of the United States. The dispatch lacks confirmation.

The Nation's Railway Earnings.

Washington, Dec. 6.-The preliminary report on the income account of railways in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1899, compiled from returns of operating railway companies representing 185,245 miles of line, shows that the gross earnings of the railways embraced in this advance report were for the year ending June 30, 1899, \$1,307,253,484, or \$7.957 per mile of line. Passenger earnings were \$369,227,219; freight earnings, \$913,258,488; and other earnings from operation, \$32,667,677. The gross earnings shown in the final report for 1898 were nearly \$69,969,999 less than this amount. The operating expenses for the last fiscal year were \$852,428,165, or \$4.602 per mile of line.

Fatal Fight With Moonshiners.

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 6.-There was a desperate fight in the suburbs of Greenville yesterday afternoon, in which Dispensary Constables Cooley and Cornwell were shot by George Howard and an unknown man, who were running a blockade whisky wagon. The constables seized the whisky and attempted to arrest Howard, who protested that he had nothing to do with the outfit. In the fight which followed Howard, who is a cripple and a typical mountaineer, was shot five times, and is in a dying condition. Cornwell, who was married two months ago, is also dying. Cooley was also shot, but is not dangerously hurt. The unknown man escaped.

Supposed Murdered Man Returns.

Macon, Ga., Dec. 6.-Two negro women, Dolphus and Ida Hooks, have been in jail here several days charged with the murder of Jim Jones, colored. Yesterday Jones made his appearance. A dead negro was found in South Macon several months ago, who had plainly been murdered. He was identified by Jones' mother as Jones, and was buried by her. Suspicion pointed to the Hooks women, and their conviction was regarded as certain. Solicitor General Hodges ordered the release of the accused women.

Brings Suit For Being Discharged.

Toledo, O., Dec. 6.-Lemont Bateman, manager of the Toledo tube works, discharged Alonzo B. Cole, an employe, on Oct. 13, because of his activity in organizing a labor union among workmen. Cole brought criminal proceedings under the Ohio labor coercion law. In a hearing before a magistrate yesterday Bateman was held to the grand jury. This is the first test of the Ohio law, the penalty for violation of which is \$500 fine, or six months' imprisonment.

Married Women Postal Clerks Barred

Washington, Dec. 6.-First Assistant Postmaster General Heath, in a decision yesterday in the case of Mrs. Jennie J. Drown, at Modus, Conn., announces that "the department has decided it will be incompatible with the best interests of the service to retain married women as postoffice clerks." When a female postoffice clerk marries it will be necessary for her to resign from the service.

MORMON PRIESTHOOD.

Its Influence is Felt in Business, in Politics, and in Social Life.

The priesthood can always rely on the women. They have been the strength of the church, even under that system of polygamy which made them "living martyrs." They have the full right of suffrage, and none who is not in accord with the church authorities need look for their support. The men are subject to a constant discipline that keeps them at all times in sympathy with the ambitions of the leaders. There are 1,500 Mormon missionaries now in the foreign work of the church, the brightest of its young men, the future leaders in all matters. They are compelled to sacrifice everything and to labor for two or three years far from home in the interests of their religion, says the North American Review.

None who goes through this experience ever forgets the power of the priesthood, and each understands that if he should show too great a spirit of independence he may be called again to make the sacrifice. No young man in the church may be married in one of the temples unless he is faithful and obedient to his superiors, and no young woman would consider herself married in the sight of God unless she was "sealed" by the proper authorities. In business, in politics, in social life, everywhere, the young man meets the church, and he must be of iron if he dares to stand out against it. Many have done so in the past, but they have been the exceptions. Their numbers have never been sufficient to offset the church itself.

HER BRIDEGROOM'S UNIFORM.

She Wanted It to Be a Combination of an Admiral's and a General's.

One of the young gentlemen who have just been appointed in the regular army was married only a few weeks ago, and his bride takes a great deal of interest in his uniform. He left his measure with a military tailor here the other day, and the next afternoon when she was out shopping she dropped in to give some instructions as to the manner in which it was to be trimmed, says a Washington letter in the Chicago Record.

