

THE PHILIPPINE WAR

AGUINALDO'S WIFE AND SISTER CAPTURED.

News and Notes From the War in the Philippine Islands, Classified and Condensed for Busy Newspaper Readers.

Col. Sytar, three other rebel officers, eighteen men and Aguinaldo's wife and sister and the sisters of Col. Leyba, surrendered at Talabin, province of Bontoc, Monday, Jan. 1, to Major March, of the Thirty-third Volunteers. One American prisoner was with the party of rebels.

Two battalions of the Thirty-ninth have captured Cabunay. The Americans landed under cover of the guns of Laguna de Bay. The insurgents occupied a very strong position. Shrapnel was used and they retreated fighting to Santa Rosa, where they were soon routed by reinforcements from Calamba. The American loss was two killed and four wounded. The loss of the insurgents was severe. One hundred prisoners were taken.

A detachment of American troops under Colonels Lockett, Schuyler and Dorst has captured a Filipino stronghold in the mountains, beyond Montalban, securing twenty-four prisoners and a large supply of munitions of war.

The insurgents are returning to the coast towns north of Dagupan not occupied by troops, and are terrorizing the natives and Chinamen who showed friendship for the Americans.

Lieut. Edward R. Taylor, Twelfth Infantry, was run over by a train crossing the Agno River the other day and killed.

Colonel Lockett, with a force of 2,500 men, attacked the Filipinos in an entrenched position in the mountains near Montalban. They were scattered with great loss, the Americans losing four wounded.

For ten days past it is stated on good authority, the President and Secretary Root have expected to hear almost daily of the appearance of Aguinaldo in the southern part of the island of Luzon. Notwithstanding the incessant and thorough campaigning of our troops over the northern part of the island, it has been possible for the wily Filipino to make his way southward on the eastern side of the mountain into Cavite, where, up to this time, little work has been done by the American forces, and there are several little ports from which the fugitive could sail. The Spaniards in Manila and throughout Luzon have maintained all along that this was Aguinaldo's plan, and that his intention was to get to the island of Negros and there continue the insurrection, where the fighting spirit is still smoldering, and the presence of the Filipino leader would bring together a formidable fighting force.

General Otis has cabled reports of a series of minor engagements with small bands of Filipinos, in which the rebels lost many men and considerable military supplies.

SPORTING NEWS.

Fremont, O., is to be the scene of a test as to whether men's rights to ride on the sidewalks when the roads are in an impassable condition. E. S. Thomas, a local official of the League of American Wheelmen, will contest the case, and he will receive the support of the Ohio division. The outcome will be awaited with interest.

Secretary Bassett, of the League of American Wheelmen, received 77 renewals of expired memberships and 16 new applications last week.

The statement comes from Sioux City, Ia., that the newly organized Western Base Ball League is about to go to pieces. This league was organized at Omaha and at first included six cities in its franchise. Lincoln, Neb., failed to pay its first assessment and was dropped. Des Moines is said to have lost a good deal of its enthusiasm and is daily expected to withdraw. There will be a meeting of the managers of the new league at Omaha on Jan. 12. The question of whether or not it will live or die will be settled then.

An attempt is being made at Princeton to get up a wheel tournament to be held after the holidays. If the movement is successful the winners in this tournament will challenge other colleges, with a view to organizing an intercollegiate wheel tournament for the championship.

Jack McCormack, the Philadelphia heavyweight pugilist who was recently defeated by Jack Finnegan, of Pittsburgh, in an eighteen-round battle at Utica, says that Finnegan is a coming man. Finnegan stands six feet in his stockings and fights at 190 pounds.

John L. Sullivan, former champion pugilist of the world, whose earnings in fifteen years he estimates at \$1,000,000, has declared in a New York court that he has nothing left of that great fortune.

FIRE RECORD.

The Biklen Winzer wholesale grocery store at Burlington, Iowa, has been destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$150,000. The insurance is about \$95,000.

A new sugar mill recently completed at Sugarland, Cunningham's plantation, near Houston, Texas, was burned Tuesday night. Loss, \$85,000; fully insured.

The vinegar and yeast factory of Spielmann Brothers Company, in Chicago, was burned Wednesday. Loss, \$100,000.

Blair's Money Goes to Relatives.

After having been read to the grandchildren the will of the late John I. Blair, who died at his home in Blairstown, N. J., on December 2, was admitted to probate by Surrogate Sharp, of Warren county, in Belvidere, N. J. The extent of the fortune left by the late millionaire is not made public through the filing of the will, which was executed on March 5, 1878, when Mr. Blair was seventy-six years old. The document fills sixty-eight pages, has no codicils and contains 9,000 words. With the exception of a few thousand dollars, all of the fortune is bequeathed to the near relatives of Mr. Blair and several close friends.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Events of the Week Told in a Few Words.

Advices have reached Tacoma from Dawson that a beef famine threatens the Klondike. Fresh supplies cannot reach Dawson before March 1.

Secretary Root has cabled to Gen. Otis instructions to open the Southern Luzon hemp ports as soon as practicable, in view of the speculative corner in hemp in this country.

The Mississippi River is frozen over at St. Louis for the first time in many years.

A Lima, Peru, despatch says that the press urges the immediate appointment of a Peruvian Minister at Washington, "especially now that the United States government is an important factor in all international questions relating to the American Continent."

W. R. Moody, eldest son of the late evangelist, Dwight L. Moody, has asked that he be appointed administrator of his father's estate. It is expected that the request will be granted. Mr. Moody left no will.

Andrew Carnegie has given \$300,000 to the New York Cooper Union, which, with \$200,000 contributed by the Cooper family, will be the foundation of a great polytechnic school.

A complete reorganization of the military departments in Cuba is expected this month. It is probable that there will be a heavy reduction in the commands, and the generals in charge of departments will be reduced from four to two.

The remains of the 150 victims of the Maine disaster were buried at Arlington Dec. 28 with full military honors.

Hostilities have been renewed in Colombia, and severe fighting has occurred between the insurgents and the government forces. There is a popular clamor for foreign intervention.

The bubonic plague has reached the Hawaiian Islands, being brought there by vessels from an infected Chinese port.

It has been decided to bond the city of San Francisco \$4,550,000 for public park purposes.

The fourth annual convention of the Commercial Teachers' Federation began in Chicago on Tuesday night.

The Boston and Albany stockholders have voted in favor of the lease of the road to the New York Central.

During a Christmas entertainment at Union Methodist Church Wilmington, Del., Wednesday night a temporary stand collapsed, throwing twenty-five children to the floor. Benjamin Fincher, George Hubbard, William Thompson and Annie Hays were severely injured.

The Ottoman Legation in Washington announced that, by a recent decree of the Porte, such arms as are debarred from importation into Turkey will be confiscated when they arrive at the custom houses of the Turkish Empire.

Mary Saunders has been found dead in her home at Glasco, Delaware, and the house ransacked. It is supposed she was murdered.

Cincinnati business men have started a movement to secure the Democratic National Convention for that city.

The Canadian Government has approved a contract entered into by the Montreal Harbor Commissioners with the Connors syndicate for building elevators at Montreal.

The Missouri State Teachers' Association has urged Congress to establish in the Indian Territory a system of free public schools.

Seven Canadians, including two women, were drowned a few days ago west of Ashcroft, British Columbia, by the upsetting of a canoe in which they were attempting to cross the Thompson river.

The special Grand Jury to consider the election frauds in New York has found 190 indictments. Of these twenty-seven cases have been tried and twenty-two convictions secured.

A general treaty of trade, navigation and immigration between Mexico and China was signed in Washington the other day.

The John P. Lovell Arms Company, of Boston, has made an assignment.