She told the tailor she did not like the ordinary uniform of a second lieutenant and desired to have her husband's different. She wanted to have four bands of gold braid around the sleeve, like Admiral Schley has on his, and after critically examining all the shoulderstraps she instructed the tailor to put on her husband's coat a pair that had silver birds embroidered on them, because they were prettier than any of the rest.

The tailor tried to advise her that the regulations did not permit a second lieutenant to wear the insignia of an admiral in the navy or those of a colonel in the army, but she declared that if he would not make that uniform the way she wanted she would have her husband patronize somebody else.

PRAIRIE GIRL'S WEDDING.

She Seldom Takes a Trip, But Goes Direct to Her New Home.

As the prairie girl has grown up with her training along practical lines, so she asks only of her lover that he shall be manly and true, writes Charles Moreau Harger, of "A Girl's Life on the Prairie," in Ladies' Home Journal. "Thousands of acres of land do not make a fortune, and social degrees are practically unknown. The wedding is nearly always at the bride's home. Not once in threescore times is it at the church. The near relatives and a few dear friends are the guests. The bride's white wedding gown is simply made. Bunches of goldenrod or roses deck the little parlor or sitting-room, and from the organ comes the wedding march. Seldom does a groomsman or a bride's attendant take part in the ceremony, and more seldom is there a reception afterward. Fortunate indeed are the bride and groom if they can escape a vociferous serenade, for the charivari and the bombardment of rice and old shoes are well-established customs on the plains. The papers usually add to the story of the marriage: "After the wedding supper and congratulations the happy couple drove to their own home, which had already been fitted up for their occupancy."

CAPTURING STURGEON.

Mounted Russian Cossacks Fish Through the Ice of Swift Rivers.

To fish while mounted on the back of a horse probably would be beyond the capacity of gentle Isaac Walton of delightful memory, yet that is the way sturgeon is captured in the frozen rivers of the Ural mountains. Russian Cossacks fish in large bands, says a foreign paper. They gallop along until they reach the point in the rivers where the current has its swiftest flight. There they dismount and cut into the ice until they have cleared a small pool of water which extends across the rapid current almost from one bank of the river to the other. A net is then sunk to the bottom of the stream and stretched across it at the open pool so that not a single fish can swim beyond its meshes. Then the horses are mounted and the Cossacks turn back and ride along the edge of the river for about four or five miles. Then the band wheels about and gallops rapidly along the ice-covered stream, making a picture that would delight a Schreyer or a Fromentin. The loud cannonade caused by the beating of the horses' hoofs on the surface of the ice terrifies the sturgeon and they swim quickly in swarms into the net that waits their capture.

NEVER TOO OLD TO BE CURED.

S. S. S. is a Great Blessing to Old People. It Gives Them New Blood and Life.

Age does not necessarily mean feebleness and ill health, and nearly all of the sickness among older people can be avoided. Most elderly people are very susceptible to illness, but it is wholly unnecessary. By keeping their blood pure they can fortify themselves from which they suffer so generally. S. S. S. is thoroughly removing all waste accumulations, and imparting new strength and life to the whole body. It increases the appetite, builds up the energies, and sends new life-giving blood throughout the entire system. Mrs. Sarah Pike, 477 Broadway, South Boston, writes: "I am seventy years old, and had not enjoyed good health for twenty years. I was sick in different ways, and in addition, had Eczema terribly on one of my legs. The doctor said that on account of my age, I would never be well again. I took a dozen bottles of S. S. S. and it cured me completely, and I am happy to say that I feel as well as I ever did in my life."

Mr. J. W. Loving, of Colquitt, Ga., says: "For eighteen years I suffered tortures from a fiery eruption on my skin. I tried almost every known remedy, but they failed one by one, and I was told that my age, which is sixty-six, was against me, and that I could never hope to be well again. I finally took S. S. S., and it cleaned my blood thoroughly, and now I am in perfect health."

Advertisement for Sechler & Co. featuring 'OUR GROCERY SUPREMACY' and 'WE WANT YOUR TRADE'. Includes text about quality, freshness, and variety, and a list of products like 'PRAIRIE GIRL'S WEDDING'.

Advertisement for 'Farmers' Attention!' featuring 'Wellington No. 2' typewriter, 'MEAT MARKET' (Allegany St., Bellefonte, Pa.), and 'MONEY TO LOAN' (W. Galer Morrison, Bellefonte, Pa.).