The Misses Stokes made a gift to Yale University of a building to cost about \$500,000.

The Utah Consolidated Gold Mine's shareholders have begun a movement to compel the Standard Oil interests, controlling the property, to make a financial statement.

Senator William A. Clark has just received information from Montana which convinces his friends that the bottom has fallen out of the contest against him.

Custom House employes in Havana, Cuba, arrested for conspiring to defraud the government were released on bail. They will be vigorously prosecuted as an example to others.

The Maine Dead.

Upon the windy heights of Arlington Cemetery the Maine dead, brought from Havana by the battleship Texas last Friday, were laid away in their final resting places, with simple religious services and the impressive honors of war, in the presence of the President, members of the cabinet, officers of the army and navy and other representatives of the government. A Cabinet officer, surveying the flag-draped coffins before the ceremonies began, said, "The lives of these men cost Spain her colonies." But there is no note of triumph in the grim scene. With a touch of sadness and solemn gravity the nation performed its duty to the dead and gave its defenders a Christian burial at home, in soil hallowed by patriotic deed. A soft mantle of snow covered the earth, muffling the beat of the horses' hoofs, the slow turning carriage wheels and the tramp of soldiers and sailors as they approached the burial place. The site is a commanding one. In front the broad bosom of the Ice-fettered Potomac; beyond, the shaft of Washington, the dome of a Capitol and the sprawl, brazen of old Fort McPherson, and between the graves of the heroic dead of Santiago; to the left the stately mansion of Lee, and to the rear, through the vistas of snow-laden pines and cedars, the silent army of the patriotic dead of the civil war, sleeping rank upon rank in their last bivouac.

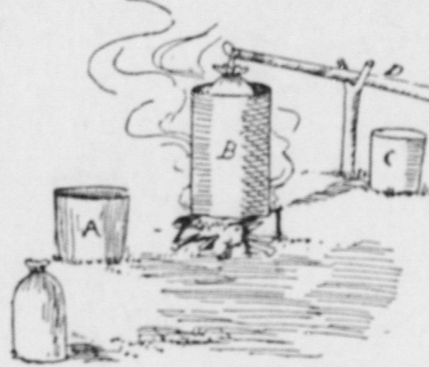


ABOUT SMUT IN OATS.

The Plan Here Described Has Been Found Effective in Ridding the Seed of All Spores.

We present herewith an illustration showing the contrivances used in the treatment of smut in oats. Smut, as has been explained in this publication, is a seed, spore, that lodges under the husks of the seed or oats. When the seed is sown it germinates the same as oats or wheat and grows smut, after its kind. The plan here suggested has been found effective and completely rids the seed of smut spores.

A represents a tub or large vessel which is to contain warm water into which the oats for treatment are dipped, being in a gunny sack, which is of coarse fiber and therefore becomes thoroughly saturated, as also do the contents, with water very quickly. The sack should be large enough to hold two bushels, but it



HOW TO RID OATS OF SMUT.

should not be filled to the top—put in about a bushel and a half, so that the seed will be loose. Dip them into the warm water and agitate a few minutes, getting the entire bulk soaked; take out the bag and hang on the hook (E) of lever (D) and dip into the large vessel (B), under which a live fire should be burning, the water being between 120 and 137 degrees Fahrenheit. The lever is operated so as to avoid close contact with the hot water or smoke of the fire. Let the bag of oats stay in the hot water from five to six minutes, pressing the lever up and down. Take out and place in another vessel (C) which contains cold water; after cooling sow the seed and the smut trouble is avoided for at least three years if the work has been properly done.

The hot water kills every spore and puts the seed in good shape for quick germination. The cost of the process will be about 20 cents per acre. The vessels A and C may be ordinary laundry tubs or halves of barrels, being large enough to immerse the bulk oats introduced into them. The hot water vessel should be strong and rigid; an iron kettle is often used for the purpose. A sheet iron vat or barrel may be purchased of tank manufacturers at a reasonable price.

Sow the oats immediately after being treated. No serious results will follow if the water is of higher temperature, but the degrees given are about right. There is no danger of injuring the germinating power of the oats and the treatment is easily and speedily done.—Farmers' Voice.

PRIZE CORN CROPS.

Like Other Things in This Vale of Tears They Are Not Always What They Appear to Be.

There are corn crops and corn crops. It is possible for two men to raise each 100 bushels of corn to the acre and yet have one man raise twice as much corn to the acre as the other. This appears paradoxical, but it is easily explained. One man may plant his corn at such a late day that it will become only well glazed at the time it has to be gathered for exhibition; while the other man may plant his corn early and thus give it time to thoroughly mature before it must be gathered. Corn gathered just after the roasting-ear period is very heavy, and will at that time sometimes weigh double what it will when it has been well dried. This is the secret of some of the enormous yields of corn that have been recently reported. The figures that claim yields per acre well up to the 200-bushel mark are based on weighed and not measured bushels. Inspect that same prize corn a few months after it has been gathered and it will be found looking very shaly. Every kernel will be found standing by itself and with an abundance of room between it and its neighbors. Really such prize corn does not fill the requirements, or should not. The water content of corn should be taken into consideration, and we are not sure that it would not be a good idea to have each sample entered analyzed for its water content, and this analysis be taken into consideration when making the awards.—Farmers' Review.

Young Rye for Pasturage.

Young rye is one of the most valuable crops after frost appears that can be grown on a farm containing stock, as it serves as pasturage and provides green food for quite a period after all other green crops are gone. It also gives the earliest green food in the spring. Rye is so easily and quickly obtained in the fall that there is no reason why a plot of it should not be seeded every fall where stock can be kept. Do not allow the animals on the rye when the ground is wet and soft, as they may do damage by trampling, but otherwise the rye will stand close grazing.—Prairie Farmer.

REMARKABLE WOMAN.

Miss Fannie W. Tunison Sews, Paints and Embroiders with Her Teeth and Tongue.

It has often been said that a woman's most trustworthy weapon is her tongue, but it has been left to Fannie W. Tunison, of Sag Harbor, L. I., to show the world what a very useful organ the glossal organ really is, says a Philadelphia Times correspondent.

Thirty years ago Miss Tunison was born, and, to the grief of her parents, she was found to be suffering from a form of infantile paralysis which totally incapacitated her from using either her upper or lower extremities. Her parents were only poor farmers, in a small way of business, and Fannie's affliction not only weighed heavily upon their minds, but upon their pockets as well.

But Miss Tunison has turned her shortcomings to good account. Deprived of the use of her limbs, she gets along perfectly well with her tongue, and paints, embroiders and writes a better hand—or rather mouth—than most people who are blessed with the use of their ten digits. She makes more money, too, than the majority of her fellow-townsmen, for last year she earned over \$1,000 by executing orders for pictures given to her by summer visitors at Sag Harbor.

Miss Tunison's work is of no mean order. The pictures that she paints compare favorably with any amateur artist's, and she paints with considerable quickness. So proficient is she at wielding the brush with her tongue that she excels at copying, and she possesses several canvases that would bring credit to any copyist. She is especially good at painting pictures of the Montauk Point lighthouse, and the little picture, which takes her less than 20 minutes to paint, she sells to visitors for the price of one dollar.

But it is not only as an artist that Miss Tunison shines. She is expert at fancy work as well, and wonderful as it may seem, she is perfectly able to thread her needle and use the scissors.



MISS TUNISON AT WORK.

She never requires the assistance of anybody, and all the work she turns out is done strictly by herself.

When Miss Tunison is at work she is seated in a chair which has been especially made for her. From the arm of the chair rises a metal rod which supports a small wooden table, and it is upon the table that all the work is done.

In spite of her affliction, Fannie always has a cheerful word for visitors. Indeed, it is her greatest pleasure to receive company, and she is never so happy as when she can show off her wonderful powers.

In appearance Fannie differs somewhat from the ordinary mortal. Owing to the excessive use of her tongue, the muscles of the neck are extremely well developed and stand out thick and prominent. Her eyes, too, have a languid look about them and roll, when she speaks, in a peculiar manner. Her speech is thick and heavy, no doubt due to the excessive size of her tongue.

The way in which she threads a needle is peculiar. She first holds the needle in her teeth for the purpose of planting it firmly in the wooden table before her. She then takes up the cotton, biting it off the length she requires. The next step is to hold the cotton with her lips, which she screws up in a peculiar manner. Then in a trice, before one can say "Jack Robinson," she takes aim at the eye of the needle before her, and ten chances to one, the needle is threaded.

Marking Household Linen.

It is customary to mark household linen which is made before marriage with the maiden name of the bride, but after marriage the initial of the husband's last name is taken. If the marking is done with ink write the last name in full, but if embroidered, use only the initial. The tablecloths may be embroidered in the center or in one corner. I prefer to have all household linen marked in the corners. You may buy at any of the large dry-goods stores kid letters in all sizes, from those suitable for a handkerchief up to those large enough for household linen. A plain white tablecloth is suitable for all occasions. Unless one has an abundance of money it is better to be content with a good quality of plain white damask than to invest in fancy tablecloths.—Ladies' Home Journal.

How to Deodorize Petroleum.

The following rule for deodorizing petroleum seems to be a good one: Mix chloride of lime with petroleum in the proportion of three ounces for each gallon of the liquid to be purified. It should then be introduced into a cask, where some muriatic acid should be added and the mixture well agitated, so as to bring the whole liquid into intimate contact with the chlorine gas. Finally, the petroleum should be passed into another vessel containing slaked lime, which will absorb the free chlorine and leave the oil sufficiently deodorized and purified.—Ladies' Home Journal.

ONLY ONE CURE FOR SCROFULA.

S. S. S. is the Only Remedy Equal to this Obstinate Disease.

There are dozens of remedies recommended for Scrofula, some of them no doubt being able to afford temporary relief, but S. S. S. is absolutely the only remedy which completely cures it. Scrofula is one of the most obstinate, deep-seated blood diseases, and is beyond the reach of the many so-called purifiers and tonics because something more than a mere tonic is required. S. S. S. is equal to any blood trouble, and never fails to cure Scrofula, because it goes down to the seat of the disease, thus permanently eliminating every trace of the taint.



The serious consequences to which Scrofula surely leads should impress upon those afflicted with it the vital importance of wasting no time upon treatment which can not possibly effect a cure. In many cases where the wrong treatment has been relied upon, complicated glandular swellings have resulted, for which the doctors insist that a dangerous surgical operation is necessary. Mr. H. E. Thompson, of Milledgeville, Ga., writes: "A bad case of Scrofula broke out on the glands of my neck, which had to be lanced and caused me much suffering. I was treated for a long while, but the physicians were unable to cure me, and my condition was as bad as when I began their treatment. Many blood remedies were used, but without effect. Some one recommended S. S. S., and I began to improve as soon as I had taken a few bottles. Continuing the remedy, I was soon cured permanently, and have never had a sign of the disease to return." Swift's Specific—

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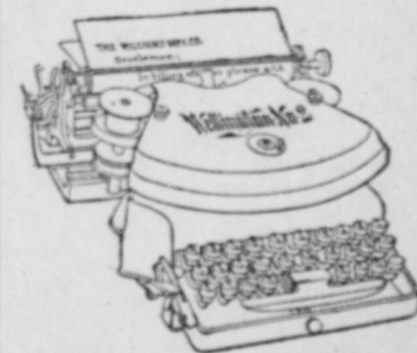
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